RIGHTS MALTHUS

DOWN WITH THE HIPPIES.

RIGHTS MALTHUS DA 1NC:

A. UNIQUENESS--- THE CRUNCH IS QUICKLY COMING
Wilkinson, 2k7
[Marian. "Population pressure takes earth to limits" October 26, Pg. l/n]

The **most authoritative scientific report** on the planet's health has found water, land, air, plants, animals and fish stocks are all in "**inexorable decline**" as 2007 became the first year in human history when most of the world's population lived in cities. The United Nations' Global Environment Outlook-4 report, released in New York, reveals a scale of unprecedented ecological damage, with more than 2 million people possibly dying prematurely of air pollution and close to 2 billion likely to suffer absolute water scarcity by 2025. Put bluntly, the report warns that the 6.75 billion world population, "**has reached a stage where the amount of resources needed to sustain it exceeds what is available".**
And it says climate change, the collapse of fish stocks and the extinction of species "**may threaten humanity's very survival".**
Launching the report, the head of the UN's Environment Program, Achim Steiner, warned that, "without an accelerated effort to reform the way we collectively do business on planet earth, **we will shortly be in trouble**, if indeed we are not already".
One of the most disturbing findings is that environmental exposures are now causing almost one quarter of all diseases including respiratory disease, cancers, and emerging animal-to-human disease transfer. Pressure on the global water supply has also become a serious threat to human development as the demand for irrigated crops soars. The report estimates that only one in 10 of the world's major rivers reaches the sea all year round because of upstream irrigation demands.
Each person's "environmental footprint" has on average grown to 22 hectares of the planet but the report estimates the 'biological carrying capacity" is somewhere' between 15 and 16 hectares per person.
Critically, fish stocks, a key protein source for several billion people, are in crisis. Some 30 per cent of global fish stocks are classed as "collapsed" and 40 per cent are described as "over-exploited".
Exploitation of land for agriculture has massively increased as population and living standards rise. A hectare of land that once produced 1.8 tonnes of crops in 1987 now produces 2.5 tonnes. But that rise in productivity has been made possible by a greater use of fertilisers and water leading to land degradation and pollution.
"The food security of two-thirds of the world's people depends on fertilisers, especially nitrogen," the report explains.
In turn, the nutrients running off farmland are increasingly causing algal blooms and in the Gulf of Mexico and the Baltic Sea have created huge "dead zones" without oxygen.
The report estimates that all species, including animals and plants, are becoming extinct at rates 100 times faster than those shown from the past in fossil records. The main causes include land clearing for agriculture, over-exploitation and pollution. Of the major species assessed, 23 per cent of mammals and 12 per cent of birds are under threat of extinction.
Genetic diversity is also shrinking as just 14 animal species account for 90 per cent of all livestock production and 30 crops dominate global agriculture. Significantly, Mr Steiner said last night be believed the governments were "finally turning the corner" on dealing with climate change.

RIGHTS MALTHUS 1NC:

2. AUTHORITARIANISM IS INEVITABLE EVEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Klare, 8 [michael, Five College Professor of Peace and World Security Studies (a joint appointment at Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst), and Director of the Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS), former Director of the Program on Militarism and Disarmament at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., rising powers, shrinking planet, p. 241-2]

Here, too**, a likely result will be an increase in state oversight**. At the very least, governments will come under immense pressure from domestic constituencies to satisfy energy **demands by any means necessary**. Meeting demand was, in fact, the stated objective of the National Energy Policy adopted by the Bush administration in May 2001—a time when the nation was already suffering from an "energy crisis" brought about by shortages of oil, natural gas, and electricity. To "ensure a steady supply of affordable energy for America's homes and businesses and industries"—the policy's ultimate goal—the president advocated the removal of existing restrictions on oil and gas drilling in environmentally sensitive areas, such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; along with increased government subsidies for Big Oil, King Coal, and the nuclear power industry; intensified efforts to gain access to overseas oil and gas deposits; and greater reliance on arms transfers and military aid to cement U.S. ties with key suppliers abroad.' **The adoption of statist measures of this sort will occur at the expense of both corporate and societal autonomy**. Greater governmental intervention in the procurement and distribution of oil and natural gas will usurp powers long enjoyed by the major energy firms (though it is worth recalling that, in many parts of the world, the state often played a key role in creating or nurturing giant firms such as BP, Total, and Eni, which are now mostly independent actors). Any increase in state oversight of energy affairs will undermine basic democratic rights and the prerogatives of local authorities. In general, the lower the level at which a decision is made about the design or location of a drilling rig, refinery, reactor, dam, or power plant, the greater the opportunity for public scrutiny of, and participation in, plans for such facilities; once control shifts to central state authorities, these opportunities largely disappear. **Even in the United States, where suspicion of and hostility toward federal authority remains strong, one can see a trend toward reduced local control over energy-related matters**. A key turning point may have been the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which gave the Department of Energy increased authority over the siting of regasification facilities and interstate electric transmission lines—major installations whose construction can alter the character of a community and expose it to new hazards. Previously, control over the placement of such facilities was largely exercised by state, county, and municipal authorities; under the new law, these powers will be wielded by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. This may set a precedent for the granting of authority in such matters as the placement of nuclear power plants and oil refineries, all potentially contentious issues—especially if monopolized by unelected federal bureaucrats.

B. LINKS- <INSERT LINK>

RIGHTS MALTHUS 1NC

C. IMPACT-- GLOBAL NUCLEAR WAR AND EXTINCTION IS INEVITABLE WITHOUT TURNING AWAY FROM DEMOCRACY

Hanson, Civil Engineer from Hawaii, **2k7**
[Jay. "SHORTAGE OF ENERGY" or "LONGAGE OF PEOPLE"?" August 21, http://warsocialism.com/]

A specter is haunting developed countries, the specter of "peak oil." **If you were born after 1960, you will probably die of violence, starvation or contagious disease.** This is because our genetic demand for more-and-more resources, within a physical environment of less-and-less "net energy"[1] available for those resources**, will inevitably lead to widespread violence and global nuclear war**.

Geologists have calculated that global oil production [2] and North American natural gas production [3] are peaking about now. American coal is expected to peak about 2035.[4] No alternative – even nuclear [5] – has the potential to replace more than a tiny fraction of the power presently generated by fossil fuels.

America was specifically designed by special interests (e.g., General Motors, Firestone and Standard Oil) to require fossil fuel and automobiles [6] to be viable. The exhaustion of fossil fuel will leave many millions of Americans with no access to food or water and facing certain death. For example, ten or more millions of people in Southern California alone will die within a couple of days after drinking their toilet tanks and swimming pools dry.

Since it's literally impossible to increase global net energy production, the only approaches which can mitigate this problem are national – to either increase national net energy, or reduce national energy demand, or both. The primary goal of American public policy should be to minimize the suffering [7] of as many American citizens as possible by delivering basic "needs"[8] gratis**. Unfortunately, our democratic [9] form of government can not direct us to any specific goal because it is "process politics" instead of "systems politics":**

"As the name implies, process politics emphasizes the adequacy and fairness of the rules governing the process of politics. If the process is fair, then, as in a trial conducted according to due process, the outcome is assumed to be just – or at least the best the system can achieve. By contrast, systems politics is concerned primarily with desired outcomes; means are subordinated to predetermined ends."[10]

Indeed**, all measures that our present government takes to mitigate our problems will make them even worse!** [11] Since our present government can not direct us to any specific goal, the first step in mitigation must be to invent a new systems politics. In other words, dump our present "special interest" government in favor of a new "common interest" government based on a new set of values:

"In brief, liberal democracy as we know it – that is, our theory or 'paradigm' of politics – is doomed by ecological scarcity; we need a completely new political philosophy and set of political institutions. Moreover, it appears that the basic principles of modern industrial civilization are also incompatible with ecological scarcity and that the whole ideology of modernity growing out of the Enlightenment, especially such central tenets as individualism, may no longer be viable."[12]

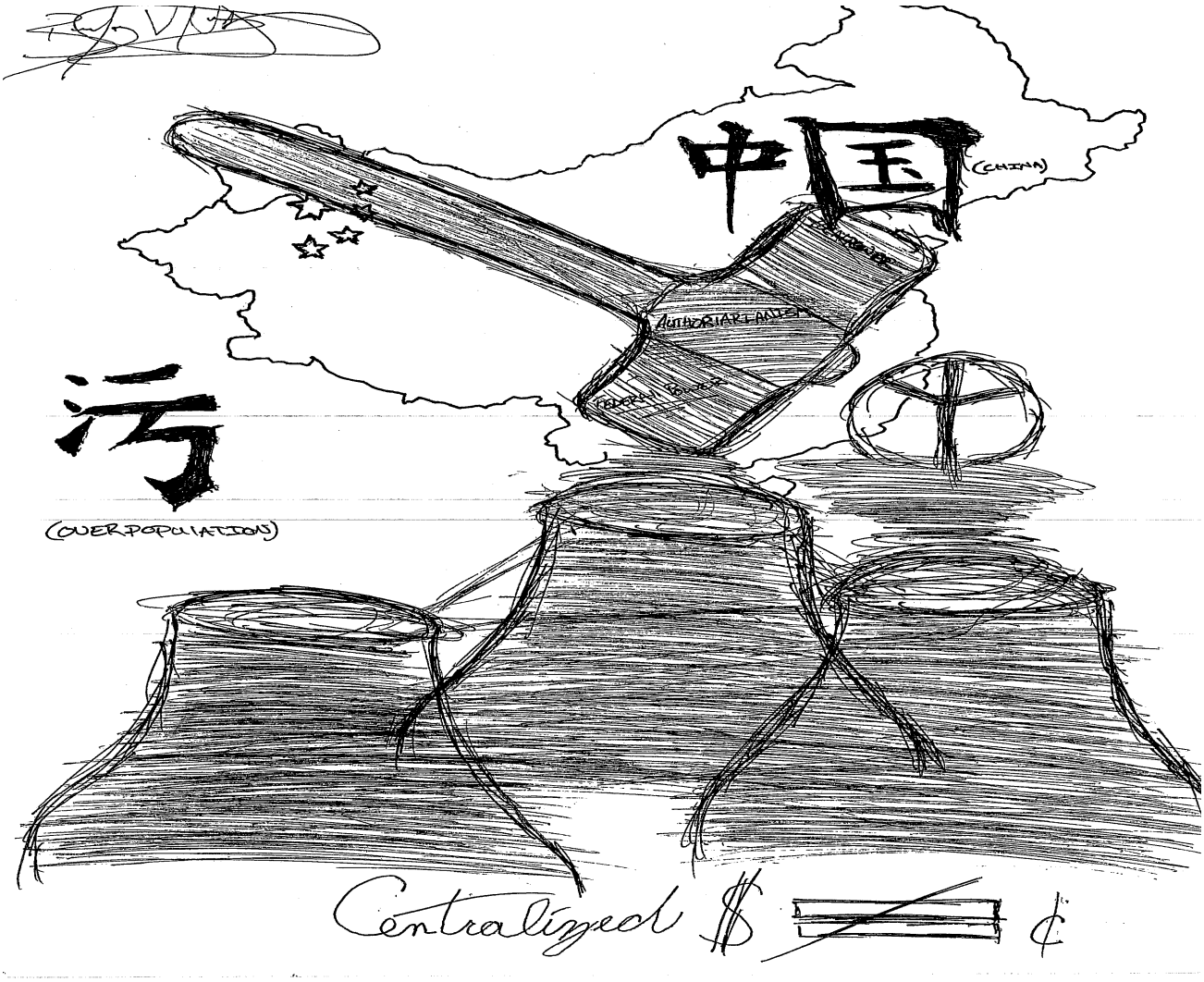
The closest example in our experience was the country on a war footing during World War Two when our economy was directed towards the specific goal of winning the war. Moreover, even if the entire economy were directed towards developing renewable energy supplies, it would be a significant challenge to avoid anarchy because energy available for consumer goods could fall to about 30% of demand:

2NC OVERVIEW

THE HAPPY DAYS ARE OVER—THE WORLD IS QUICKLY APPROACHING AN APOCALYPTIC CRUNCH OF EPIC PROPORTIONS—1NC WILKINSON EVIDENCE. FORTUNATELY, THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING SMALL STEPS IN THE RIGHT BY CENTRALIZING CONTROL OF ENERGY POLICY--- KLARE EVIDENCE. THE PLAN UNDERCUTS OUR ABILITY TO MOVE TO A STEADY-STATE TO EFFECTIVELY DEAL WITIH THE PENDING ENVIRONMENTAL DISTASTER. OUR IMPACT OUTWEIGHS:

A. **MAGNITUDE--- OUR HANSON EVIDENCE SAYS THAT GLOBAL NUCLEAR WAR AND EXTINCTION IS INEVITABLE WITHOUT EFFECTIVE MEASURE TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION**
B. **TIMEFRAME--- HANSON SAYS OIL AND NATURAL GAS HAVE ALREADY PEAKED AND COAL IS NEXT IN LINE**
C. **PROBABILITY—ENVIRONMENTAL COLLAPSE TRIGGERS A HOST OF OTHER IMPACTS LIKE DISEASE AND VIOLENCE THAT GUARANTEE EXTINCTION.**

PICTURE SAYS IT ALL….OR SO BRANDON CLAIMS



U- CRUCH COMING

CRUNCH COMING THANKS UNIQUE NEXIS OF PROBLEMS
Vanguard 2k8
["Food Crisis- How Prepared is Nigeria to Tide Over the Crisis?" May 5, Africa News]

This theory has been the motivation behind man's industry in his journey through life. But Thomas Malthus, in the same period, alerted the world of the danger of populating the world without check. In his classical economics thesis, he avowed that while population is growing at geometric rate, food supply was growing at arithmetic progression.
This, he said, would lead to hunger if man kind does not put measures in place to check population growth. This thought was, however, overtaken by technological progress which brought about commercial farming. But Malthus' theory, if not universally applicable, stare mankind in the face. Today, it is no longer just Maslow's theory of Physiological Needs or Malthus' theory of Population Explosion that is mankind's problem, but also the desire of man to protect the environment. The West in attempt to reduce its dependance on the continued rising price of products from hydrocarbon, has diverted lands originally used for crops to feed mankind, to crops to feed automobiles - cars.
As a result, a new face of hunger is staring the world at large in the face. A perfect storm of food scarcity, global warming, rocketing oil prices and the world population explosion, is plunging humanity into the biggest crisis of the 21st Century by pushing up food prices and spreading hunger and poverty from rural areas into cities.
Rising populations, strong demand from developing countries, increased cultivation of crops for bio-fuels and increasing floods and droughts, have sent food prices soaring across the globe.

CRUNCH COMING- MALTHUS WAS RIGHT ABOUT FOOD SCARCITY AND OVERPOPULATION.
HURST, 2K8
[Lynda. "The coming hunger" April 12]

The warning bells are ringing, furiously.
This week, food riots paralyzed Haiti, with angry marchers outside the president's palace shouting "We are hungry!" Five people were killed in the chaos.
In Egypt, a 15-year-old boy was shot and killed this week in two days of violence over food shortages. Last month, a two-week protest at government-subsidized bakeries ended with the deaths of 10 Egyptians in clashes with police.
Rice is the staple food of 4 billion people. But the prices for it, along with corn, wheat and other basics, has surged by 40 per cent to 80 per cent in the last three years and caused panicked uprisings in some of the poorest countries on Earth, from Cameroon to Bolivia.
The situation has deteriorated so swiftly that some experts predict the effects of a global food crisis are going to bite more quickly than climate change.
According to the World Bank, 33 countries are now vulnerable to social unrest and political instability because of food insecurity - and that has implications for all the rest. Major rice producers like China, Cambodia and Vietnam are already battening down, curbing exports to ensure supplies for their own populations. The Philippines, whose population has grown from 60 million to almost 90 million in 17 years, is warning rice hoarders they'll be charged with economic sabotage.
Why is it happening? Was Malthus right when he said the world would eventually be too populated to feed itself?
The United Nations already provides food for 73 million people in 78 countries worldwide. But the planet is getting hungrier. At least 4 million more people are being added to the list, most of them living in high-density, Third World cities.
The new face of hunger - and thirst - is overwhelmingly urban.
It takes 1,000 tonnes of water to produce one tonne of food, but water scarcity is affecting supplies. And, as Lester Brown, president of Earth Policy Institute in Washington, has cautioned: "A future of water shortages will be a future of food shortages."
The current crisis was ignited by a number of elements coming together in deadly tandem. Analysts say the most important one - the jump in global fuel prices - has triggered a chain reaction in the entire food-production system, from seed planting right through to the delivery process.

U- CRUNCH COMING

HURST CONTINUES UNINTERRUPTED…

The world has been down this road before, of course. In 1973-74, OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) quadrupled the world price of oil, resulting in spiralling food prices and distribution snarls. The disaster led to a World Food Summit in 1976, but nothing was done to prevent it happening again.

Today's crisis is even worse because biofuels, a factor unanticipated in the mid-'70s, has been added to the mix, says David Bell, emeritus professor of environmental studies at York University.

"A false environmental sensibility has led to a push on biofuel production and corn is the product of choice," he says. "There's been a significant diversion of crops away from food use."

The corn needed to produce ethanol fuel has to be grown somewhere and when land available for food farming is converted, food prices are pushed up: "That's what's tripped off the food riots this time."

And the environmental benefits of corn fuel, he scathingly adds, are "completely illusory."

Throw in the new and exploding demand for meat in economically booming China and India and even more land is being converted - for cattle, and the feeding thereof.

Climate change is also making its toxic contribution. Major droughts have hit wheat-producing nations such as Australia and Ukraine, leading to a 30-year low in the world's wheat inventories.

This week, John Holmes, the UN's top humanitarian and emergency relief co-ordinator, warned that the number of global "extreme weather" disasters has doubled in the past two decades to 400 a year. What's building in consequence of all these factors, he said, is a "perfect storm."

"The security implications should not be underestimated ...Current food price trends are likely to increase sharply both the incidence and depth of food insecurity."

In other words, this week's food riots may be just a foreshadowing of what looms ahead in the not-so-distant future.

It took all of human history for the world to reach a population of 2.5 billion in 1950. Half a century later, it's risen to more than 6.5 billion. By 2030, it's expected to reach 8.2 billion, and by 2050, a staggering 9 to 12 billion.

Can the world sustain that number of people?

A UN report says we are already living beyond the planet's means - just as Thomas Malthus warned could occur. The early 19th-century British demographer and political economist believed population growth was exponential and man's "struggle for existence" eventually would outstrip Earth's capacity to sustain it.

Malthus's thinking influenced Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory, but it also led to nightmare scenarios. In 1968, American biologist Paul Ehrlich notoriously predicted that by the 1980s, hundreds of millions would die because of overpopulation and subsequent lack of food. It didn't happen. Not only did Ehrlich take a drubbing, but Malthus's theory did, as well.

Critics have continually insisted that Malthus was too pessimistic. Humans would always find alternatives to resources that have been exhausted, they say, develop new technologies to improve crop yield.

But how far, asks David Bell, can substitution go?

After having dismissed Malthus, people are starting to talk about him again, he says. "His warning of a crash as a possible outcome may not be that far wrong. Ultimately, more mouths to feed is going to exacerbate political pressures. There will be more failed societies."

Today, projections are that, by 2030, global agriculture/agribusiness will have to double its output - and use less water to do it. Fish as a food source? Every fishery in the world is expected to have collapsed within 25 to 50 years, says Bell.

U- CRUNCH COMING

NEWEST STUDIES PROVE OVERPOPULATION AND RESOURCE SCARICY MEANS THE CRUCH IS HERE
Wooldridge, '5
[Frosty. "Setting the Stage for America's Disaster"
http://news.baou.com/main.php?action=recent&rid=20515]

Several readers ask if I follow Thomas Malthus' "Essay on the Principle of Population", or, they don't agree with me based on the size of the United States. Many who pursue a religious course, say God will provide. What they neglect to realize is, according to the March 14, 2005 issue of Time Magazine, 8-10 million people starve to death around the planet annually. Therefore, it is not an issue of Malthus or God; it is an issue of a growing reality that humanity is outstripping the planet's ability to feed, water and clothe the growing 'human storm' on this planet. More sobering, humans add 85 million net gain annually on our way from 6.4 billion to 9.8 (high estimate by Population Reference Bureau and supporting estimates by **www.balance.org** and **www.npg.org**) billion around 2050.
As you sit reading this column, are the lights turning on? Are you connecting the dots? Do you see the growing calamity about to visit, possibly not you, but definitely your children here in the once limitless USA? Exploding gas prices present harbingers of our future. Air pollution grows thicker with every added person. Farm land diminishes as it is poured over with asphalt and concrete. I spent the summer bicycling 4,000 miles through Europe. Gas costs $6.00 a gallon and as high as $8.00 a gallon in places. Forests have vanished under farmland. People live, not in homes, but are stuffed into apartments. They drive automobiles that feature only two doors for the driver and passenger and their feet are almost touching the bumper of the Smart cars—that look like upside down teacups. If you crash, sorry, you're toast.
In the second part of this series, we will pursue the growing realities of ignoring the current population growth of America at five million annually. When you take five million and multiply by 60 years, you add 300 million or a doubling of the US population from 295 million to 600 million. If you think the gridlock, air pollution, acid rain, diminishing cropland, congestion, failing health systems, global warming, species extinction is bad now, you ain't seen nothing yet! In other words, Population Katrina will hit all 50 states in 2060. But even before that date, it will degrade all our lives with too many people, shrinking freedoms, diminished resources, water wars, diseases, maddening traffic and worsening air pollution. It's going to get ugly, really ugly!
I'm going to add my quote to all these other people. THE MORE EXTREME OUR NUMBERS, THE MORE EXTREME OUR CHILDREN'S CONSEQUENCES.
Unless, of course, you decide to get involved in your children's future.

OVER CARRYING CAPACITY NOW- WE'LL RUN OUT OF RESOURCES IN THE NEXT DECADE
Monbiot, '4
[George. The Guardian, May 15th, http://www.monbiot.com/archives/2004/05/15/just-fade-away/]

And we know too that the planet can indefinitely support only a limited number of people. Already certain resources -- paradoxically the renewable ones such as fresh water, soil, fisheries and forests -- are running out; others will soon follow.
Some oil geologists predict global demand will exceed supply within the next 10 or 15 years. Ecologists estimate the earth's carrying capacity -- the number of people it can sustain without ecological collapse -- at between 2 billion and 4 billion.

U- CRUNCH COMING

THE CRUNCH IN 2036
Duncan, Institute on Energy and Man, **2000**
[Richard. The Peak of World Oil Production, www.dieoff.org]

Australian writer Reg Morrison likewise foresees that overshoot and collapse is where humanity is headed. In his scenario (i.e. no formal model), the world population rises to about 7.0 billion in the 2036. Thence it plunges to 3.2 billion in 2090 — an average loss of 71.4 million people per year (i.e. deaths minus births) during 54 years.
Given the current shape of the human population graph, those indicators also spell out a much larger and, from our point of view, more ominous message: the human plague cycle is right on track for a demographically normal climax and collapse. Not only have our genes managed to conceal from us that we are entirely typical mammals and therefore vulnerable to all of evolution's customary checks and balances, but also they have contrived to lock us so securely into the plague cycle that they seem almost to have been crafted for that purpose. Gaia is running like a Swiss watch. (Morrison, 1999)

THE CRUNCH IS INEVITABLE
Hanson in 2003 (Jay. Civil Engineer from Hawaii. Kona, Hawaii. June 21, 2003. Interview by Scott Meredith. "Like some bold seer in a trance, Seeing all his own mischance". Online. http://www.wordwright.com.au/paul/HansonSummingUpInterview.htm. Accessed ju .25 08)

A: It will crash. We saw the same thing happen with World War I, World War II. It happens, it's supported by history. When we placed an oil embargo on the Japanese, they didn't say 'OK, we understand your point. We'll go along with that.' They didn't go back to rickshaws or whatever they had before. People can't do that. It doesn't run in reverse. It only goes one way – up. And the reason for that is that the act of getting stuff makes us feel good. It's not having it, it's getting it. That's why it can't run in reverse, because it's getting it that feels good, not having it. That's why we never feel we have enough. We never get enough, because it is the act of getting it that feels good. That's biology.

U- CRUCH- OVERPOPULATION

OVERPOPULATION IS HAPPENING NOW.
Jacoby 2k8
[Jeff. "The Coming Population Bust" June 18, The Boston Globe Pg. A15]

THOMAS MALTHUS has been dead for 170 years, but the Malthusian fallacy - the dread conviction that the growth of human population leads to hunger, shortages, and a ravaged environment - is unfortunately alive and well:
- America's congested highways are caused by "population growth wildly out of control," the group Californians for Population Stabilization laments in a new ad. So are "schools and emergency rooms ... bursting at the seams." And with every additional American, immigrant or native-born, "comes further degradation of America's natural treasures."
- In a new documentary, Britain's Prince Philip blames the rising price of food on overpopulation. "Everyone thinks it's to do with not enough food," the queen's husband declares, "but it's really that demand is too great - too many people."
- Overpopulation is "very serious - very, very serious," the Dalai Lama tells a crowd of 50,000 in Seattle. Somewhat inconsistently, he also proclaims that "children are the basis of our hope," and that "our future depends on them."
- "Is our planet overstuffed with human beings?" asks columnist Johann Hari in The Independent. The "overpopulation lobby," he decides, has a point. "How can you be prepared to cut back on your car emissions and your plane emissions but not on your baby emissions? Can you really celebrate the pitter-patter of tiny carbon-footprints?"
Like other prejudices, the belief that more humanity means more misery resists compelling evidence to the contrary. In the past two centuries, the number of people living on earth has nearly septupled, climbing from 980 million to 6.5 billion. And yet human beings today are on the whole healthier, wealthier, longer-lived, better-fed, and better-educated than ever before.

EVEN IF YOU WIN OVERPOPULATION IS DOWN THERE ARE STILL A HOST OF ENVIROMENTAL THREATS THAT MAKE THE CRUNCH INEVITABLE.
Pirages, Professor of International Environmental Politics at University of Marlyand, **2k5**
[Dennis, "From limits to growth to ecological security" *From Resource Scarcity to Ecological Security* ed. Pirages and Cousins, 4-5]

Much has been accomplished in attempting to meet some of the most obvious challenges to future well-being identified in the 1970s, but much remains to be done. Population growth has been significantly slowed in many parts of the world through concerted efforts. But in many countries, declining fertility has led to a new set of problems associated with. population "graying." The mass starvation once predicted has so far been pushed off.

Looking toward the next quarter century, challenges to ecological security are emerging that were not widely anticipated 25 years ago. Globalization is intensifying changes of all kinds and significantly altering the nature of the human predicament. There are a host of challenges to ecological security inherent in this intensification, as well as in the continuing spread of industrialization to densely populated poor countries. And innovations in transportation have dramatically increased the numbers of people and quantities of merchandise moving rapidly from place to place. Between 1950 and 1998, for example, the number of passenger-kilometers flown internationally grew from 28 billion to 2.6 trillion annually. During the same period, annual international air freight grew from 730 million to 9.9 billion ton-kilometers annually (French 2000, 6-7). Such huge numbers of people and massive quantities of merchandise and commodities in motion are facilitating the unintended and often-destructive spread of plants and pests into new environments and ecosystems that were once comfortably separated from each other by geographic and political barriers. And **there is mounting evidence that this large-scale and rapid movement of people and goods is disturbing long-established equilibriums between people and pathogens by facilitating the rapid spread of new and resurgent diseases.**

U- CRUNCH- OVERPOPULATION

OVERPOPULATION CONCERNS ARE VERY RELEVANT—MANY COUNTRIES WITH INADEQUATE FOOD CONSUMPTION CONTINUE TO HAVE SHARPLY RISING POPULATIONS

Alexandratos 2005. (Nikos. Author and prominent member of FAO. Countries with Rapid Population Growth and Resource Constraints: Issues of Food, Agriculture, and Development. Population and Development Review, Vol. 31, No. 2, (Jun., 2005), pp. 237-258. Population Council. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3401360. Accessed 22/07/2008 15:41

We may ask whether these global demographic prospects mean that the "population explosion"-related issues pertaining to food and agriculture are losing much of their relevance. In particular, will the global demographic slowdown and the eventual attainment of zero world population growth imply that the classical Malthusian concern (that population growth will outstrip the potential of agriculture to increase food production, and its corollary-that food insecurity is caused predominantly by production constraints) will no longer be relevant? The short answer is that these issues retain their full relevance, and this for a number of reasons. Of particular importance is the prospect that several countries, many of them with inadequate food consumption levels, will continue for some time to have rapidly growing populations. A number of these countries face the prospect that their present problems of low food consumption levels and significant incidence of undernourishment may persist for a long time. For example, Niger, a country with scant agricultural resources barely sufficient to support its year 2000 population of 12 million, but with high dependence on agriculture for its food supplies, employment, and income, is projected to grow to 50 million in 2050.3 In like manner, Ethiopia's population is expected to grow from 69 million to 170 million, Uganda's from 24 million to 127 million, Yemen's from 18 million to 59 million, and so on for a number of other countries. From the standpoint of global welfare, these problems related to population growth will continue to surpass those emanating from the fertility declines to below replacement level in many developed countries. To cope with those declines is largely within the capabilities of the countries affected. And, of course, one must also consider the benefits accruing to the countries experiencing these declines and to the world as a whole-for example, in the form of reduced environmental impact and less urban congestion (Sachs 2004).

OPOP = CRUNCH

Ehrlich and Ehrlich '96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

THE EARTH CANNOT SUSTAIN OVERPOPULATION

Above all, remember that there is a **consensus in the scientific community** about the human dilemma. To a very large degree, that consensus is based on first principles, such as the following: it is impossible to have exponential growth of the human population at anything like today's rate for very much longer, adding greenhouse gases to the atmosphere will change the climate; agriculture is dependent on reasonably stable climates, habitat destruction causes extinctions, and so forth. Besides these principles, the consensus is also based on the results of innumerable field experiments and observations, detailed examinations of demographic and food production statistics, computer modeling, and the like. We share in that consensus and believe that it supports the overall viewpoint expressed in this book.

U- CRUNCH- OVERPOPULATION

LOWER DEATH RATES = MASSIVE OVERPOPULATION

Ehrlich and Ehrlich '96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

Massive Growth Hurts Food Supply

The world is in the midst of an unprecedented expansion of human numbers. It took hundreds of thousands of years for our species to reach a population level of 10 million, only 10,000 years ago. This number grew to 100 million people about 2,000 years ago and to 2.5 billion by 1950. Within less than the span of a single lifetime, it has more than doubled to 5.5 billion in 1993.

This accelerated population growth resulted from rapidly lowered death rates (particularly infant and child mortality rates), combined with sustained high birth rates. Success in reducing death rates is attributable to several factors: increases in food production and distribution, improvements in public health (water and sanitation) and in medical technology (vaccines and antibiotics), along with gains in education and standards of living within many developing nations.

CURRENT POPULATION ISN'T SUSTAINABLE AND OPULATION TRENDS SET TO GROW IN THE LONG-TERM

Ehrlich, 96

(Anne, "Toward a Sustainable Global Population", Building Sustainable Societies, ED Pirages, page 152-153)

Today, most observers realize that the human population is not sustainable, in part because it' is still expanding rapidly. A growing population in a finite environment is by definition unsustainable, at least in the long term. In 1995, the world's population passed 5.6 billion, and it continues to increase by more than 90 million people per year.? The 1995 rate of growth (births minus deaths) was over 1.6 percent per year; the Earth's population would double in forty-two years if this continued unchanged. Indeed, the world's population, which reached 2 billion in 1930, will pass 6 billion before the turn of the century and thus will have tripled in less than one lifetime.

Recent United Nations demographic projections indicate that the population is likely to pass 8.5 billion by 2025, reach 10 billion near midcentury, and ultimately stop growing a century later at 11.5 billions Of course, changes in reproductive rates or mortality rates could cause growth to be either considerably higher or lower than in this "medium" projection. The UN's high projection shows no end to growth, with the population soaring past 28 billion around 2150. Demographic projections customarily include no significant rise in death rates (although the AIDS pandemic in regions such as Africa has led to revision of some projections by biologists). The unsustainability of such growth hardly deserves comment.

U- OPOP- AT: POP DENSITY

POPULATION DENSITY IS A STUPID WAY TO LOOK AT OVERPOPULATION--- ITS NOT SIZE BUT RESOURCES

Ehrlich and Ehrlich '96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

Determining Overpopulation based on Population Density is Wrong

The idea that the number of people per square mile is a key determinant of population pressure is as widespread and persistent as it is wrong—Paul and physicist John Holdren (now at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard) long ago named it the "Netherlands fallacy."3° Nicholas Eberstadt, in his contribution to the Competitive Enterprise Institute's book The True State of the Planet, wrote: "What are the criteria by which to judge a country 'overpopulated'? Population density is one possibility that comes to mind." He then proceeded to extend the Netherlands fallacy to Bermuda and Monaco 31 The fascination with how many people can be crowded into how much land is common to many brownlash writings. In Eco-Scam, Ronald Bailey repeats the tired Netherlands fallacy and quotes Eberstadt to the effect that "There is absolutely no content to the notion of overpopulation."32 In Apocalypse Not, Ben Bolch and Harold Lyons point out correctly that if the 1990 world population were placed in Texas, less than half of 1 percent of Earth's land surface, "each person would have an area equal to the floor space of a typical U.S. home."33 They also say: "Anyone who has looked out an airplane window while traveling across the country knows how empty the United States really is."34 Our response is perfectly straightforward. First, the key issue in judging overpopulation is not how many people can fit in any given space but whether the population's requirements for food, water, other resources, and ecosystem services can be met on a sustainable basis. Most of the "empty" land in the United States either grows the food essential to the well-being of Americans and much of the world (as in Iowa) or supplies us with forestry products (northern Maine), or, lacking water, good soil, and a suitable climate (as in much of Nevada), it is land that cannot directly contribute much to the support of civilization. The key point here is that the Netherlands, Bermuda, and Monaco (and Singapore, Hong Kong, Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Tokyo, London, and New York) **can be crowded with people only because the rest of the world is not.** The Netherlands, for example, imports large amounts of food's and extracts from other parts of the world much of the energy and virtually all the materials it requires. It uses an estimated seventeen times more land for food and energy than exists within its borders 36

"Predictions of a 'population explosion' . . . were wrong because they were based on projections of past trends." (Joseph Bast, Peter Hill, and Richard Rue, 1994)37 "Nor does [Ehrlich] acknowledge that predicted population growth has not exploded, as he had predicted [sic]." (pixy Lee Ray and Lou Guzzo, 1993)38. When Paul wrote The Population Bomb in 1968, there were 3.5 billion people on Earth. Two years later we published a book in which we cited a projection of the United Nations, which "predicted" there would be 5.65 billion people in 1995.39 In 1995 the actual population size turned out to be 5.70 billion, just a little higher than our "prediction." Although our critics continually claim otherwise, we have never "predicted" a future population size or rate of growth but instead have depended entirely on (and have always cited) the work of professional demographers, primarily those at the United Nations and the Population Reference Bureau. We're perpetually (and correctly) cited as population alarmists, and while we deserve partial credit for sounding the alarm, we can't take credit for the accuracy of the projections we cite. Those projections are made by demographers, who build on history and existing population structures and say what will happen if certain trends continue. The projections are based on reasonable assumptions about birth, death, and migration rates but over- time those assumptions may well be violated, moving a population's trajectory away from the projection. Yet given all the variables, the demographers do remarkably well. For example, in 1977, we and John Holdren reprinted demographer Tomas Frejka's high and low projections for 2000 6.67 and 5.92 billion, respectively.40 At the moment, Frejka's projections, made in 1974, seem pretty close to the mark: the world's population in 2000 seems likely to fall somewhere between 6.1 and 6.2 billion.3

[' Whether our "predictions" of a population explosion were wrong is not a matter of projection but a matter of history. In the nearly thirty years since the Bomb was written, some 2.3 billion people have been added to Earth's population—more than existed when we were born. That's equivalent to the addition each year of roughly the present population of Germany. We've already seen more than a doubling of America's population in our lifetime, **and the most recent U.S. population projections indicate continued growth well beyond 2050**.41 If we are lucky enough to live to the turn of the century, we'll have seen a tripling of the number of human beings with which we share Earth. If that isn't a population explosion, we don't know what is!

U- OPOP- AT: WILL STABILIZE

NON RESPONSIVE—EVEN IF POPULATION STABILIZES THAT DOESN'T MEAN RESOURCES WILL MAGICALLY REPLENISH THEMSELVES—AUTHORITARIAN RESPONSE TO THE CRUNCH IS STILL INEVITABLE

WOOLDRIDGE, teacher and author of *Immigration's Unarmed Invasion: Deadly Consequences*, September 16th **2K5**
Setting The Stage For America's Disaster - Part 1 of 2, The Official News Paper,
http://news.baou.com/main.php?action=recent&rid=20515

Even if we attained zero population growth today, our own population momentum would add 40 million people to the USA giving us 335 million.
The world already manifests itself in diseases such as two million deaths from TB annually worldwide, one third of the world's people do not have access to clean drinking water, species extinction tops 2,500 plants and animals in the USA every decade from human population encroachment on wild life habitat, growing acid rain, global warming, and the poor of America suffering more and more from legal and illegal immigration and dozens of other consequences—what else is there to argue about immigration?

POPULATION WILL NOT SLOW DOWN BY ITSELF—NATURE SELECTS FOR FERTILITY

HARDIN, 1993
World Famous Ecologist and Author, Professor @ UC-Santa Barbara, Living Within Limits, 160-161

Suppose, following Godwin, that the natural fertility of our species evolves almost all the way to zero. Then what? Initially, fertile individuals might be but a tiny minority of the whole; but, over time, selection would ensure the dominance of the fertile fraction. If there were even the slightest genetic basis for fecundity in human beings (as indeed there is in other animals) then fertile human beings would in times replace the infertile. To postulate a *selection for universal sterility* (as Godwin's scheme would require) is to perpetrate an oxymoron. Nature does not work with oxymorons.
We who are alive now are the descendents of an unbroken line of fertile ancestors. This line extends back millions of years to the first humanoids—indeed, billions of years to the beginning of sexual life of any kind. Powerful though she is, Nature cannot create a self-sustaining, totally infertile, sexual species. (Nonsexual, vegetative reproduction is common among plants, of course, but not many people are interested in promoting that.)
The history of population disputes is a long litany of attempts to evade problems rather than solve them. This books began with a demonstration that population problems cannot be solved by fleeing to the stars. Escaping biology here on earth is equally, impossible.

U- CRUNCH COMING- OIL

WE ARE AT OR CLOSE TO THE PEAK OF OIL

Goose, professor at North Carolina Community Collage **2k8** ["Biofuels and the Rise of nationalistic Environmentalism" Environment Sustainability, May 16, http://www.theoildrum.com/node/3992#more]

They are, and the solution to the question of why so many people would be so foolish is sobering. American environmentalism has become increasingly nationalistic. If one takes a step back from biofuels and looks at the broader environmental movement, the dominant trends are towards "green capitalism," or "Natural Capitalism," to use the title of a book by Paul Hawkens and Amory Lovins. According to this theory, the new green technologies are going to create "green" jobs, and the economy will continue to prosper as workers construct windmills and insulate sophisticated energy-sipping homes and offices. Consumers will buy compact fluorescent bulbs and efficient cars, and we will steadily reduce our energy use. This "green capitalism" is by far the dominant trend in environmentalism today, with luminary conservatives like George Shultz being among its more prominent advocates.

It sounds great. But there is a side to this movement, of which biofuel is emblematic, which is far darker than any of its current advocates dare recognize. Everyone, save a few wingnuts, acknowledges that oil is a finite resource. A few years ago, some oil geologists started suggesting that the peak of global oil production might be very soon, now or in the next few years, rather than decades away, as had been assumed. At first they were ridiculed. But global oil production has remained nearly flat for several years, demand pressures have continued to increase, and prices have spiked.

It now seems very likely that we are at or near a peak in global oil production. The global industrial economy is facing limits and depletions of many other resources as well, prompting the prominent peak oil theorist Richard Heinberg to title his most recent book Peak Everything. (The idea that industrialism could face multiple limits of resource availability has been around since at least the 1972 publication of The Limits to Growth. Though that book sold millions of copies, enormous efforts were subsequently expended in suppressing the distressing conclusions reached therein. That in itself is an instructive story.[11])

Some of the advocates of green capitalism – of which there are many at this point – are aware of the likely pending limits of oil and other resources. They paint a scenario of continued growth and prosperity even as we downscale our energy use and pollution, using more efficient technologies and design. Some are more optimistic than others about exactly how much oil we might have left, and how resource limitations might impact future economic growth. The green capitalist model, as espoused by a number of its most prominent adherents, suggests that we can feed 9 to 12 billion people in the coming decades even with falling oil supplies and significant biofuel development by applying green technologies.[12] So why are we facing a "risk of famine," to use Goldman Sachs' words, over forty years earlier and with 3 to 6 billion fewer people?

Because numbers on paper do not equal reality on the ground, and because nationalistic environmentalism focuses almost entirely on the well-being of the global upper class. It is probably true that it is possible for a limited number of people to transition to a highly efficient, consumer society, but only if a couple billion of our fellow humans suffer deprivation, or perhaps even outright destruction, to make way.

The industrial economy is intimately, terribly dependent on oil. So much so that we can hardly conceive how much of it we use. Richard Heinberg maintains that a single teaspoon of oil contains as much energy as eight hours of human labor. In practical application, that is probably a slight exaggeration. Nonetheless, we have gotten accustomed to using extraordinary energy. We have god-like powers at our fingertips when we turn the key to drive down to the corner store for a pack of chewing gum.

Under conditions of expansion, the market economy appears benign, even progressive. It is no coincidence that the peak of democratic development in the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations occurred at the peak of the colonial development and prosperity. As the traders gained power in these societies, the market expanded, and it was economically important for civil liberty to expand as well. So, too, in modern times. The expansion of democracy and civil liberty has followed on the heels of the expansion of colonialism and the growth of markets. There is not a simple linear relationship between the economy and democracy, but over time there are powerful forces that make certain kinds of social change more likely at particular times. Ecology sets the stage for economy, and economy favors different social movements at different times.

Nearly all academic, political and religious leaders try to make their own ideas sound more important than the supply of oil, topsoil, or the health of the forest. The end result is that while there is a direct relationship between ecology and democracy, knowledge of that connection is suppressed by leftist and rightist alike as they strive to make their ideas and policies seem more important than nasty things like dirt and oil

U- CRUNCH COMING- OIL

PEAK WITHIN THE DECADE
Attarian, Ph. D., **2k4**
[John. "The Steady-State Economy: What It Is, Why We Need It"
http://www.npg.org/forum_series/steadystate.html]

Applying Hubbert's approach, several geologists argue that world oil extraction will peak in this decade and then irreversibly decline, making supply no longer able to meet demand.4 Two trends powerfully support them. First, as time has passed, more and more oil-producing countries have peaked, strongly indicating an imminent peak. Of the 48 countries producing 98 percent of the world's oil, 31 have peaked: three in 1961-1970; eleven in 1971-1980; two in 1981-1990; twelve in 1991-2000; and three in 2001 alone. Second, oil discovery peaked in 1964 and has declined ever since, and has fallen increasingly short of consumption since 1981.5 Since discovery cannot replace existing oilfields, peak is inevitable.

NOTHING CAN REPLACE OIL – WHEN IT'S GONE, HUMANITY WILL ENTER THE CRUNCH
Hanson in 2003 (Jay. Civil Engineer from Hawaii. Kona, Hawaii. June 21, 2003. Interview by Scott Meredith. "Like some bold seer in a trance, Seeing all his own mischance". Online. http://www.wordwright.com.au/paul/HansonSummingUpInterview.htm. Accessed ju .25 08)
One of the most important aspects of energy is its "quality". Different kinds of fuel have different qualities. For example, coal contains more energy per pound than wood, which makes coal more efficient to store and transport than wood. Oil has a higher energy content per unit weight and burns at a higher temperature than coal; it is easier to transport, and can be used in internal combustion engines. A diesel locomotive uses only one-fifth the energy of a coal-powered steam engine to pull the same train. Oil is the highest quality energy we use, making up about 38 percent of the world energy supply. No other energy source equals oilÕs intrinsic qualities of extractability, transportability, versatility and cost. The qualities that enabled oil to take over from coal as the front-line energy source in the industrialized world in the middle of this century are as relevant today as they were then. Oil's many advantages provide 1.3 to 2.45 times more economic value per kilocalorie than coal. [11] **Studies show that nothing can replace oil**: "A recent review of the future prospects of all alternatives has been published. The summary conclusion reached is that there is no known complete substitute for petroleum in its many and varied uses."[12] For example, when the oil's gone, food production will drop to a fraction of today's numbers: "If the fertilizers, partial irrigation [in part provided by oil energy], and pesticides were withdrawn, corn yields, for example, would drop from 130 bushels per acre to about 30 bushels.

2010 = PEAK
Pirages, IR Professor of Env. At UMaryland, **2005**
[Dennis, "From limits to growth to ecological security" From Resource Scarcity to Ecological Security ed. Pirages and Cousins, 10-11]Whether the world's supply of fossil fuels can meet future energy needs has been a persistent concern over the last three decades. As the Global 2000 Report put it, "The projections point out that petroleum production capacity is not increasing as rapidly as demand. Furthermore, the rate at which petroleum reserves are being added per unit of exploratory effort appears to be falling. Engineering and geological considerations suggest that world petroleum production will peak before the end of the century" (Barney 1980, 27). While world reserves of coal are now more than adequate, those of cleaner burning petroleum and natural gas appear to be in much shorter supply relative to projected demand. The growing massive energy needs of an industrialized China and India add to future energy concerns. And the growing concentration of these reserves in the unstable Middle East and former Soviet Union raise geopolitical worries.
While these early fears of running out of petroleum and natural gas have proved to be premature, forecasting fossil-fuel adequacy for the next quarter century also is filled with uncertainties. But some things about the future market are clear. Petroleum now accounts for nearly 40 percent of measured energy consumption worldwide, and because much of it is used in the existing transportation infrastructure this is not likely to change much in the near future. Demand for oil (and natural gas) will be closely related to economic growth. If significant future industrialization occurs in China, India, and other densely populated poor countries; demand will rise significantly and reserves will be drawn down quickly. The future petroleum supply is more problematic. Experts differ considerably on prospects for additions to reserves. Geologists use physical models of reserves and production and tend to stress impending limits, while economists use shorter-term market models to come to more optimistic conclusions.
Geologist M. King Hubbert did some of the most respected work in projecting the future of petroleum production. Using his vast expertise in petroleum geology, in 1956 he constructed a curve that traced past and likely future production of petroleum in the United States. He forecast a peak in U.S. production to occur between 1965 and 1970. The peak actually occurred in 1970 and domestic production has been declining since then. Hubbert undertook a more ambitious exercise in 1979, forecasting a peak in world production. He estimated that world production would peak around the turn of the century and then begin to decline. While this appraisal proved somewhat pessimistic, some **recent estimates foresee a production peak around 2010** (Deffeyes 2001).

U- CRUNCH NOW- FOOD/LAND

CRUNCH IS IMMINENT DUE TO FOOD-—WE'VE ONLY SURVIVED TO THIS POINT BY STARVING PEOPLE

Zerker, economist, professor emeritus and senior scholar at York University., 2k8
[Sally. "Malthus was right" July 11, National Post]

It may be time to bring Thomas Malthus back from the dead -- intellectually speaking. Believe it or not, the 18th-century thinker has a lot to say to us about problems that are here and now: population increase and the food needed to deal with it. Malthus saw the 18th-century phenomenon of continuous population increase as a threat to human civilization. Left unchecked, be believed, populations would double themselves every 25 years, a growth rate that would quickly outstrip the available food supply. This Malthusian idea soon took on the mantra of certainty: Unlimited population growth could only end in disastrous famines and starvation.

This was a widely held belief throughout the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th century. Since the mid-20th century, however, Malthus' theories have lost credibility because the world has experienced (seemingly) unchecked population growth without the dismal result he predicted. Here we are in the first decade of the 21st century, with a world population of 6.6 billion --about six times what it was in Malthus' era -- and yet we're not starving. Malthus must have been wrong.

Or was he?

Until now, technological improvements have caused food supply to increase along with population growth -- something Malthus admittedly did not foresee. **But as demand bumps up against supply, the green revolution may be over.**

In recent months, food prices have risen dramatically and suddenly. In the past year, the price of wheat is up 120%. The cost of cooking oil, rice and other staples have doubled since January. For the 1.5-billion people who live on less than $2 a day, food typically accounts for almost all of their meager budget. Soaring food prices represent a calamity for these people, which explains

At current inflated prices, we can expect outright starvation in the poorer regions of the world why food riots have broken out across the globe.

A significant factor straining the food supply is the entry into the market of large middle-class populations in China and India -- people who want to live (and eat) like North Americans and Europeans. Higher incomes in these nations have resulted in increased consumption of meat, chicken and other protein foods, all of which strain grain supplies. (It takes four pounds of grain to make one pound of meat.) The formerly poor are no longer content to eat rice, bread and lentils.

During the 20th century, food production generally was not a restrictive factor on population growth. But that was during a period when only one-sixth of the Earth's inhabitants had incomes high enough to make them gluttons. This low ratio of rich to poor left enough of the pie for meager but sufficient distribution to the rest of the world.

In other words, the world seems to have avoided Malthus' dismal outcome only because the vast majority of humanity did not eat well. They were able to eat amounts sufficient to procreate and have their offspring survive, but not enough to enjoy the health-giving effect of a high protein diet.

That global social division between rich and poor is undergoing a shift, and it is one that has the potential for unleashing a massive humanitarian crisis. Malthus may yet be vindicated.

U- CRUNCH NOW- FOOD/LAND

FOOD IS A HUGE PROBLEM---- GRAIN RETURNS ARE DIMINISHING AND GREEN TECH HAS RUN ITS COURSE--- NEW TECH WON' SOLVE
Ehrlich, 96
(Anne, "Toward a Sustainable Global Population", Building Sustainable Societies, ED Pirages, page 155-156)

As the world population continues to expand, producing enough food to keep pace becomes increasingly problematic.2° The green revolution enabled food production to increase faster than the population from 1950 until the mid 1980s. Since then, global grain production, the human feeding base, has lagged on a per capita basis. Most of the land suitable for agriculture is already being cultivated, while increasing amounts are being taken out of production because of land degradation, depletion of groundwater irrigation sources, or urbanization. Green revolution technology—cultivation of high-yielding varieties of major crops, to¬gether with increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, and abundant water—has now been applied in most of the world and will soon have run its course. In most areas, diminishing returns from the increased use of fertilizer are evident. But no encore is in sight. While biotechnology is often promoted as the next revolution, its potential for expanding food supplies is quite limited; its value will lie more in giving crops better protection against disease and pests and perhaps the more efficient use of some nutrients.

No technology, moreover, can compensate fully for depleted or damaged soil or for the loss of arable land. Yet the green revolution itself, even as it dramati¬cally boosts food harvests, often accelerates the deterioration of agricultural lands. Soil erosion is promoted by continuous cultivation, which is facilitated by synthetic fertilizers; and large-scale monocultures invite pests and crop disease, as mosaics of small-scale mixed crop cultures do not. Heavy applications of fertilizers and pesticides cause-serious pollution problems, especially in surface and groundwater sources. And most of these problems are intensified when attempts are made to transfer the green revolution to moist tropical areas.2I Given the trends in the condition of our natural capital and the outlook for further increasing crop yields, Lester Brown of Worldwatch Institute several years ago warned that the global grain harvest was unlikely in the 1990s to increase faster than the population.22 So far, history has not contradicted that prognosis.

DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL OUTPUTS DUE TO POPULATION GROWTH WILL DESTROY THE ENVIRONMENT
Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008
Doubts about humanity's ability to continue an exponential expansion of food production in the near future stem from two basic observations. The first is that the extraordinary expansion of food production since Malthus's time has been achieved at a heavy cost—the depletion of a one-time inheritance of natural capital crucial to agriculture. That cost now amounts to an annual loss of roughly 24 billion tons of topsoil (Brown and Wolfe, 1984), trillions of gallons of groundwater (e.g., Reisner, 1986), and millions of populations and species of other organisms (all involved in supplying ecosystem services crucial to food production—Ehrlich and Daily, 1993). The loss is permanent on any time scale of interest to humanity. The second observation is that while agricultural output grew faster in the last four decades than even some optimists had predicted,' past expectations that a population of 5 billion could easily be fed have not been met, largely because hungry people have not had the means to purchase food. In fact, 200 million or more people have starved to death or died of hunger-related disease in the past two decades (UNICEF, 1992), **and as many as a billion people are chronically undernourished today, about half of them seriously so** (UN Population Fund, 1992).2 In several major developing regions, including Africa and Latin America, the numbers of hungry people have continued to increase (FAO, 1992b; Stone, 1992), despite the impressive gains in food production.

U- CRUNCH NOW- FOOD/LAND

THERE IS INSUFFICIENT LAND FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008.

Earth's 5.5 billion people now occupy or use some 90 percent of the land surface that is not desert (receiving less than 250 mm of rain per year) or under permanent ice cover. About 17 percent of that potentially productive land is planted in crops; the rest is urban or otherwise built on, used as pasture, or covered by forests that are exploited to one degree or another. The remaining uncultivated land that could be planted in crops is almost all marginal, as is indicated by the small fraction of the increase in food production since 1950 that is attributable to an expansion of cropland. In 1950, 593 million hectares were planted in grains; by 1990, that had increased by 21 percent to 720 million hectares, but production had increased by 139 percent due to more than a doubling of average yield, from about one ton per hectare per year to about 2.3 tons per hectare per year (Brown, 1988).

Furthermore, much of the land that might be converted to crops now, especially that under tropical moist forests, is still occupied by natural ecosystems that are playing important roles in supporting the human enterprise, such as storing carbon and controlling the hydrologic cycle (which supplies fresh water). Repeated attempts to clear and farm tropical moist forest land have demonstrated that much of it is unsuitable for conventional farming and quickly degrades to wasteland if put to the plow (Ehrlich, 1988; Sanchez, 1976; Tivy, 1990).

Fertile farmland is often sacrificed to meet the growing demands of urbanization. Population growth, urban migration, and industrialization are driving the expansion of cities over the rich agricultural land on which they typically were founded. This loss of farmland has occurred in places as disparate from each other as California, where urban sprawl has obliterated several important fruit-growing areasand East Asia, where some 5,000 kilometers are lost to urbanization annually.',

TIEBREAKER—DEFAULT NEG ON STARVATION CLAIMS BECAUSE THEY ARE UNDERREPORTED

Ehrlich and Ehrlich `96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

Typical of the criticism directed toward us is an assertion in a brown-lash book issued by the Heartland Institute, which claims that "None of [the Ehrlichs1 predictions has come true, or is ever likely to come true."64 Lawyer Michael Fumento, author of Science Under Siege, also quotes our prediction of famine in his book, adding that it was "off by hundreds of millions."65_ But there were substantial food shortages and some acute famines in sub-Saharan Africa in the early 1970s,66 which recurred throughout the 1980s. Even in the 1990s, the Refugee Policy Group estimated that roughly 150,000 to 200,000 people have starved in acute famines each year.67 This estimate may be too high, but even if it is double the actual figure, it represents a tragic failure for our civilization. The principal problem, of course, is not acute famines; it is chronic undemutrition of huge numbers of extremely poor people. Overall, since The Population Bomb was published, roughly 8 to 10 million people (mostly young children) have died each year from hunger and hunger-related diseases, according to studies by the World Bank and other international agencies.**68 And such numbers may well be underestimates**. First of all, governments don't like to admit they can't feed their people; and second, starvation compromises the immune system, so often the proximate cause of death—the final blow—is not starvation per se but disease.° -) E. Today some 700 to 800 million people, perhaps even as many as a billion, don't get enough food to support normal daily activities 70 Even if the actual number of hungry people were only half as high, it would still indicate a level of human suffering that doesn't match the rosy views of the brownlash. The vast extent of chronic hunger, mainly in developing countries, reflects extreme poverty; hundreds of millions of poor people, largely in rural areas, simply cannot afford to buy sufficient food and lack the means to grow enough for themselves. Acute famines are a different matter. Although crop failures and production shortfalls continue to occur frequently, modern communications and distribution mechanisms have enabled national and international agencies to prevent large-scale famines by rushing emergency food supplies to the hungry from areas of surplus production. Only when such assistance has been blocked by local wars or politics, as in the Sudan, or, earlier, in Ethiopia, have acute famines resulted.

U- CRUNCH NOW- FOOD/LAND

GOOD VS. BAD LAND- GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND IS IN SHORT SUPPLY, THE EARTH DOES NOT HAVE ENOUGH ROOM TO MEET THE FUTURE FOOD NEEDS OF HUMAN KIND AND IT WILL BE TOO HARD TO OPEN UP ANY NEW PLACES FOR AGRICULTURE
OPHULS, WILLIAM 19**77** [ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, PG 50-51 COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. HE RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY]

The fundamental fact about agriculture is that it requires land, and good agricultural land is in fixed supply. Even in the United States, virtually all good agricultural land is already in use; it is this good land that provides us with almost all our food. The best 50 percent of the land in use probably supplies 80 percent or more of the total agricultural output. The marginal lands now in use thus make only a modest contribution (although it is often critical for dietary quality).
Although there appears to be other land that could be developed, bring¬ing into production any sizable quantity of new land would require enor¬mous amounts of capital, energy, and above all, ecological expertise beyond any we now possess; and production gains are likely to be ephemeral. In the preceding chapter the ecological futility of trying to clear and farm tropical forest lands was explained. Yet in numerous countries the 'irreversible destruction of tropical forests is taking place, reaping a few years of harvest, but leaving a legacy of serious ecological problems and potential climatological consequences. Even where the soils of forest lands are capable of supporting some kind of more intensive cul¬tivation, cutting down forests carries the risk of erosion, flooding, and desiccation of climate, the result of ignoring the ecologist's dictum that the so-called nonproductive parts of an ecosystem perform invaluable protective functions making production possible on the most suitable land. The opening up of arid and semiarid lands by irrigation and well digging has other kinds of consequences. Even when they are well conceived and confined to appropriate land, irrigation projects are cap¬able of provoking intensified erosion, waterlogging, and salinization, serious problems that have been implicated in the collapse of numerous ear¬lier civilizations. Likewise, the usual result of increasing the water supply to pastoralists is overgrazing and land destruction by oversized herds. Thus **the hope of expanding output greatly by bringing virgin lands into production appears illusory.**
In fact, much greater efforts must be made to prevent the continuing loss of currently productive land through mismanagement and abuse. Owing to ignorance and the sheer pressure on resources from overpopulation, land is almost everywhere being exploited unwisely, especially in the tropics. Loss of productive land due to erosion, desertification, salinization, laterization, waterlogging, and other problems is occurring at a rapid rate throughout the developing countries; in some areas, a ravenous scourge of peasants is virtu¬ally devouring the land. Substantial topsoil loss occurs even in the United States and other "advanced" countries. Thus **even now the supply of arable land is being depleted**.
Some novel kinds of ecologically sophisticated exploitation of unused land—tree culture, pisciculture, modernized versions of native gardening techniques, and so on—can provide a useful supplement (of vital protein especially) to a basic cereal diet, but except in a few favored areas they are not the answer to the present and future food needs of humankind.

WORLD IS POPULATING EIGHT TIMES AS FAST AVAILABLE LAND
Cosmic Internet Academy, 95
["Increasing Land Scarcity Poses Threat To Food Security: One Billion People At Risk by 2025" http://www.selfempowermentacademy.com.au/pdf/L3_LIVING_on_LIGHT/Glob_Journ/10-fls.PDF]

April 15, 1995 — Washington, DC — With world population growing eight times as fast as cultivated land area, the food security of hundreds of millions of people may be at risk early in the next century, according to a new report by Population Action International (PAI). In the early 1960s, only four countries—Kuwait, Singapore, Oman and Japan—had insufficient arable land to feed their populations without highly intensive agriculture, but they were wealthy enough to either import food or increase agricultural productivity with modern farming methods. By 1990, the number of countries with scarcity of arable land had risen to nine, and included the Netherlands, South Korea and Egypt. By 2025, however, at least 17 additional countries are projected to join the ranks of countries suffering from a scarcity of arable land, among them some of the world's poorest nations: Somalia, Bangladesh, Kenya, Mauritania, and Yemen.

U- CRUNCH NOW- FOOD/LAND

SOIL DEPLETION PREVENTS HIGH YIELDS NEEDED TO SUSTAIN POPULATIONS
Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008.

Soil is a precious element of the natural "capital" that humanity has inherited but is now rapidly depleting. Soil is generated by ecosystems on a time scale of centimeters per millennium (Hillel, 1991). In many areas, because of human activities, it is eroding at rates up to centimeters per decade. As was noted above, globally some 24 billion tons of soil are lost annually in excess of the natural rate of soil regeneration, and it has been estimated that the remaining topsoil on Earth's cropland is being lost at an average rate of 7 percent per decade (Brown and Wolfe, 1984). **Even if this estimate were several times too high, current agricultural practices would still be unsustainable in the long term** (Daily and Ehrlich, 1992).

DRINKING WATER IS BEING CROSS-CONTAMINATED WITH SOIL, WHICH MEANS WE ARE LOSING BOTH WATER AND SOIL WHICH ARE K/T FOOD
Cosmic Internet Academy, 95
["Increasing Land Scarcity Poses Threat To Food Security: One Billion People At Risk by 2025" http://www.selfempowermentacademy.com.au/pdf/L3_LIVING_on_LIGHT/Glob_Journ/10-fls.PDF]

Each year, about 25 billion metric tons of nutrient-rich topsoil is dislodged by wind and rain, most of it eventually finding its way into waterways. Moreover, the soil that is left is less able to hold water and can eventually become too dense for roots to penetrate. And salinization—the build up of salts and other minerals in the soil—is a growing problem for the one-sixth of the world's crop land that is irrigated, and which produces more than a third of all crops and half of all cereal grains. Modern agricultural methods, while responsible for dramatic increases in food production over the last few decades, rely heavily on man-made fertilizers and pesticides that can harm not only the water retaining quality of soil, but the beneficial organisms and the purity of drinking water as well.
(Continued from page 1) (Continued on page 3) Agriculture also absorbs large quantities of water—roughly two-thirds of all fresh water used worldwide.
"Over the last few decades, we have not been growing food in ways that will allow us even to maintain, let alone increase, crop yields in the future," says Engelman. "Food production depends on good soil and fresh water, and we are losing far too much of both."

U- CRUNCH NOW- FOOD/LAND

THE EARTH WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GROW ENOUGH FOOD FOR ITS POPULATION IN THE FUTURE, FAMINE IS AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE WIDE SPREAD--- ALTERNATIVE CROP METHODS FAIL
OPHULS, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY 19**77** [WILLIAM, "POPULATION, FOOD, MINERAL RESOURCES, AND POLLUTION" ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, W. H. FREEMAN AND COMPANY PG 59-60]

It should be evident that the intensification of industrial agriculture will almost certainly not suffice to feed 8 billion people even as well as we feed 4 billion now (surely not a standard we ought to feel proud of). If we should succeed temporarily in sustaining so many, our success would be short-lived and the ecological costs from uncontrollable pollution and other side effects severe. Above all, expanding production substantially would require many times the amount of man-made energy that we now employ—from 10 to 100 times, exclusive of what might be needed for desalination or other extraordinary measures. As we shall see in the next chapter, this would have serious consequences. Thus we have run into the inescapable ecological trade-off between quality and quantity that is built into the biosphere. All in all, we are far away—and moving farther away—from the ecologist's ideal for agriculture described in the preceding chapter, "a relatively stable and mature subclimax that is optimum considering all of man's needs and that is characterized by constructive symbiosis rather than warfare between man and nature."
Unfortunately, although there are proven alternatives to industrial agriculture and there are other concepts of sound ecological farming that could be developed (Box 2-1), at this point **a switchover to a very different mode of agricultural production may be nearly impossible.** Owing to more people, greater affluence in some areas, and crop failures in others, demand for food has increased. Formerly surplus-producing nations like the United States no longer have large buffer stocks of food or sizable amounts of reasonably productive land in the soil bank. As indicated by the sharp rise in agricultural commodity prices during the last few years, food is scarce, and the world now lives on a very thin margin, vulnerable to the slightest diminution of supply. Thus the changeover to an agricultural technology that may be ecologically efficient but that does not promise to yield maximum production in the short run will be unacceptable both to businessmen and to humanitarians in the developed countries. The temporary loss of production during a transition period to ecological agriculture may seem even less tolerable to developing countries, for famine would be the likely result. Furthermore, in the developed countries, whose populations have largely put the farmer's life of toil behind them, the news that ecological farming is labor- rather than energy-intensive will be unwelcome, and resistance to a changeover is there-fore likely.
In sum, although the specific terms of the food-population calculus have changed since Malthus first put forward his "dismal theorem" in 1798, the prospect for a species whose fertility continues to outrun its means of sustenance is still unrelievedly dismal.

CURRENT FOOD PROBLEMS COULD EASILY ESCALATE TO GLOBAL FAMINE
Goose, professor at North Carolina Community Collage **2k8** ["Biofuels and the Rise of nationalistic Environmentalism" Environment Sustainability, May 16, http://www.theoildrum.com/node/3992#more]
The growth of the biofuel craze has been very rapid. For those that would argue that biofuel does not compete with food supplies, the actual behavior of the market, even at this early stage, belies such contentions. Radical increases in food prices caused in large part by biofuel expansion have triggered food riots in Haiti, Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Somalia, and Mexico. (That list is likely to be longer by the time you read this.) Even in Italy consumers have caused public disturbances over the rising price of food. Biodiesel plants built in Malaysia now lie idle, never having been put into production, because those odd Malaysian peasants are demanding the right to eat their palm oil. Meanwhile, in Swaziland, a small impoverished nation in South Africa where forty percent of its people are facing food shortages, the government decided last year to start exporting biofuel. [3] The World Bank has stated that 33 countries may be at risk from destabilization because of skyrocketing food prices. [4]
When I first started writing about this issue several years ago, global grain stocks were at their lowest point in over 30 years. Grain stocks have continued to fall. We are perched on a precipice where a drought or other disruption of production in grain-producing regions could cause severe instability in both food and energy prices. Such instability could trigger widespread famine. Such concerns are not restricted to fringe critics. Goldman Sachs is predicting that "vulnerable regions of the world face the risk of famine over the next three years as rising energy costs spill over into a food crunch..."[5] The number of people in the world suffering severe undernourishment was declining until the late 1990s. Now it is rising.

U- CRUNCH- FOOD- AT: MALDISTRIBUTION

GRAIN IS FALLING BELOW PER-CAPITA NEEDS
Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008.

In the strictest sense, the widespread chronic food shortages in many developing regions can be attributed largely to maldistribution resulting from poverty and related economic factors, including inequities in the world trade system. Even so, an assessment by Robert Kates, Robert Chen, and colleagues of the Alan Shawn Feinstein World Hunger Program at Brown University suggests that the present food supply is not as abundant relative to needs as is often assumed. Recent world harvests, if equitably distributed and with no grain diverted to feeding livestock, could supply a vegetarian diet to about 6 billion people. A diet more typical of South America, with some 15 percent of its calories derived from animal sources, could be supplied to about 4 billion people. A "full but healthy diet" (about 30 percent of calories from animal sources) of the sort eaten by many people in rich countries could be supplied to less than half the 1992 population of 5.5 billion (Chen, 1990).

U- CRUNCH- FOOD- AT: OCEANS

FOOD WISE, THE OCEAN CANNOT SUPPORT HUMANITY. THERE IS NOT ENOUGH FOOD STOCK IN THE OCEAN FOR EVERYONE.
Ophuls, Commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in D.C. and at the American Embassies in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Tokyo, Japan. Received his doctorate in political science for Yale University 19**77** [William, "Population, Food, Mineral Resources, and Pollution" Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, W. H. Freeman and Company pg 52-53]

Nor can we expect the sea to provide basic subsistence for added billions. For one thing, the oceans are for the nest part biological deserts. All major fisheries depend on the few areas where large quantities of nutrients are brought to the surface by upwelling. Thus experts believe that we can count on no more than two or three times the current production. Even this may be optimistic, for the top millimeter of the ocean is critical to its productivity and general ecological health, so that we must control pollution from such sources as oil tankers and offshore oil wells if we wish to realize the potential of the seas. We must also prevent further development of the estuaries and coastal marshlands that are the principal spawning grounds and nutrient sources for many of our important fish populations. In addition, recent declines in the catches of important species imply that we are already overfishing at least some of our principal stocks. Moreover, in some cases we are trying to exploit both ends of the food chain at the same time—for example, by harvesting the zooplankton on which the Antarctic fisheries depend—and this is impossible in the long run. Yet so far efforts to curb overfishing have been half-hearted and all but fruitless. The present moribund state of the whaling industry probably foreshadows the future state of all our fisheries.
Mariculture offers some possibilities for providing protein, but it can never be a large source of calories.* Moreover, pollution and coastal development must be much more rigorously controlled for mariculture to be successful. In the United States the shellfish industry is declining because of pollution, and the very productive mariculture of Japan is experiencing similar problems in a more acute form.

U- CRUNCH- FISHERIES

FISH STOCKS ARE QUICKLY LOSING THEIR CAPACITY TO ANSWER THE GROWING DEMANDS OF HUMANITY.

Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008.

The prospects for humanity's other major food source, oceanic fisheries, are also problematic. Provision of food from the sea is one of the most important services that natural ecosystems perform for Homo sapiens. The roughly 80 million metric tons of fishes now extracted from the sea annually are a small factor in the human feeding base compared with about 1,800 million (1.8 billion) metric tons of grains. Nonetheless, seafood provides an important protein supplement for the diets of many people; over half of all human beings get the majority of their animal protein from fishes, and for many poor people it is the only animal protein in their diets (McGoodwin, 1990). Of many free services provided by natural ecosystems, **supplying food from the sea is one that is clearly under stress**. The theoretical maximum sustainable yield of marine fishes is generally agreed to be about 100 million metric tons (Ryther, 1969; World Resources Institute, 1992)—only about 15 percent above the level reached in the late 1980s (FAO, 1991). Policy failures exacerbate production problems; maintaining even 80 million tons sustainably will depend upon careful fisheries management, protection and restoration of coastal wetlands, and abatement of ocean pollution

U- CRUNCH NOW- BIO-D

BIODIVERSITY IS BEING DESTROYED BY AGRICULTURAL DIVERSITY

Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008.

Biotic diversity is the most irreplaceable component of our resource capital and the least understood and appreciated. It is also vitally important to agricultural productivity (Pimentel et al., 1992). Plants, animals, and microorganisms are organized, along with the physical elements of the environment with which they interact, into ecosystems. These provide indispensable services that support human civilization. Many of these services are essential to agriculture, including: maintenance of the gaseous composition of the atmosphere; moderation of climate; control of the hydrologic cycle; recycling of nutrients; control of the great majority of insects that might attack crops; pollination; and maintenance of a vast "genetic library" containing many millions of kinds of organisms, from which humanity has "withdrawn" the crop and livestock species on which civilization was built, and IN 'lich potentially could (if preserved) provide enormous benefits in the future (Ehrlich and Ehrlich, 1981, 1991). Indeed, that library holds the raw materials with which plant geneticists work.

Yet biodiversity resources are being lost at **an accelerating rate that may cause the disappearance by 2025 of one-quarter of all the species now existing on Earth** (Wilson and Peter, 1988; Ehrlich and Wilson, 1991; Wilson, 1992). Every species and genetically distinct population that disappears is a m irvel gone forever—often without humanity ever knowing what potential direct economic value it might have possessed, much less its role in providing ecosystem services (Ehrlich and Daily, 1993). Even if the evolutionary process that creates diversity continued at rates comparable to those in the geologic past, it would take tens of millions of years for today's level of diversity, once seriously depleted, to be restored.

U- CRUNCH- WATER

A LACK OF WATER EFFECTS 6 OUT OF 10 PEOPLE GLOBALLY DUE TO POPULATION GROWTH
WHO, The World Health ORGANIZATION **2008** [World Health Organization, "10 Facts About Water Scarcity" http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/water/en/index.html]

A lack of water to meet daily needs is a reality for many people around the world and has serious health consequences. Globally, water scarcity already affects six out of every 10 people. The situation is getting worse due to population growth, urbanization, and increased domestic and industrial water use. This fact file highlights the health consequences of water scarcity, such as diarrheal diseases including cholera, typhoid fever, salmonellosis, other gastrointestinal viruses, and dysentery. It urges everyone to take responsibility by conserving, recycling and protecting water more efficiently

MASSIVE WATER SCARCITY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES
Schneider, a writer in residence at Circle of Blue, and a former national correspondent and regular contributor to the New York Times since 1988, **2008** ["U.S. Faces Era of Water Scarcity" http://sefora.org/2008/07/09us-faces-era-of-water-scarcity/]

Just as diminishing supplies of oil and natural gas are wrenching the economy and producing changes in lifestyles built on the principle of plenty, states and communities across the country are confronting another significant impediment to the American way of life: increased competition for scarce water.
Scientists and resource specialists say freshwater scarcity, even in unexpected places, threatens farm productivity, limits growth, increases business expenses, and drains local treasuries.In May, for example, Brockton, Massachusetts, inaugurated a brand-new, $60 million reverse osmosis desalinization plant to supply a portion of its drinking water. The Atlantic coast city, which receives four feet of rain annually, was nevertheless so short of freshwater that it was converting brackish water into water people actually could drink.
Builders in the Southeast are confronting limits to planting gardens and lawns for new houses as a result of local water restrictions prompted by a continuing drought. The Ogallala Aquifer, the vast underground reservoir beneath the Great Plains, is steadily being depleted. California experienced the driest spring on record this year. And scientists at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego forecast that within 13 years Lake Mead and Lake Powell along the Colorado River, the two largest reservoirs in the southwest United States, could become "dead pool" mud puddles.
"The whole picture is not pretty, and I don't think that anyone has looked at the subject with the point of view of what's sustainable," said Tim Barnett, a research marine geophysicist at Scripps and co-author of the the study. "We don't have anybody thinking long range, at the big picture that would put the clamps on large-scale development."
Era of Water Scarcity
"I truly believe we're moving into an era of water scarcity throughout the United States," said Peter Gleick, science advisor to Circle of Blue and president of the Pacific Institute, a think tank specializing in water issues based in Oakland, California. "That by itself is going to force us to adopt more efficient management techniques."
The U.S. Drought Monitor, a weekly online report produced by the Department of Agriculture and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, shows that severe drought still grips much of the American Southeast, is spreading east from California across the Rocky Mountains, and has also settled in the Texas Panhandle and parts of Oklahoma and Colorado.

U- CRUNCH- WATER

THE POPULATION'S RAMPANT USE OF WATER IS PUSHING OUR PLANET TO THE LIMIT
CONCA, WRITER OF BEYOND THE STATIC FRAME, **2k5**
[Ken, "Global Water Prospects" From Resource Scarcity to Ecological Security ed. Pirages and Cousins, 60]

At the same time, ecologists warn us that **current levels of water diversion and withdrawal are already pushing many of the world's freshwater ecosystems to (or beyond) the breaking point**. The consequences of manipulating water—including intervention in the water cycle, impacts on freshwater biodiversity, altered land-use patterns, and the transformation of critical ecosystems—accumulate in ways that add up to **genuinely global ramifications**. Freshwater ecosystems are home to most of the world's endangered fish species. Although covering only 1 percent of the earth's surface, freshwater habitats are home to more than 40 percent of known fish species and 12 percent of known animal species (World Resources Institute, 1998, 190). The global rate of freshwater-fish-species extinction is five times that of saltwater species, with dams, channelization, and other forms of river manipulation the chief factors in their precarious status (World Water Commission, 2000, 14). Water trapped behind the world's dams has inundated almost 500,000 square kilometers, an area roughly the size of France, Kenya, or Ukraine. That volume of water has been sufficient to produce a small but measurable change in the earth's orbit (Chao 1995).
Another reason to take a global look at water is that the social determinants of water supply and demand are themselves increasingly trans-nationalized. Processes of marketization and privatization are converting water from the prototypical public good provided by the state to a marketed commodity that generates a return on private capital—much of it transnational. Activism against current water-related practices is also increasingly transnationalized, be it opposition to large dams and forced resettlement or resistance to the privatization of public water supplies. Environmentalists, human rights groups, indigenous activists, and local groups of affected people are forging denser links among previously isolated struggles. As a result, actors on all sides of "local" water controversies increasingly call on an array of transnational allies.

THERE IS NOT ENOUGH WATER TO IRRIGATE THE ENTIRE EARTH, ESPECIALLY IN DRY DESSERT REGIONS LIKE THE UNITED STATES SOUTHWEST.
OPHULS, WILLIAM 19**77** [ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, PG 52 COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. HE RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY]

The second major limitation on agricultural productivity is the availability of water, which is governed basically by climate. Thus, even apart from the issue of side effects, irrigation is only a partial answer. In many areas, such as our own Southwest, there is a clearly limited amount of water to be moved around. The lack of sufficient surface water in many areas has spurred intensive development of groundwater supplies. All over the world, fossil water from underground aquifers is already being mined faster than natural recharge takes place, in order to support the current level of irrigation.. But the more intensified agriculture becomes, the more water will be needed, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has forecast a serious water shortage by the year 2000. Gigantic aqueducts to transport water very long distances already exist, requiring enormous quantities of energy to build and maintain; even more grandiose ones are being considered. However, by using natural water resources it will never be possible to irrigate more than 20 percent of arable land, no matter how grandiose our water plans become (Brown, Bonner, and Weir 1963, pp. 74-75). Even general adoption of drip irrigation and other techniques that conserve water (but boost energy costs) will not alter this picture substantially. In fact, the proliferation of waterweeds, which reduce water flow and increase evaporative loss, in many areas more than outpaces improvements in water supply.

U- CRUNCH- AT: FORECASTS BAD

ECOLOGICAL FORECASTING WORKS
COHEN, 1995
How many people can the earth support pg. 52

Despite their superficial similarities, the numbers of mathematics and the numbers of statistics (including those of demography, economics and all the natural and human sciences) are different beats. The numbers of mathematics come from logical calculations; the numbers either are exact or have known or estimable errors. The numbers of statistics come from empirical measurements; these numbers may have unknown errors, or estimates of error that are themselves vulnerable to error. For example, the 1990 census of the United States was estimated to undercount the population by 2.1 percent (an omission of more than five million people) until computer errors were discovered and statistical changes were made that lowered the estimated undercount to 1.6 percent (roughly four million).
Uncertainty does not render statistical numbers worthless; even with uncertainty, statistical numbers are indispensable. They are often far more informative than verbal descriptions or intuitive hunches.

THE AFFIRMATIVE LOGIC MAKES THEIR OWN CASE INDETERMINATE, WE WIN ON PRESUMPTION
COHEN, 1995
How many people can the earth support pg. 52

The good news for demographers is that they are not the only forecasting professionals without a crystal ball. Political, economic, technological and cultural forecasts are also prone to error, not to mention forecasts of epidemics, volcanoes and the weather. Nathan Keytiz, a mathematical demographer at Harvard, observed: "Demographers can no more be held responsible for inaccuracy in forecasting population twenty years ahead than geologists, meteorologists, or economists who fail to announce earthquakes, cold winters, or depressions twenty years ahead. What we are responsible for is warning one another and our public what the error of estimates is likely to be." Even that is difficult, because demographic projection techniques omit major factors that influence population change.

U- AUTH = INEVITABLE

AUTHORITARIANISM INEVITABLE—THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO ENSURE CONTROL OF RESOURCES THAT ARE KEY TO THE MILITARY

Klare, 8 [michael, Five College Professor of Peace and World Security Studies (a joint appointment at Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst), and Director of the Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS), former Director of the Program on Militarism and Disarmament at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., rising powers, shrinking planet, p. 239]

A new Cold War atmosphere would **continue the trend toward state supervision of all fields related to energy** exploration, procurement, transportation, and distribution. Because energy and other raw materials are needed to sustain critical industries and the military establishment, scarcity might well legitimize greater state intervention in the name of national security or even national survival. The fact that oil is regarded as a "strategic commodity;' essential for the operation of military forces, will justify government rationing and the diversion of available supplies from civilian to military use.

RESOURCE SCARCITY MAKES AUTHORITARIANISM—IT'S ONLY A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE TRANSITION OCCURS IN CONDITIONS WHERE WE CAN MODERATE THE EFFECTS OR IN THE MIDDLE OF ECOLOGICAL CRISIS

Robert **HEILBRONER 1991**
Ecologist and Author of books on philosophy, the environment and economics, An Inquiry into the Human Prospect: Looked at Again for the 1900s

To these obstacles we must add certain elements of the political propensities in "human nature" that stand in the way of a rational, orderly adaptation of the industrial mode in the directions that will become increasingly urgent as the distant future comes closer. There seems no hope for rapid changes in the human character traits that would have to be modified to bring about a peaceful, organized reorientation of life styles. Men and women, much as they are today, will set the pace and determine the necessary means for the social changes that will eventually have to be made. The drift toward the strong exercise of political power—a movement given its initial momentum by the need to exercise a much wider and deeper administration of both production and consumption—is likely to attain added support from the psychological insecurity that will be sharpened in a period of unrest and uncertainty. The bonds of national identity are certain to exert their powerful force, mobilizing men for the collective efforts needed but inhibiting the international sharing of burdens and wealth. The myopia that confines the present vision of men to the short-term future is not likely to disappear overnight, rendering still more difficult a planned and orderly retrenchment and redivision of output. Therefore the outlook is for what we may call "convulsive change"—change forced upon us by external events rather than by conscious choice, by catastrophe rather than by calculation. As with Malthus's much derided but all too prescient forecasts, nature will provide the checks, if foresight and "morality" do not. One such check could be the outbreak of wars arising from the explosive tensions of the coming period, which might reduce the growth rates of the surviving nation-states and thereby defer the danger of industrial asphyxiation for a period. Alternatively, nature may rescue us from ourselves by what John Platt has called a "storm of crisis problems." [1] As we breach now this, now that edge of environmental tolerance, local disasters—large-scale fatal urban temperature inversions, massive crop failures, resource shortages—may also slow down economic growth and give a necessary impetus to the piecemeal construction of an ecologically and socially viable social system.

U- AUTH = INEVITABLE

HUMAN NATURE MAKES AUTHORITARIANISM INEVITABLE
Robert **HEILBRONER 1991**
Ecologist and Author of books on philosophy, the environment and economics, An Inquiry into the Human Prospect: Looked at Again for the 1900s

In this universal crucible of experience, as we well know, are forged those tendencies in the human personality that later reveal themselves in various sexual, intellectual, aesthetic, moral, and other attitudes. What interests us here, however, are those aspects of the conditioning process that find their vent in the traits of obedience and the capacity for identification—the necessary preconditions for the successful functioning of political institutions in mobilizing individuals for tasks of both peace and war.

The first of these "political" aspects of "human nature"—the trait of obedience—is surely simple enough to locate in the first few years of experience. What is perhaps less obvious is its expression in adult behavior. The phenomenon to which I wish to call attention is the normal willing acquiescence of men in the exercise of political authority itself. The nature of the "legitimacy" of this authority has been, of course, the object of an extensive discussion, emphasizing such purposes as the preservation of property, the conduct of war, the establishment of law, or, in our own case, the safeguarding of a society threatened by the environment. I have no intention of entering further into this area of "functional" political analysis. Rather, I wish to stress an aspect of political authority that may be obscured by an exclusive concentration on its objective purposes. This latent function is to provide a sense of psychological security by re-creating the accustomed relationships of sub and superordination to which our long period of helpless dependency has accustomed us.

Certainly we find evidence of this in the ascription of majesty to kings and queens, who are obvious substitutes for our parents, or in the childlike attitudes of mingled resentment and admiration with which the lower orders of society characteristically regard the higher orders, or in the "cult of personality" to which the peoples of the world show such willingness to succumb. Anyone who has seen the wild excitement of a crowd caught up in the adulation of a political leader cannot fail to recognize the rekindling of childhood feelings of awe and obedience in the behavior of these cheering adults.

I am aware, of course, that I tread here on dangerous ground. The experience of childhood is also the source of those drives for self-assertion that contend with obedience, both during and after childhood. Further, it is apparent that the conditioning experience imparts only a very general "tendency" toward obedience—one that finds manifold expressions in adult political behavior, as the most cursory examination of political life reveals in, say, England compared with Italy.

Nor does a stress on the biopsychological underpinnings of political submissiveness deny the importance of other elements which are inextricable from the acquiescence in power. One of these is the presence of force, overtly or covertly employed by the ruling elements to establish and maintain their authority. Another is the differential social conditioning to which different classes in society are exposed. Still another may be the unequal distribution of personality characteristics that lead to power and submission. At still a different level are the hierarchical orderings we observe in many other species.

Nevertheless, a ready admission as to these, or still other, more "positive" reasons for the acceptance of political authority does not explain the phenomenon to which my speculations are addressed. This is the perplexing readiness, even eagerness, with which authority is accepted by the vast majority. An acquiescence, in, or search for, a hierarchical ordering includes not only the lower and middle reaches but also the upper levels of society, who regularly look for "leadership" to someone still higher in the world. Indeed, it finds striking expression in the habit of rulers, including the most dictatorial and absolute, to declare their own "submission" to a will higher than their own, whether it be that of God, of "the people," of some sacred text or doctrine, or of voices audible to themselves alone.

U- AUTH INEVITABLE

DEMOCRACY'S HEYDEY IS OVER--- THE AGE OF ABUNDANCE IS OVER, THE AGE OF SCARCITY IS HERE AND A NEW FORM OF POLITICS WILL INEVITABLE COME ABOUT

Ophuls, Commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in D.C. and at the American Embassies in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Tokyo, Japan. Received his doctorate in political science for Yale University **1977** [William, "The Politics of Scarcity" Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, W. H. Freeman and Company pg 143-145]

The liberal ideas of Locke and Smith have not gone unchallenged, but with very few exceptions, liberals, conservatives, socialists, communists, and other modern ideologists have taken abundance for granted and assumed the necessity of further growth. They have disagreed only about how to produce enough wealth to satisfy the demands of hedonistic, materialistic "economic" men and about what constitutes a just division of the spoils. Karl Marx was even more utopian than either Locke or Smith, for he envisioned the eventual abolition of scarcity; he merely insisted that, on grounds of social justice, the march of progress be centrally directed by the state in the interest of those whose labor actually produced the goods.

But the boom is now over. The found wealth of the Great-Frontier has been all but exhausted; technology is no real substitute, for it is merely a means of manipulating what is already there rather than a way of creating genuinely new resources on the scale of the Great Frontier. (Moreover, as we have seen in Part I, technology is encountering limits of its own.) Thus, a scarcity at least as intense as that prevailing in the pre-modern era, however different it may be in important respects, is about to replace abundance, and this will necessarily undercut the material conditions that have created and sustained current ideas, institutions, and practices. Once relative abundance and wealth of opportunity are no longer available to mitigate the harsh political dynamics of scarcity, the pressures favoring greater inequality, oppression, and conflict will build up, so that the return of scarcity portends the revival of age-old political evils, for our descendants if not for ourselves. In short, the golden age of individualism, liberty, and democracy is all but over. In many important respects, we shall be obliged to return to something resembling the pre-modern, closed polity. This conclusion will be reinforced by a more detailed exploration of the political problem of controlling the competitive overexploitation of resources that has produced the ecological crisis.

U- AMERICA AUTHORITARIAN- GENERAL

AMERICANS ARE BEING SPIED ON, GOVERNMENT IS TAKING RIGHTS BACK
Giroux, is a US cultural critic, **2k6**. ["The New Authoritarianism in the United States", "Dissident Violence" Henry January 3 http://www.dissidentvoice.org/Jan06/Giroux03.htm]

Recent revelations in the New York Times about the Bush administration's decision to allow the National Security Agency to spy on Americans without first obtaining warrants, the Washington Post disclosure of the chain of secret CIA torture prisons around the world, and the ongoing stories about widespread abuse and torture in Iraq and Afghanistan are just some of the elements in the popular press that point to a growing authoritarianism in American life. The government, as many notable and courageous critics ranging from Seymour M. Hersh to Gore Vidal and Robert Kennedy Jr. have pointed out, is now in the hands of extremists who have shredded civil liberties, lied to the American public to legitimate sending young American troops to Iraq, alienated most of the international community with a blatant exercise of arrogant power, tarnished the highest offices of government with unsavory corporate alliances, used political power to unabashedly pursue legislative polices that favor the rich and punish the poor, and disabled those public spheres not governed by the logic of the market.

LINK- FEDERALISM

NEO-FEDERALISM WILL ROLLBACK ALL CENTRALIZED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION WHICH IS CRITICAL TO BIODIVERSITY

Environmental Law Institute, '3

[Background paper, endangered environmental laws program, http://www.endangeredlaws.org/downloads/background_paper_final.pdf]

These cases, and others like them, directly threaten the principles that were woven into the environmental safety net of the 1970s and 1980s: sound national standards, an open role for citizen participation in the development and enforcement of those standards, and the overall ability of government to regulate in the public interest. Unchallenged, "new federalism" would undo the cooperative balance that was carefully struck between federal and state governments to implement and enforce our environmental laws. The intangible "sovereign dignity of the states" would override the concrete harms suffered by individuals when state agencies fail to carry out their duty to protect their own citizens. And an extreme view of "property rights" could in effect give any individual veto power over federal or state legislation designed to protect the greater public good.

Without this safety net, we can foresee a return to the crisis of the late 1960s. Absent uniform federal standards and enforcement capability, the states would return to a patchwork of conflicting rules that is both harmful to the environment and bad for business. This is even more likely given the current fiscal crisis afflicting many states. While opponents of federal regulation argue that states would fill any gaps left by EPA, the reality is that most states have neither the budget nor the staff resources to do so, and depend heavily on federal assistance and involvement. Left unaccountable to the federal government or to their own citizens, states would be free to follow the path of least resistance, and slash existing standards, rules, and services.

And even if a state should manage to overcome these obstacles and implement strict environmental protections, the supposed proponents of states' rights are sure to argue that the state is preempted by federal law or by the takings clause, as they have done repeatedly in the past. As is the case in labor law and civil rights law, calls for "decentralization" or "states' rights" in environmental law typically turn out to shorthand for decreased environmental protection and enforcement.

The issue is not merely what could happen, it is what will happen unless the "new federalist" threat continues to be met and repelled. Scholars have argued that because some courts have refused to adopt "new federalist" theories in certain cases, this is a moot issue. To the contrary, proponents of these theories continue to bring cases across the nation, winning some and losing others. If they had gotten their way in cases brought in just the past few years, it would have had – and may yet have – the following results:

- Many public drinking water supply systems would no longer have to meet minimum federal standards for contaminants in drinking water;
- Federal power to limit development of as much as 50% of the wetlands in the United States would be eliminated, with no state regulatory program to replace it;
- Endangered species that do not cross state lines or directly impact interstate commerce would no longer be protected from destruction of their habitat and eventual extinction;
- State authorities could continue to refuse to implement federal environmental laws with impunity;
- Government would have to pay businesses who sell contaminated products that sicken Americans in order to remove the products from the stream of commerce;
- State authorities would be able to repudiate agreements and settlements they enter into with private citizens, without the citizens having any federal recourse; and
- State employees who expose wrongdoing regarding environmental issues can be terminated by the state, and will not be able to invoke federal whistleblower laws.

These outcomes, some of which have already come to pass, will continue to be sought by activist litigators and judges in courtrooms across the nation.

Further, the decisions presently coming from the federal judiciary are merely a preview of things to come. President Bush has adhered to his campaign promise to nominate more conservative judges in the mold of Justices Scalia and Thomas, and even exceeded it.

Membership in the Federalist Society has now become a near-prerequisite for consideration for the federal bench. The main proponents of "new federalism" and other anti-regulatory theories are being rewarded with nominations to key appellate courts, in an attempt to ensure that these once-fringe theories will survive and shift judicial thinking even further. There also is a distinct tendency to favor nominees in their late thirties and early forties, whose lifetime appointment will shape our laws for decades into the future. Given the documented anti-regulatory stances of many of these nominees, it is entirely possible that the environmental safety net so carefully constructed over the years will be lost.

LINK- SYMPTOMS

FOCUS ON PARTICULARS WILL NEVER ENABLE HUMANITY TO SOLVE THE UNDERLYING PROBLEMS OF ITS INCREASED CONSUMPTION AND EXPLOITATION.

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

The viability of an industrial civilization that lives by exploiting nature is now threatened by the emergence of ecological scarcity. Simply put, ecological scarcity refers to the impact on human society of the so-called environmental problematique—that is, the whole complex of interrelated environmental problems, ranging from atmospheric pollution to zoological extinction. These problems, together with the laws of ecology that underlie them, generate a closing circle of scarcity that is making it ever more difficult and expensive for us to continue to "develop" economically as we have in the past. Unfortunately, ecological scarcity goes largely unperceived. Although concern for the environment is greater now than twenty or thirty years ago, it is still quite shallow. **Most attention is given to particular symptoms, especially if they seem dramatic or threatening, rather than to underlying causes.** But **basing the environmental case on particulars is bad ecology and poor strategy.** For example, although the evidence for global warming continues to accumulate, it is not yet certain that its consequences will be as catastrophic as some have claimed: hidden feedback loops of which we are currently unaware may mostly nullify the impact of the so-called green house gases, resulting in no discernible climate change despite greatly increased emissions.

FOCUS ON SIDE-EFFECTS INSTEAD OF THE SYSTEM ITSELF MAKES MATTERS WORSE

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Because we confront a paradigm crisis in which the governing ideas of the modern polity are at stake, my analysis is primarily concerned with the deep structures of politics—the dominant cultural premises, values, and self-images. These ideational structures largely determine the institutional and ideological structures that in turn form the matrix for MI events, most especially those events that we label "problems." Although sociological explanation and institutional reform are useful during normal times, when a fundamentally successful system merely needs reforming or fine-tuning, they become largely irrelevant in time of crisis, when the basic ideas of the system itself need changing. Worse, once a political system is in crisis, superficial analyses are likely to mistake symptoms for causes, and conventional reforms based on these analyses will therefore fail—in fact, they may well make- matters worse

LINK- PENALTIES

PRE-EMPTIVE GOVERNMENTAL ACTION IS KEY—SLAPPING SOMEONE'S WRIST AFTER THEY'VE DONE WRONG DOESN'T HELP GIVEN THE MAGNITUDE OF WHAT WE NEED

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

To put it another way, we need basic laws and institutions to contain the world of will and appetite in the first instance, because trying to catch him in bureaucratic traps once he has already begun to ravage the countryside is futile. Measures taken after the fact will always be too little and too late: for example, trying to deal with social breakdown and crime in the inner city with mentoring programs for fatherless boys in the mostly vain hope that they will somehow make it against appalling odds – and then building prison cells for them when they don't. The fundamental delusion of the democratic Leviathan is to think that social problems can be solved by administrative or technological means rather than basic political decisions. But there are no technical solutions to social and political problems, only governmental policies that are more or less judicious and effective. Trying to handle such problems administratively is therefore either an evasion of responsibility or a prescription for failure. There is but one place for the wolf: inside the cage of governance.

LINK- POLLUTION CONTROL/EFFICIENCY

POLLUTION CONTROL AND EFFICIENCY FAIL TO GET THE TRIKC DONE
Mundi Club, No Date
["FOUR: GREENS STANCE ON REFORESTATION." http://www.geocities.com/carbonomics/MCtfirm/10tf05/10tf05e.html]

As far as is known, William Ophuls has not indicated his priorities for combatting global warming. He is one of the few green theorists, however, who has cast doubts upon the effectiveness of efforts to reduce pollution, "Since the 1970s, the United States has spent about a trillion dollars on pollution-control efforts. What does the country have to show for it? Unfortunately, not much." (William Ophuls & A Stephen Boyan JR 'Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity Revisited. The Unravelling of the American Dream' WH Freeman and Company, New York 1992 p.136). Despite all of the vast efforts which have been made over the last couple of decades to reduce pollution the scale of pollution has continued to rise. This has implications for the priority given to combating the release of greenhouse gases. If, in the past, efforts to reduce poisonous or carcinogenic pollution have failed, despite the fact that this pollution has caused immediate health risks to humans, then what chance is there of reducing the main greenhouse gas which does not have any adverse effects on human health? [3]
Ophuls cast serious doubts about energy conservation as a means of combatting global warming .. "energy conservation can never be more than a short term palliative." (William Ophuls & A Stephen Boyan Jr 'Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity Revisited. The Unravelling of the American Dream' WH Freeman and Company, New York 1992 p.108).

LINK- DEMOCRACTIC PARTICIPATION

PROPOSALS DESIGNED TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION ACTUAL JUST MAKE MATTERS WORSE
Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

In this light, it is hardly surprising that some observers would see "apple-pie authoritarianism" or "friendly fascism" lurking in the American future. Even less apocalyptic commentators acknowledge serious political problems and suggest major reforms. For the most part, however, these are hair-of-the-dog proposals that would, to the extent that they are feasible, actually reinforce the hyperindividualistic behavior and the over reliance on administrative solutions that have produced the democratic Leviathan in the first place. **One of the most common proposals, for example, is to encourage greater participation. However, as we have already seen, more participation by itself, without other fundamental changes, would only fuel hyperpluralism and factional struggle**. More radical proposals are occasionally aired, but they are swiftly brushed aside as utopian. In effect, when push comes to shove, the critics prefer the polyarchic devil they know to any of the "feasible" alternatives: like Dahl, they therefore defend the democratic Leviathan not by lauding its virtues but by invoking the specter of something worse.

TRUE DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION IS IMPOSSIBLE
OPHULS, 1997
Former Foreign Service Officer, Formerly taught at Northwestern University, Requiem for Modern Politics,

More participation, for example, is often put forward as the panacea for our political ills. But this is a singularly inappropriate remedy--unless those who participate do so in a responsible and public-spirited fashion, which is less and less the case. On the contrary, **the conditions for genuine democratic participation are no longer present:** not only is America a mass society populated by people without either a vision of the common interest or a desire to seek it, but the institutional channels even for mass democracy have largely dried up. For a whole complex of reasons, political parties, which used to buffer government from narrow or excessive demands, have fallen into desuetude. Partly as a result, old-style, broad-based interest groups, such as the National Association of Manufacturers or Americans for Democratic Action, which also served to aggregate and moderate political demands, are no longer important factors either. In addition, the character of de Tocqueville's "voluntary associations" has changed significantly: the Boy Scouts, the Red Cross, the Kiwanis, the PTA, and other broad-based, civic-minded groups are down; but Alcoholics Anonymous, Act Up, the American Association of Retired Persons, the Rainforest Alliance, and other narrowly based or individually focused groups are up. In other words, the negative or even pathological side of "voluntary association" now predominates: when people do not simply withdraw into their well-stocked private "cocoons," they "clamor" for their "social wants" by joining with others to pursue particular interests instead of the public good. Political participation today almost always means joining or supporting a "single-issue constituency," a group that passionately pursues one very specific aim with little or no regard for the interests of others or of the whole. The logic of organized selfishness has therefore arrived at its logical terminus: American politics is an increasingly naked struggle between groups who care about one thing and one thing only--getting what they want at almost any cost. So out of pluralism has emerged the contentious politics of hyperpluralism.

LINK- NUKE POWAH- BAND-AID

NUCLEAR POWER REPRESENTS A SHORT-TERM FIX THAT DOESN'T ADDRESS THE LARGER PROBLEM

Ophuls, willing to bet you've already read a card in this debate with his quals, **'74**
[William. "The Plowboy Interview" Jan/Feb 1974, http://www.motherearthnews.com/print-article.aspx?id=74952]

PLOWBOY: The technical problems are staggering enough. Are there other problems, too?
OPHULS: There are indeed. The political consequence of all this is: No More Muddling Through. That's basically the system we have now, you know. We don't plan, we don't think over the long term. We get together and palaver and hassle and we reach a compromise and every dog winds up with a bone. But with this new kind of extremely dangerous technology, the situation is just too precarious to handle that way. **It tends to lead us along to a kind of Brave New World type of highly controlled, complex, conditioned society.**
PLOWBOY: Well, what's the answer?
OPHULS: That's the problem. The answer, unfortunately, is politically unpalatable. Stop growth. Make a transition to what people call the equilibrium society, or the steady or stationary state society. None of these means rigor mortis, but they do mean moving into some kind of reasonable balance with our environment. We can't have a society in which people are demanding ever more and more ... but the problem is, "more and more" has been the basis of our society since the Industrial Revolution. The idea was that once you abolished scarcity, then poverty and crime and all the other things that are alleged to be a consequence of scarcity would be abolished, too. So scarcity vs. non-scarcity is crucial to every political and economic doctrine we have had in the last couple of hundred years. The Enlightenment, Marx ... everybody started from that point.

LINK- NUKE POWAH- TECH

NUCLEAR POWER LINK—WE WON'T HAVE STABILITY FOR ALONG ENOUGH PERIOD OF TIME TO ENSURE OVERSITE OVER THE PROCESS AND WASTE

Ophuls, willing to bet you've already read a card in this debate with his quals, **'74**
[William. "The Plowboy Interview" Jan/Feb 1974, http://www.motherearthnews.com/print-article.aspx?id=74952]

PLOWBOY: Why not stick with the reactors we have today?
OPHULS: The kinds of reactors in use today will run through our available uranium very quickly. We have to go to the breeder reactors, which in a complicated technical way actually make a little bit more fuel than they use. But it's a very untried technology and, as one of its boosters has been honest enough to say, with this technological fix there's also a social fix ... a Faustian bargain as he calls it.
PLOWBOY: Sounds ominous.
OPHULS: It is. We will have to have a cadre or priesthood of nuclear engineers who will plan and control this source of energy over generations, over far longer periods of time than anyone has been used to. With the breeder reactor you have the problem of waste which will have to be watched for a quarter of a million years. Recorded history is only six or seven thousand years old and think of how many dynasties and revolutions and upheavals there have been in that short period of time. To believe that somehow we are going to have stability that will give us perpetual care of these devices for many thousands of years seems to be utopian to say the least

LINK- STATUS QUO POLITICS/PIECEMEAL

HAVE TO HAVE A CLEAR SHIFT AWAY FROM THE CURRENT LIBERAL POLITY—ANY OTHER SOLUTION NECESSARILY FAILS

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Unfortunately, when most people call for solutions, a different way of thinking is usually the last thing they have in mind. What they want instead is something that will not challenge their assumptions, shock their sensibilities, or violate the conventional wisdom. Much of what follows is therefore designed to make it absolutely clear that no such solution exists—that **trying to solve our problems in terms of the basic principles of liberal-polity is a lost cause, -because it is these principles that have created the problems the first place.** In this way,the necessity for a **new vision of politics that directly addresses the egotism and destructiveness of the modern way of life will follow as a matter of course**. In that sense, not just the Conclusions, wherein I briefly sketch the essential spirit of the new vision, but the work as a whole is the "solution" to the problems it describes: it tries to exemplify a different way of thinking

CURRENT EFFORTS TO TRY TO SOLVE WITHIN THE CURRENT ORDER FAIL AND WORSEN THE PROBLEM—ONLY A WHOLESALE CHANGE IN VALUES AND POLITICS CAN EFFECTUATE THE NECESSARY CHANGE TO SOLVE THE CRUNCH

OPHULS, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY **1977** [WILLIAM, "THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY 2" ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, W. H. FREEMAN AND COMPANY PG 197-198]

Our political institutions, predicated almost totally on growth and abundance, appear to be **no match** for the gathering forces of ecological scarcity. This is a shocking conclusion about a political system that was once regarded, even by many foreigners, as marvelously progressive. The virtues of the American political system are indeed undeniable: for all its faults, it worked well for nearly two hundred years; it was, moreover, eminently just and humane by any reasonable historical standard. Unfortunately, the problems of scarcity that confront the system today are ones that it was never designed to handle. Its past virtues are therefore irrelevant; all that matters now are its equally undeniable failings in the face of ecological scarcity.

Thus **efforts to patch up the current paradigm of politics with new modes of decision making and planning or even with new policies will not succeed; these can only delay, and perhaps intensify, the inevitable ultimate breakdown. Only a new politics based on a set of values that are morally and practically appropriate to an age of scarcity will do** (see Chapter 8). To achieve this new politics will **require a revolution greater than that which created our nation in the first place,** for the characteristic features of American civilization, not merely the nature of the regime, **must be transformed**. The question before the American polity is: Will we make the effort to translate our ideals of equality and freedom into forms appropriate to the new age of scarcity, or will we not even try, continuing prodigally to sow as long as we can, leaving the future to reap the consequences? Only time will tell whether the return of scarcity must inevitably presage retrogression to the classical situation of inequality, oppression, and conflict—but one way or another, we Americans are about to find out what kind of people we really are.

LINK- STATUS QUO POLITICS/PIECEMEAL

There's a looming environmental crises now – piecemeal reforms wont solve it
OPHULS and BOYAN Former US Foreign Service Officer, noted ecological expert and Professor of Political Science at the University of Maryland 92
Ecology and The Politics of Scarcity Revisited p.( )

I wanted to revise *Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity* because, as the text will make plain, we are continuing to degrade our environment, and we seem unable to stop doing so. "We seem to confront an array of tragic choices: business-as-usual is becoming impossible and intolerable, yet all the immediately available political alternatives appear unworkable, unpalatable, or downright repugnant." The prospect of ecological scarcity thus forces us to consider our ethics. If we are to "civilize humans in relation to nature" we need to think about the larger issues, for "we do not simply live in a world of problems but in a highly problematical world, an *inherently* anti-ecological society. This anti-ecological world will not be healed by acts of [mere] statesmanship or passage of piecemeal legislation. It is a world that is direly in need of far-reaching structural change" (Bookchin 1990, p. 83).

The prospect of ecological scarcity equally obliges us to consider the eternal questions of political philosophy. Dr. Ophuls educated a generation of readers in the connection between ecological scarcity and the questions of political philosophy. He said that "the value of this book lies in the nature and quality of the questions it raises, for I am convinced that they will be central for our era" and "until we have these questions clearly in mind, the . . . answers [to them and our predicament] are bound to elude us." I appreciate Dr. Ophuls's permitting me to update his book and to raise these questions to a new generation of readers. For despite the publication of a great deal of environmental literature, two decades of environmental activism, and billions of dollars spent on environmental programs, the "bottom line" is that the condition of the environment continues to worsen. Clearly we need to do more than what we've been doing. It may be that the future won't take the form that Chapter 8 suggests, but without some fundamental changes the planet will someday not be a hospitable place for human habitation. xv – xvi

LINK- ENV. MOVEMENTS- EXTREMISM

YOUR AFF IS THE PERFECT EXAMPLE OF ONE THAT ANTI-ENVIRONMENTALISTS WILL PAINT AS EXTREME AND RADICAL, DESTROYING PUBLIC SUPPORT AND ANY CHANCE OF SOLVING YOUR MINDSET SHIFT ARGUMENTS

Davies, Associate, Steptoe & Johnson LLP, Washington, D.C. J.D., Stanford Law School, **2k1**
[Lincoln. Environmental Law, Spring, 31 Envtl. L. 229, Pg. l/n]

B.Avoiding a Fringe Characterization

While environmentalism faces its greatest opposition in situations where zero- sum politics seem to be at play, a newer and growing problem for the movement is the characterization of its members as a fringe element of society. Wise Users especially employ this tactic to advance their own goals, depicting environmentalists as nature- loving human-haters who would rather spike a tree and endanger a person than use the forest's resources to build homes, make paper, or create jobs. When the media then covers Greenpeace boats blockading whale hunters or Earth First! members storming Congressmembers' offices, the public gains a factual foundation for any beliefs they might have previously held about the questionable [*360] nature of the movement, and the myth of environmentalists as "a bunch of wackos" is further perpetuated. Continued spin from the Wise Use camp combined with folklore or fiction-such as Edward Abbey's The Monkeywrench Gang n937-that might easily be confused for advocacy in turn reinforces the perception, and the public's view of environmentalists begins on an informational cascade cycling ever toward a position that is neither entirely accurate nor terribly helpful. n938

The cascade is a dangerous one. The civil rights movement's sudden about-face in the public mind following the rise of Black Power provides a persuasive example of just how concerned activists should be **about societal perception**. The historically disfavored position of civil rights activists contrasts starkly with the exponentially expanding mainstream support environmentalism enjoyed throughout its development, but how this difference cuts is unclear. On one hand, the difference may mean that environmentalists need not have great concern over their public perception, because civil rights' troubled history prescribed its course-an inapplicable one for environmentalism-and when the movement shifted away from advocacy through non- violence, it was doomed. On the other hand, the fact that a movement so historically disfavored was able to gain broad support from blacks and whites alike may only prove the power of public perception to transform a movement's ability to effectuate its cause. When a lack of popular support is enough to gut two important programs of the Clean Air Act-and when environmentalists have difficulty communicating how the broad benefits of their objectives relate individually to Americans-the movement would be ill-advised to decide to gamble on its characterization in society.

THE PUBLIC WOULD BE EXTREMLEY SYMPATHETIC TO CLAIMS THAT YOU ARE JUST DIRTY HIPPIES

Davies, Associate, Steptoe & Johnson LLP, Washington, D.C. J.D., Stanford Law School, **2k1**
[Lincoln. Environmental Law, Spring, 31 Envtl. L. 229, Pg. l/n]

Similarly, the civil rights movement seems to have suffered from a public perception that it switched its main message from equality in opportunity to equality in results. This "betrayal" of sorts has left the public and the movement in two very different places-each believing the other has [*352] flip-flopped its position. Environmentalists, on the other hand, typically seem to be portrayed in the same light as they traditionally have been; as those concerned about the planet's natural systems. To the extent that the public begins to view the movement as unconnected with its concerns, environmentalists may begin to suffer from some of the same problems as civil rights advocates. This has already occurred in the context of minorities and the poor rejecting a "white and rich" environmentalism-and Wise Users clearly are attempting to drive a wedge into what gap there is between mainstream groups and the public by portraying environmentalists as extremists-but the public's continued widespread support for the movement seems to indicate otherwise for the majority of Americans.

LINK- ENV. MOVEMENTS- ZERO-SUM

PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS ON BOARD WITH PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT RIGHT UP UNTIL IT ACTUALLY FORCES THEM TO LOSE SOMETHING

Davies, Associate, Steptoe & Johnson LLP, Washington, D.C. J.D., Stanford Law School, **2k1**
[Lincoln. Environmental Law, Spring, 31 Envtl. L. 229, Pg. l/n]

A.Avoiding Zero-Sum and Apparently Zero-Sum Politics
In the midst of the Montgomery bus boycott, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. commented on his surprise at the great white intransigence to civil rights leaders' demands. "I had believed that the privileged would give up their privileges upon request," he disclosed, "[but] I [have come] to see that no one gives up his privileges without strong resistance." n924 King's words were insightful at the time for their concise understanding of the crux of the obstacles civil rights activists would face in the coming decade, but they proved most prophetic for their characterization of the dilemma both civil rights advocates and environmentalists would face forty and more years later as they advanced their causes. In fact, the most resounding message that a historical juxtaposition of the two movements has to deliver is that public resistance is greatest when the public perceives something is being lost in order to achieve civil rights or environmental goods. In other words, environmentalists should avoid politics that are zero-sum-or appear to be zero-sum-in nature.
The problem of zero-sum politics is further exacerbated when the objective advanced appears to yield few individual benefits. Examples of these situations abound, but the most potent is California's Proposition 209. When white males gained enough of a perception that their chances of being admitted to the state's most prestigious universities were being diminished by policies that favored racial minorities, the policies suddenly had to go. Due largely to a white belief that the nation's racial problems have been solved, a popular notion of colorblind law following the enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and a perception of irony when Asian Americans also felt discriminated against, affirmative action appeared only to harm broad classes of people while unfairly advancing the lives of a few who no longer needed or deserved special treatment. Similarly, the 1995 Wall Street Journal poll showed that **public support for environmentalism begins to wane as the movement's objectives increasingly encroach on the pocketbook**, n925 and Wise Users' success seemed to be greatest when they were able to categorize choices as decisions between jobs and the environment. Again, the costs in these circumstances are obvious to the individual-humans lose economically-but the benefits of environmental protection are diffuse, temporally distant, and not always clear. While landmark legislation is not imminent for either movement, the difference between the political processes behind the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1970 Clean Air Act also seem to support the conclusion that zero-sum politics must be avoided. There, Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were barely able to push a heavily compromised bill through Congress because southern opposition and midwestern apathy represented a sentiment that the bill would bestow few benefits on the majority of Americans. On the [*357] other hand, as the population suburbanized, the economy further industrialized, and science began demonstrating the problems associated with a chemical society, the benefits of cleaner air became clear and Senator Muskie and President Nixon were forced to fight over who could bring the strongest law to the people.

LINK- ENV MOVEMENTS- CONFUSION

INEVITABLE CONFUSING ABOUT THINGS LIKE COMPETING SCIENTIFIC CLAIMS SUCH AS WHETHER WARMING IS HAPPENING INEVITABLE LEADS TO FRUSTRATION AND JACKS ANY MOVEMENT SPILLOVER

Davies, *Associate, Steptoe & Johnson LLP, Washington, D.C. J.D., Stanford Law School, **2k1**
[Lincoln. Environmental Law, Spring, 31 Envtl. L. 229, Pg. l/n]

While both movements suffered from fading public support during the latter decades of the century, the factors leading to this shared plague of backlash overlap only partially. Perhaps most prominently, both movements seem to be suffering from a public perception that their objectives are functioning in a zero-sum system. Thus, affirmative action is seen by white males as a program that will reduce their chances at receiving a job or being admitted to a college. Likewise, those who view environmental and economic goals as mutually exclusive may devalue environmental protections. Both of these analyses are bolstered by the arguments that the Constitution is colorblind and that the Fifth Amendment requires payment for restrictions on property-but rarely are these arguments complete or adequately nuanced. Regardless, they derive enough from deeply embedded cultural values of fairness and self-preservation, and add enough mental fortification to the notion of dichotomous choices, that much of the public will step away from a cause when they believe supporting it might harm [*351] them personally.

Similarly, other factors leading to the decline in support for civil rights are paralleled in environmentalism. Many whites believe that America's racial dilemmas are "solved," as do those advocating against environmental protection. The more this view is advanced, the more it may spread, and accordingly, the more the movements might suffer from fading public support. n919 This trend is only perpetuated further when anti-civil rights advocates or anti-environmentalists espouse pseudo- science in support of their views-notions, for instance, that race determines intelligence or that global warming is not occurring. Likewise, "white guilt" may provide yet another reason for Americans to believe the nation's racial problems have vanished, and even members of the public sincerely concerned about the environment may lose patience or give up hope in the face of genuine but constantly contradictory scientific conclusions.

TIEBREAKER--- LETS BE HONEST—HIP IPOD ADS WILL OVERWHELM YOUR GREENPEACE CANVASSING

Ehrlich and Ehrlich '96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

Indeed, most people find it more and more difficult to do what's right environmentally. People are mostly conservative; **they don't want to change their ways of life**. Furthermore, especially in rich countries, **citizens are bombarded by advertising that urges them to consume more and more while technology**, mobility, and an urban lifestyle have largely concealed their dependence on the natural systems and resources that are damaged by overconsumption.

TIEBREAKER—PEOPLE VIEW ANY SORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AS ADEQUATE BUT VIEW ANY SORT OF INFRINGEMENT ON THEIR MONEY AS THE LAST LINE

Ehrlich and Ehrlich '96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

Another factor that plays into brownlash thinking is the not uncommon belief the environmental quality is improving, not declining. In some ways it is, but the claim of uniform improvement simply does not stand up to close scientific scrutiny. Nor does the claim that the human condition in general improving everywhere. The degrading of ecosystems services (the conditions and processes through which natural ecosystems support and fulfill human life) is a crucial issue, which is largely ignored by the brownlash and to which we will return. Unfortunately, the superficial progress achieved to date had made it easy to label ecologists doomsayers for continuing to press for change. At the same time, the public often seems unaware of the success of the actions taken at the instigation of the environmental movement. **People can easily see the disadvantages of environmental regulations but not the despoliation that would exist without them**. Especially resentful are those whose personal or corporate ox is being gored when they are forced to sustain financial loss because of a sensible (or occasionally senseless) application.

LINK- RIGHTS

RIGHTS CUT BOTH WAYS AND DOESN'T ASSUME ECOLOGICAL CRISIS—THEY ARE NOT A VALUABLE FRAMEWORK GIVEN THE STATE OUR PLANET IS IN

Hardin, Biological Sciences, UC-Santa Barbara, **'80**
[Garret. "Limited World, Limited Rights" Commentaries: Rights and Liberties, Society, 17 (4):5-8. May/June 1980, http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_limited_world_limited_rights.html]

One person's right is, then, a demand upon others. Pufendorf follows his definition with a two-word précis: Vocabuli ambiguitas. Rights are ambiguous words, literally "words that drive both ways." This fact is conveniently neglected by those who fight most vigorously to establish new legal rights on the basis of supposed translegal rights. The desirability of the right to the person benefited may be admitted by all; but before acquiescing in the establishment of a new legal right, we need to examine its drive in the other direction, in the demands it makes on those who must pay the cost of the right.
The highly individualistic view implicit in rights as currently conceived is not adequate for a world of more than four billion human beings. Our world is not the world of Robinson Crusoe or even of Daniel Boone. It is preeminently a social world, and social relationships are fantastically complicated and subtle. Whenever we contemplate intervening in an existing social system, we must be acutely aware that we can never do merely one thing. Quantities matter. A right that may be bearable and even beneficial at one level of population, may be unbearable or disastrous at another. Situation ethics is the only ethics that works.

RIGHTS CALCULATIONS HAVE TO BE RECONSIDERED IN THE FACE OF PENDING ECOLOGICAL CRISIS

Hardin, Biological Sciences, UC-Santa Barbara, **'80**
[Garret. "Limited World, Limited Rights" Commentaries: Rights and Liberties, Society, 17 (4):5-8. May/June 1980, http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_limited_world_limited_rights.html]

The principal intellectual opposition in our time comes from those who see the concept of translegal rights as a necessity for the evolution and rationalization of law. H.L.A. Hart and Ronald Dworkin are distinguished proponents of this view. Dworkin says we cannot understand statute law without presupposing deep principles which, though not stated explicitly in the statutes, pervade all laws and all proposals to change law. This is certainly a plausible view; yet a scientist cannot but note the family resemblance between this concept of natural law and the concept of the "ether" held to be indispensable in physics for more than two centuries. The wavelike properties of light were regarded as evidence of the existence of a medium – "ether" – in which waves could move, even though there was no positive evidence for the existence of such an ubiquitous, substanceless entity. Around the turn of the present century, the Michelson-Morley experiment and Einstein's relativity theory removed the intellectual underpinnings of "ether," and physicists found they could get on quite well without the concept. Perhaps the concept of translegal rights will some day be recognized as being equally dispensable.
Without settling the eventual fate of natural rights, we can usefully point out a number of the properties of rights, whether natural or legal. Rights imply more than they say. When a right is demanded by a human being from a. nonhuman universe, no controversy ensues. If Robinson Crusoe feels that he has a right to food, let him set about getting it. Either he will succeed and live, or fail and die; in neither case is controversy created. But when a human being in a world crowded with some four billion other human beings asserts a right, he asserts a claim upon his fellow beings, a claim that cannot be accepted without proof of its value to the community.
The point is well illustrated by an exchange of views between columnists in Newsweek. When Shana Alexander asserted that people have a basic human right to food, clothing, shelter, and medical care, Milton Friedman replied: "The heart approves Ms. Alexander's humanitarian concern, but the head warns" us of the dangers in her statement. "If I have the 'right' to food. . . someone else must have the obligation to provide it. Just who is that? If it is Ms. Alexander, does that not convert her into my slave?" Friedman's language is perhaps too blunt, but the fact asserted, namely that a right is a claim upon other
people, is undeniably true. This is apparent from one of the earliest definitions of right by Samuel von Pufendorf, a statement that was influential in the writing of the Declaration of Independence: "A right is an active moral power of a person to receive something from another as a matter of moral necessity."

LINK- RIGHTS

RIGHTS ARE UNIQUELY DEVASTATING FOR TRYING TO SOLVE ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS—IT IS ASSUMED THEY ARE AMUNE FROM RATIONAL ARGUMENTS

Hardin, Biological Sciences, UC-Santa Barbara, **'80**

[Garret. "Limited World, Limited Rights" Commentaries: Rights and Liberties, Society, 17 (4):5-8. May/June 1980, http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_limited_world_limited_rights.html]

When a deaf woman who tried to enroll in a school of nursing was turned down, she sued, claiming that her rights were being violated. After reviewing the case in 1979 the Supreme Court unanimously found against her: neither the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 nor any reasonable conception of natural rights justified imposing the handicap of a deaf nurse on hospital patients. Some time later, a hundred and fifty handicapped protesters of the decision marched through the Westwood region of Los Angeles chanting, "Rights have no price," and "How would you feel if it was you?"

These chants nicely revealed two important characteristics of rights, as popularly understood. The first is a feeling that a right is something outside of-beyond-all systems of pricing and evaluation. This view implies that rights are immune to rational discussion. The second chant tries to shore up what is essentially an egotistical demand with the altruistic authority of the Golden Rule. The implied argument is this: "Wouldn't you want this privilege if you were in my shoes? Therefore must you not support me when I claim this privilege as a right?" Logic aside, this is a powerful emotional argument.

Claiming rights is a major oratorical sport of our time: it is a marvelous substitute for reasoned argument. Julius K. Nyerere, the president of Tanzania, once said: "In one world, as in one state, when I am rich because you are poor, and I am poor because you are rich, the transfer of wealth from the rich to the poor is a matter of right." Note the implied reference to the Golden Rule by a speaker who intends to be on the receiving end of the transfer. The same pattern is seen, perhaps at a more elevated level, in a statement made shortly before his death by Robert Kennedy, who based his claim to more political power on right: ,. At stake is not simply the leadership of our party, and even of our own country, it is our right to the moral leadership of this planet." Some of Kennedy's advisers recommended against his saying this in public, but hubris prevailed. "Whom the gods would destroy …."

Perhaps nothing that most people want has not been claimed as a right by someone: the right to work, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to liberty of movement, the right to conscience, and the right to dignity. (How defined?) Even the right to treason has been claimed. (Why not the right to rob, the right to murder?) My favorite is the "right to hold religious pizza parties in the prison chapel" claimed by a group of penitentiary inmates in Michigan. The petitioners wanted to hold a pizza party, and since 52 of them had foresightedly paid $2 each to be made ministers in the California-based Universal Life Church (which ordains by mail, no questions asked), it seemed only politic to claim that eating pizzas was a religious exercise (as is eating consecrated wafers in the Catholic church). When their petition was denied by prison authorities, the dissatisfied petitioners sued the state for $110,000 for violating their rights. (They lost.)

Given examples like this, we sympathize with the utilitarian Jeremy Bentham who, almost two centuries ago, said that the idea of natural rights "is simple nonsense … rhetorical nonsense, nonsense upon stilts." The no-nonsense approach of the utilitarians to such transcendental entities as natural rights was kept alive by August Comte and the positivists of the nineteenth century, as well as by the logical positivists stemming from the Vienna Circle in the twentieth. The operational approach of science, explicitly described by physicist Percy W. Bridgman, falls into the same category. Names change, but the spirit remains the same. The opposing spirit survives also: belief in the existence of translegal rights is probably more widespread today then it was in Bentham's time.

LINK- FREEDOM

FREEDOM BRINGS RUIN
Hardin, 1985
[Garrett. "An Ecolate View of the Human Predicament"
http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_ecolate_view_human_predicament.html]

Adding together the component partial utilities, the rational herdsman concludes that the only sensible course for him to pursue is to add another animal to this herd. And another; and another...But this is the conclusion reached by each and every rational herdsman sharing a commons. Therein is the tragedy. Each man is locked into a system that compels him to increase his herd without limit-in a world that is limited. Ruin is the destination toward which all men rush, each pursuing his own best interest in a society that believes in the freedom of the commons.

Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all.

As a result of discussions carried out during the past decade I now suggest a better wording of the central idea: Under conditions of overpopulation, freedom in an unmanaged commons brings ruin to all. When there is no scarcity, as is the case in a pioneer community with ample resources, an unmanaged commons may in fact be the best distribution device since it avoids the costs of management.4 It must be pleasant to live in such an uncrowded world; but when shortages develop the prospect of tragedy has to be faced. Even with crowding and its consequent scarcity, the experience of such religious communes as the Hutterites shows that formal management does not necessarily have to be invoked if the informal power of shame is available. Apparently shame works only if the community does not exceed about 150 people; beyond that number this informal control is not effective enough to prevent "freeloading" and the drift toward the tragedy of the commons.5

I/L- STRONG GOV AXN KEY

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY IS CRITICAL TO PREVENT ENVIROMENTAL RUIN
OPHULS, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY 19**77** [WILLIAM, "THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY" ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, W. H. FREEMAN AND COMPANY PG 151-152]

It therefore appears that if under conditions of ecological scarcity individuals rationally pursue their material self-interest unrestrained by a common authority that upholds the common interest, the eventual result is bound to be **common environmental ruin.** In that case, we must have political institutions that preserve the ecological common good, from destruction by unrestrained human acts. The problem that the environmental crisis forces us to confront is in fact, at the core of political philosophy: how to protect or advance the interests of the collectivity, when the individuals that make it up (or enough of them to create a problem) behave (or are impelled to behave) in a selfish, greedy, and quarrelsome fashion. The only solution is a sufficient measure of coercion (see Box 4-2). Following Hobbes, a certain minimum level of ecological order or peace must be established; following Rousseau, a certain minimum level of ecological virtue must be imposed by our political institutions.

It hardly need be said that these conclusions about **the tragedy of the commons radically challenge fundamental American and Western values**. Under conditions of ecological scarcity the individual, possessing an in- alienable right to pursue happiness as he defines it and exercising his liberty in a basically laissez-faire system will inevitably .**produce the ruin of the commons**. Accordingly, the individualistic basis of society, the concept of inalienable rights, the purely self-defined pursuit of happiness, liberty as maximum freedom of action, and laissez faire itself all become problematic, requiring major modification or perhaps even abandonment if we wish to avert inexorable environmental degradation and eventual extinction as a civilization. Certainly, **democracy as we know it cannot conceivably survive**.

This is an extreme conclusion, but it seems to follow from the extremity of the ecological predicament industrial man has created for himself. Even Hobbes' severest critics concede that he is most cogent when stark political choices are faced, for self-interest moderated by self-restraint may not be workable when extreme conditions prevail. Thus theorists have long analyzed international relations in Hobbesian terms, because the state of nature mirrors the state of armed peace existing between competing nation-states owing obedience to no higher power. Also, when social or natural disaster leads to a breakdown in the ordered patterns of society that ordinarily restrain men, even the most libertarian governments have never hesitated to impose martial law as the only alternative to anarchy. Therefore, if nuclear holocaust rather than mere war, or anarchy rather than a moderate level of disorder, or destruction of the biosphere rather than mere loss of amenity is the issue, the extremity of Hobbes' analysis fits reality, and it becomes difficult to avoid his conclusions. Similarly, although Rousseau's ultimate aim was the creation of a democratic polity, he recognized that strong sovereign power (a "Legislator" in Rousseau's language) may be necessary in certain circumstances, most especially if the bad habits of a politically "corrupt" people must be fundamentally reformed

I/L- STRONG GOV AXN KEY

NEED RESTORATION OF GOVERNMENT THAT ACTUALLY GOVERNS TO CREATE CHANGE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HUMANITY
Ophuls, 96
(William, "Unsustainable Liberty, Sustainable Freedom", Building Sustainable Societies, ED Pirages, pg 41)

This leads naturally to the third and final requisite of a future politics: **the restoration of government**. The story of modem civilization in its political aspect is one of emancipating the human passions and maximizing individual liberty. Although the effects were indeed liberating at first—not only with respect to civil liberty and human rights, but in many other ways as well—in latter days liberalism's destructive aspects have come to predominate. In short, as with material development and political economy, we have almost exhausted the pos¬sibilities of selfish individualism as a ground of government, so we shall have to find a new one.
Indeed, the fundamental problem with liberal polities is that **they do not actually govern**, except in the most minimal sense. According to my dictionary, to govern means to control, guide, direct, and restrain. This is precisely what liberal governments are not supposed to do in theory and what they try not to do in practice. (Now, of course, they are more and more obliged to do so by force of circumstance—but largely to remedy problems, rather than to achieve positive ends.) To govern in the true sense, however, is always to control, guide, direct, and restrain in accordance with some political and social ideal. Otherwise it is not government, but democracy at best and tyranny at worst. In sum, we now need to govern—to control, guide, direct, and restrain individuals who would otherwise behave selfishly and destructively, so that **they respect the interests and needs of the larger human and natural community of which they are a part.**

SOCIAL CONTROL K/T CREATE EQUALITY--
OPHULS, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY 19**77** [WILLIAM, "THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY 1" ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, W. H. FREEMAN AND COMPANY PG 187-188]

The political stage is therefore set for a showdown between the claims of ecological scarcity and socioeconomic justice on the other. If the impact of scarcity is distributed in a laissez-faire fashion, the result will be to intensify existing inequalities. Large-scale redistribution, however, is almost totally foreign to our political machinery, which was designed for a growth economy and which has used economic surplus as the coin of social and political payoff. Thus the political measures necessary to redistribute income and wealth so that scarcity is to a large degree equally shared will require greater social cooperation and solidarity than has been achieved by the system in the past.
They will also require greater social control. Under conditions of scarcity, there is a trade-off between freedom and equality, **with perfect equality necessitating almost total social control** (as in Maoist China). However, even partial redistribution will involve wholesale government intervention in the economy and major transfers of property rights, as well as other infringements of liberty in general, that would inevitably be resisted bitterly by important and powerful interests.
Thus either horn of the dilemma—laissez faire or redistribution — would toss us into that would strain our meager political and moral resources to or beyond capacity. American society is founded on competition rather than cooperation, and **scarcity is likely to aggravate rather than ameliorate the competitive struggle to gain economic benefits-for oneself or one's group**. Similarly, our political ethic is based on a just division of the spoils defined almost purely in terms of fair access to the increments of growth; once the spoils of abundance are gone, little is left to promote social cooperation and sharing. As Adam Smith pointed out, the "progressive state" is "cheerful" and "hearty"; by contrast, the stationary state is "hard," the declining state "miserable" (Smith 1776, p. 81). How well will a set of political institutions so completely predicated on abundance and molded by over 200 years of continuous growth cope with the hardness, much less the misery, of ecological scarcity?

I/L- FORCED CHOICE KEY

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION PROVES MAJOR CHANGES HAVE TO BE FORDED ON PEOPLE—THEY DON'T JUST HAPPEN

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Many will find it incredible that the Industrial Revolution had to be inflicted upon the people of Britain. Surely human nature being what it is and the laws of economics being what they are, then economic development along modern lines was natural and inevitable and would not have to be imposed on anyone. Unfortunately, neither of these assumptions is correct. Although there appears to be a basic human nature that endures across all ages and cultures, our current conception of man's nature was not issued to us by the cosmos: it was inherited by us from Hobbes and his followers. And Hobbes's portrayal of natural man was anything but, for as Hannah Arendt pointed out, he depicts "man as he ought to be¬ome and ought to behave if he wanted to fit into the coming bourgeois society" The Hobbesian tradition's unflattering portrait of human nature is therefore more prescription than description.

IMPACT EXT.

WITHOUT CENTRALIZATION ALL IMPACTS ARE INEVITABLE
Hanson, Civil Engineer from Hawaii, **1998**
[Jay. Requiem. http://www.dieoff.org/page181.htm]

What kind of future will our children have? Shortly after the year 2000, industrial activity will rise high enough for it to seriously degrade land fertility. This will occur because of contamination by heavy metals and persistent chemicals, climate change, salinization, topsoil loss, falling water tables, and increased levels of ultraviolet radiation from a diminished ozone layer. Around the year 2005, global oil production will "peak", and the spike in oil prices will quickly exacerbate other major problems facing industrial agriculture.[52] Food grains produced with modern, high-yield methods (including packaging and delivery) now contain between four and ten calories of fossil fuel for every calorie of solar energy. It has been estimated that about four percent of the nation's energy budget is used to grow food, while about 10 to 13 percent is needed to put it on our plates. In other words, a staggering total of 17 percent of America's energy budget is consumed by agriculture![53] By 2040, we would need to triple the global food supply in order to meet the basic food needs of the eleven billion people who are expected to be alive. But doing so would require a 1000 percent increase in the total energy expended in food production.[54] Guess what? Eleven billion people won't be alive by 2040.
The dependence of industrial agriculture on fossil fuels, the declining fertility of the land, and the positive feedbacks imposed by declining resource quality will force the economy to divert much more investment into the agriculture and energy sectors as part of a desperate attempt to maintain agricultural output. Government budgets also decline in real terms as greater and greater fractions of the economy are diverted into the resource sectors.
As resource quality and land fertility continue to fall, society will be forced to allocate more and more capital to the agriculture and resource sectors, otherwise the scarcity of food, materials, and fuels would restrict production still more -- it's circular, there is no way to avoid the positive feedback. Ultimately, industrial capacity will decline rapidly taking with it the service and agricultural sectors, which depend upon industrial inputs.
Constrained by the laws of thermodynamics, the availability of life-supporting resources will go into a permanent, steep decline.
In many ways, the next hundred years will be the inverse of the last hundred. As fossil fuels dwindle, supply lines collapse, and societies disintegrate, muscle will gradually replace machinery. "Home grown" will replace "imported". Obviously, large cities will be mostly abandoned.
Well-intended activists from both the Left and Right -- armed with facts and ideologies -- will form political movements, select the best liars for leaders, and take to the streets demanding that government take us back to "the good old days". The worse our problems become, the more they will act instead of think. The less they think, the worse our problems will become. Social order will disintegrate, and Roadside Warriors will go mad, killing, raping, torturing, and burning...
It really will be back to the good old days! Shouts of "BRING ME HIS HEAD" will ring through the land, slaves, scalps, souvenirs and trophies of all sorts, ... exciting possibilities limited only by our ingenuity.
The good news is that recycling will finally become fashionable! We will see feral children mining the dumps for plastic to burn (Pampers) so they can heat the hovels they are forced to live in. The strongest kids will set traps for fresh meat -- rats -- while the weaker kids will eat anything they can cram into their mouths (old shoes, styrofoam peanuts, newspaper soup). Pandemics will sweep the world, punctuated every so often by explosions as abandoned and rotting nuclear facilities blow up. Leaking dumps and tanks will spew PCBs and radioactive hazwaste into the feral food chain spawning surprising new shapes for young mothers to enjoy nursing.[55] Toxic chemical fires, blowing garbage and trash, genetic mutations, filthy water, cannibalism ...
As the Easter Islanders say: "The flesh of your mother sticks between my teeth".[56]
The situation will be especially serious for a short time because the population will keep rising due to the lags inherent in the age structure and social adjustment. Then mercifully, the population will drop sharply as the death rate is driven upward by lack of food and health services.[57] Trapped in obsolete belief systems, Americans won't even know why their society disintegrated.
A hundred thousand years from now -- once the background radiation levels drop below lethality -- a new Homo mutilus will crawl out of the caves to elect a leader. Although we have no idea what mutilus might look like, evolutionary theory can still tell us who will win the election. He will be the best liar running on a platform to end hunger by controlling nature.

IMPACT EXT.

A continuous global crisis is inevitable which means that repression and authoritarianism will occur in the status quo. The plan slows the transition to an effective and Machiavellian system of government, which causes extinction.

MILLER Professor, Harvard University 81
Democratic Dictatorship p. (XIV - XVI)

The United States may be on a collision course with disaster . . .

Once called "the last, best hope of man," it is caught between two worlds—the past, an age of abundance when all seemed possible and much indeed was; and a future that looms, dark and foreboding, dead ahead. "There can be little doubt that humanity is on the verge of a profound social transformation, at the edge of a new social frontier." Whether that frontier will be to the liking of Americans, many of whom still believe in the American Dream, is far from certain. In fact, it is not certain at all: Survival has become the problem, survival of the nation and of that system of rights and privileges that is called our constitutional order.

That is the underlying, basic premise of ths book. What will be the response of government to that new condition? That fundamental question and its answer make up the substance of the volume. My main theme may be simply stated: governmental powers are increasing to the extent that repression will become routine. We are, indeed, already well down the road toward a regimented society, one governed by a newly emergent Constitution of Control. The old Constitution of 1787 remains; but another layer is being added to the ancient parchment.

In all probability, neither the assumption or the theme will be accepted without question. Mr. Micawber, the character in Dickens, is far from dead; to many, even if a major problem exists, something is sure to show up to solve it. That is pathetic, but essentially an accurate description of how millions of Americans think. There is, or was, a false promise that seems to be the dawn of a new age, but which actually is the last burst of a declining era. A social Ice Age seems to be coming.

A fifth horseman is joining the fabled Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse: Dictatorship is the consequence of Pestilence, War, Famine, and Death. When it comes, as it will, it will be in the name of democracy. Does the title of this book state a contradiction? Not necessarily. The basic thought is that government in the United States, despite a mountain of theory to the contrary, has always been relative to circumstances; it has always been as strong as conditions required. Those social conditions now are a series of crises that are rapidly coalescing into a super-crisis, a climacteric—a sea change in the environment in which human institutions, including government, operate. The meaning is clear: Americans are entering a period of permanent emergency or crisis government. What does—what will—this mean for time-honored constitutional mechanisms? That is the question this book examines and seeks to answer.

The first leg of the argument is that of "constitutional relativism", but it will be taken one step further to show that "constitutional Machiavellianism" has always been followed in the United States. To speak of the "murderous Machiavel" will not rest easy with millions who consider this country to be special and different. Few, however, have ever taken the trouble to read the writings of Niccolò Machiavelli; or if they do, they have stopped with the Old Nick of *The Prince*. No one can know Machiavelli who has only read *The Prince*. That slim volume was written in a futile effort to cadge a job out of Lorenzo de' Medici, the "prince" of the city-state of Florence, where Machiavelli lived.

<indispensable to understanding the Florentine's message are *The Discourses*, in which he is shown to be a republican statesman. Those republics," he said, "which in time of danger cannot resort to dictatorship will generally be ruined when grave occasions occur." He "Grave occasions" now confront the United States—and, indeed, people throughout the world. In such a situation, he who neglects Machiavelli misses a principal thread in Western political thought. No one can write meaningfully about politics and constitutions without fully considering the Florentine, whose central message was reason of State. Machiavelli's theory, which forced people to consider the dark side of man, means that survival of the political order must be insured by fair means or foul; anything can and indeed must be done to bring that about by those who hold positions of power, without regard to whether such acts are offensive to them in their private capacity.

In the rapidly emerging new world, government officers will be forced to draw upon reason of State more and more frequently. It will come to center stage, and stay there, when the terrible vulnerabilities confronting humankind become ever more evident. They include, but are not limited to, thermonuclear war, energy shortages, population pressure on diminishing resources, famine, social disorder, economic disruptions such as inflation and unemployment, terrorism, and dependence on nonfuel minerals. Industrial man now lives in a complex and largely synthetic ecological system, new in human experience and inadequately understood." (XV - XVI)

IMPACT EXT.

STATE POWER IS CRUCIAL TO PREVENT EXTINCTION IN THE CRUNCH
OPHULS AND BOYAN, 1992
Foreign Service officer and winner of the Gladys M. Kammerer Award for best policy book, Political scientist at University of Maryland, Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity Revisited p. 183-185

Through most of recorded history, the human race has existed in rough equilibrium with its resource base. Growth occurred, if at all, at an infinitesimal pace; even the population of relatively dynamic Europe grew at a much less than 1% a year between A.D. 600 and 1600. But then, very suddenly, the Industrial Revolution rocketed the scale of economic activity upward. With the arrival of ecological scarcity, the rocket cannot continue to rise. The first policy option (transition I in Figure 3-6) is an immediate and direct transition to a steady state civilization relatively affluent in material terms (however frugal it might seem to many now living in the richest countries). If this option is not taken, overshoot must occasion a fall to a significantly lower steady-state level than could have been achieved by carefully planned and timely action (transition II), or even to a level tantamount to a reversion to traditional premodern agrarian way of life (transition III), so that the entire Industrial Revolution from start to finish will appear as a brief and anomalous spike in humanity's otherwise flat ecological trace, a transitory epoch a few centuries in duration, when it momentarily seemed possible to abolish scarcity.* In short, we stand at a genuine crossroads. Ecological scarcity is not completely new in history, but the crisis we confront is largely unprecedented. That is, it is not simply a repetition of the classic Malthusian apocalypse on a larger scale, in which nothing has changed but the numbers of people, the ruthlessness of the checks, and therefore the greater potential for misery once the day of reckoning comes. The wars, plagues, and famines that have toppled previous civilizations are overshadowed by horrible checks Malthus never dreamt of (such as large scale ecological ruin and global radiation poisoning), for these checks are threats to the very existence of the species. On the other hand, we also possess technical resources that previous civilizations lacked when they encountered the challenges of ecological scarcity. Thus in our case a successful response is possible: We can create a reasonably affluent postindustrial, steady-state civilization and avoid a traumatic fall into a version of preindustrial civilization.
This imposing task devolves upon the current generations, and there is no time to lose. Already many trends, such as demographic momentum, cannot be reversed within any reasonable time without Draconian measures. Moreover, as we shall see in Part UU, the way ahead is strewn with painful dilemmas. Indeed, nothing can be accomplished without the frustration of many deeply ingrained expectations and the exaction of genuine sacrifices. The epoch we have already entered is a turning point in the ecological history of the human race comparable to the Neolithic Revolution. It will inevitably involved racking political turmoil and an extraordinary reconstruction of the political paradigm that prevails throughout most of the modern world.

IMPACT MAGNIFIER- CRUNCH CALC

DEFAULT NEG ON IMPACT CALC QUESTIONS--EACH PERSON SAVED BY THE PLAN CONSUMES ENOUGH RESOURCES TO KILL 7.6 IN THE CRUNCH
ROBBS, AID Analyst, **1987**
Longitudinal Study #342

The resulting data are supportive of the hypothesis. In communities that have transgressed the local carrying capacity, lives saved come only at the expense of future generations. Other studies support this conclusion (Rogers, 1979). In the conditions of scarcity employed under GFRS, saved lives come at the expense of exponential reduction in the resource supply. This means a loss of 2.5 lives over a period of 30 years, for each present life. Other estimates range from 1.2 to 7.6 Under conditions of technological advancement, the loss may be even more severe since current resources become more productive to future generations.

AND WE HAVE A MORAL OBLIGATION TO FUTURE GENERATIONS
MELLERT, 1992
FUTURIST, DEC

Our responsibility to future generations is of a piece with our responsibility to ourselves. On this ultimate commitment rests the meaning of our lives. We are more than individuals. We are part of the future.
Our survival as a species is more important that our individual survival. As human beings, we are naturally inclined to protect our own interests and to pursue our own happiness. But most of us are willing to recognize that certain human goals supersede our own interest.

IMPACT- GENOCIDE/TURN K AFFS

THE ALTERNATIVE TO QUICK AUTHORITARIAN ACTION IS GENOCIDE OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGE—TURNS YOUR KRITIKAL ETHIC

Hanson in 2003 (Jay. Civil Engineer from Hawaii. Kona, Hawaii. June 21, 2003. Interview by Scott Meredith. "Like some bold seer in a trance, Seeing all his own mischance". Online. http://www.wordwright.com.au/paul/HansonSummingUpInterview.htm. Accessed ju .25 08)

Q: I have often felt that people have misunderstood the structural essentials of the doom that you foresee. Many people seem to grasp a simple idea of "Depletion = Die off", assuming you mean that we'll simply freeze in the dark, and they react with approval or dismissal, depending on their politics, as usual. But what you say is more articulated than that. You actually posit a two-stage process. First, economic trainwreck triggered by, not the final stages of depletion, but by the Oil Peak itself, followed by, Second, horrendous wars fought by the great powers desperately hoping to secure the final precious reserves to themselves. This second stage would culminate in a horrific inversion, whereby "global elites" will decide to directly immolate the vast hordes of poor, ignorant, "useless eaters" of the world, via some kind of bio-weapon. In other words, not so much a "Die off" but rather a "Kill off". Is this sketch of your analysis roughly correct?A: Your snapshot is essentially correct. But a great deal of death will occur because food and water supply lines will collapse. Food cannot be grown in anything like the quantities we need without oil and natural gas. Moreover, neither food nor water can be delivered without oil and gas. Cities like Las Vegas must become uninhabitable deserts again. The population of Southern California must fall to a few hundred thousand again. In Canada, water pipes will freeze in the winter without gas. It's a very long list, I can't guess how many will die from each.Q: Do you buy into conspiracy theories that posit various organizational mechanisms as the likely planners and implementers of a big "Kill-off" (e.g. Illuminati, Skull & Bones, Masons, Bilderberg, etc.)? Or, do you assume that the existing governments, or the US government alone, would be sufficient to straight-forwardly implement the "Kill-off"?A: I don't think it matters. At any future point in time when people feel threatened, when the ruling elite is threatened, when the mob is at the gates, they'll find a way to protect themselves. The details are not important. But that's what I would do if I were them – get rid of them, kill them all. You have to remember, it's like playing golf as far as the genes are concerned. It's that easy. America is the best place to ride out the coming crash because it has the best "means of control" to keep public order and protect us from intruders.

IMPACT- RESOURCE WARS

SCARCITY WILL CAUSE ALL COUNTRIES TO FIGHT OVER DWINDLING RESOURCES- CONFRONTATION NOT COOPERATION WILL OCCUR

Ophuls, Commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in D.C. and at the American Embassies in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Tokyo, Japan. Received his doctorate in political science for Yale University **1977** [William, "Ecological Scarcity and the International Politics" Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, W. H. Freeman and Company pg 214-216]

The overall effect of ecological scarcity in the international arena is to intensify the competitive dynamics of the preexisting international tragedy of the commons, so that increased commercial, diplomatic, and, ultimately, **military confrontation over dwindling resources is more likely**. At the same time the poor, having had their revolutionary hopes and rising aspirations crushed, will have little to lose but their chains. Also, to' of the declining "haves," ill-equipped to adapt to an era of "commodity power" and economic warfare, the grip of the nouveaux riches on essential resources will seem an intolerable stranglehold to be broken at all costs. Thus the disappearance of ecological abundance seems bound to make international politics even more tension ridden and potentially violent than it already is. Indeed, the pressures of ecological scarcity may embroil the world in hopeless strife, so that long before ecological collapse occurs by virtue of the physical limitations of the earth, **the current world order will have been destroyed by turmoil and war—a truly horrible prospect, given the profoundly anti-ecological character of modern warfare** (see Box 7-2).

Some, on the other hand, hope or believe that ecological scarcity will have ecological just the opposite effect—because the problems will become so overwhelming and so evidently insoluble without total international cooperation, nation states will discard their outmoded national sovereignty and place themselves under some form of planetary government that will regulate the global c3mif6-f-the benefit of all humankind and begin the essential process of gradual economic redistribution. In effect, states will be driven by their own vital national interests—seen to include ecological as well as traditional economic, political, and military factors—to embrace the ultimate inter-dependence needed to solve ecological problems (Shields and Ott 1974). According to this hypothesis, the very direness of the outcome if cooperation does not prevail may ensure that it will.

Unfortunately, the accumulating evidence, tends to support the conflictual rather than the cooperative hypothesis. Faced with the new power of the oil barons, the first impulse of the United States was to try to go it alone in "Project Independence," while Japan, France, and others maneuvered individually to ensure their own future supplies, torpedoing the solidarity of the consuming countries confronting OPEC. Canada has served notice on the United States that it intends to end America's ecological colonialism; hence-forth, the resources of Canada will be saved for its own use. Thus, the rich seem readier to follow "beggar thy neighbor" policies than to cooperate among themselves. Sympathy for the plight of the poor is even less evident. Some talk about expanding still further the scale of ecological colonialism; a West German research group has even put forward a scheme for the diversion of West Africa's Niger River to supply Europe with heat for energy (Anon. 1974). For others, continued interdependence of any kind with the poor is seen as so problematic and so full of threats to the sovereign independence and high living standards of the rich that the only sensible course is autarkic self-sufficiency.

Naturally, there has been considerable talk about cooperative international action to deal with the problems of ecological scarcity, but little or no momentum toward greater cooperation has developed. In fact, all the talk may have served chiefly to heighten further the tensions within the world community.

IMPACT- AT: ECOSYSTEM = RESILIENT

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CRUNCH SUBSUMES YOUR EVIDENCE—MULTIPLE RESOURCES SUCH AS OIL, TIMBER AND FOOD, COMBINED WITH OVERPOPULATION ARE WHAT WILL CAUSE EXTINCTION. EVEN IF THE ECOSYSTEM BY ITSELF ISN'T KEY TO SURVIVAL, THE CRUNCH WILL SPAWN RESOURCE WARS ALLOWING US TO STILL ACCESS OUR IMPACT.

ECOSYSTEMS AREN'T RESILIENT, THE CRUNCH WILL DESTROY EVERYTHING
OPHULS, 1997
Former Foreign Service Officer, Formerly taught at Northwestern University, Requiem for Modern Politics, p 14
This ecological model captures the predicament of late-industrial civilization precisely. The past five hundred years of conquest and colonization have been characterized by (1) extensive settlement of new territories; (2) explosive growth in the population of one species--humanity--to the detriment of others; (3) exponential increases in the exploitation of matter and energy, most of which is wasted; (4) deliberate destruction of older, more complex natural systems in favor of simplified, artificial systems and monocultures; (5) intense, and at times bellicose, competition; and (6) chronic instability in the form of cycles of economic boom and bust. These outcomes collectively exemplify a pioneer stage of human ecology. Our pioneering industrial civilization has pursued and accomplished its evolutionary task of colonization and rapid growth. It has thereby created the conditions that make it both possible and, barring total breakdown, inevitable for a more ecologically mature civilization to take its place. The qualities and virtues of the pioneer stage, which were necessary and appropriate to that stage (practically and perhaps morally as well), will serve the human race no longer. Now the qualities and virtues of a climax civilization have become imperative.
However, it is important not to make the climax into a fetish. Nature is more turbulent, dynamic, and changeable, even in the relatively near term, than ecologists originally believed. (In the longer term, of course, anything goes: after all, much of the Sahara was arable five thousand years ago; and the face of the Earth was largely icebound a mere twenty thousand years ago.) In other words, the climax is not a fixed or static goal to be achieved at all costs. Indeed, although the most mature ecosystems, such as tropical rain forests, are the most stable under normal circumstances, they are also the most ossified--and hence liable to collapse if overstressed. Rather than take the tropical rain forest as a model, then, we would be wiser to strive for a social order marrying the maturity and stability of the climax to the greater openness or progressiveness of the pioneer stage. And a model for such a way of life exists in nature: ecosystems that are repeatedly stressed develop a dynamic climax, like the "fire climax" of environments subjected to periodic fires. In short, the resiliency and scope for future development of the less mature ecosystem are desirable qualities that we may not wish to abandon altogether, even as we find ourselves obliged to move toward greater maturity.

COLLAPSE WILL HAPPEN FAST, A SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS AGREES THAT ECOSYSTEMS AREN'T RESILIENT
NOVACEK AND CLELAND, 2K1
American Museum of Natural History, Research in the Biology Dept. at Stanford, Proceedings of the Natural Academy of Sciences, The current biodiversity extinction event, p. http://www.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/98/10/5466

There is consensus in the scientific community that the current massive degradation of habitat and extinction of many of the Earth's biota is unprecedented and is taking place on a catastrophically short timescale. Based on extinction rates estimated to be thousands of times the background rate, figures approaching 30% extermination of all species by the mid 21st century are not unrealistic (1-4), an event comparable to some of the catastrophic mass extinction events of the past (5, 6). The current rate of rainforest destruction poses a profound threat to species diversity (7). Likewise, the degradation of the marine ecosystems (8, 9) is directly evident through the denudation of species that were once dominant and integral to such ecosystems. Indeed, this colloquium is framed by a view that if the current global extinction event is of the magnitude that seems to be well indicated by the data at hand, then its effects will fundamentally reset the future evolution of the planet's biota.

2NC CHINA SCENARIO

A. UNIQUENESS—RECENT CAR CRACKDOWNS PROVE CHINA'S AUTHORITARIAN ENVIRONMENTALISM IN THE SQUO

Watts, 2008 ["The Guardian" Factories close and cars removed from roads, Drastic cuts at steel plant that is biggest, Jonathan Beijing, Saturday July 19]

The rusty, buckled, soot-stained veins of the number four blast furnace lie cold and silent. The towering smoke stacks exhale no more. Inside the cavernous body of the number three steel mill all is still and dark.

Beijing's biggest single source of pollution, the vast Shougang steel complex, has been sacrificed to the Olympics and, this week, the local government invited the world's media to a triumphant autopsy.

Located in the densely populated west of the city, very close to the Olympic velodrome, BMX venue and mountain bike course, Shougang is being heralded as a symbol of how the games is helping to green China.

At its recent peak, the factory employed 134,000 workers and belched out a 10th of the particulate matter that made Beijing's air among the foulest in the world.

But four of its five blast furnaces have been shut down in a pre-Olympic environmental clean-up that will shift into top gear tomorrow with the temporary closure of hundreds of factories and the removal of more than a million cars from the city's roads.

The drastic measures, arguably the most extreme environmental preparations for an Olympics, are a sign of the host's authoritarian powers and the scale of the pollution problems the city faces.

Three years ago, the European Space Agency released satellite data that showed the capital and surrounding areas in northern China had the worst levels of nitrogen dioxide in the world. The city is often cloaked in haze, which occasionally hits such noxious levels that the authorities warn children and elderly people to stay indoors.

The smog prompted the marathon world record-holder, Haile Gebrselassie of Ethiopia, to pull out of the event because he has asthma. He is expected to concentrate instead on the 10,000m.

But Olympic organisers are determined that the sky will be blue in time for the opening ceremony on August 8. From Sunday, hundreds of construction sites and factories will be closed and police will oversee a traffic-control system designed to halve the traffic on the roads. **The city's 3m cars will be allowed on the roads only on alternate days depending on whether their licence plates are odd or even numbered.**

It is the final stage in an air-conditioning operation that has lasted several years and has seen gas replace coal in millions of homes and a fleet of modern, clean-energy buses introduced on to the streets. This weekend Beijing will also unveil another of its three new subway lines.

Shougang is the showpiece environmental project. By the start of the Olympics, the factory, also known as Capital Steel, says it will have cut production at its Beijing plant by 73% and spent 140bn yuan (£10.3bn) on reducing pollution and improving energy efficiency.

2NC CHINA SCENARIO

B. CHINA USES U.S. LAW AS A MODEL FOR ITS LEGAL DEVELOPMENT MOVING FORWARD
Harris, International lawyer focusing on business law in China @ Harris & Moure, a boutique International Law Firm, **2K6**
[Dan, "China Law Evolving -- Businesses Take Note," China Law Blog Sept 3, http://www.chinalawblog.com/chinalawblog/2006/09/dramshop.html]

This case is another indication of China's judicial evolution. The ruling in this case would almost certainly have been different ten years ago (even five years ago), even in Shanghai or Beijing. Albeit slowly, China -- and with it, its courts -- is moving from a policy of economic growth at any cost, to one where the "little guy" gets some protection. This particular case involves dram shop laws, but there have been other cases involving employee rights, environmental rights, and securities fraud.
What this means for businesses (particularly foreign businesses) in China is the following:
1. Worker's rights will increase. Note the recent events at Wal-Mart and with FoxConn/Apple.
2. China's product liability and other tort laws will get tougher. Can anyone translate Ralph Nadar into Chinese?
3. China's environmental laws will get tougher.
4. Damages in court cases will increase.
5. The types of claims will expand. New causes of action will be accepted. I did a post the other day about a decision finding no compensation for a damaged sex life due to the injury of a spouse. Will anyone bet against such claims being accepted in China within ten years?
Many years ago, the Tokyo's Yomiuri Shimbun interviewed me for an article, entitled, "The Americanization of Law," the thesis of which was that American law and American lawyers influence business laws the world over. Call it Americanization or whatever else you want, but the trend towards an overall liberalization of laws is so common as to be almost inexorable.
In the United States, California typically comes first and then other states follow. Canada and England seem to take up U.S. liberalized laws five to fifteen years later. I have seen this in Korea, where ten years ago there was no piercing the corporate veil, but now there is.
I am not saying China is going to take on U.S. laws hook, line and sinker, but **if you want to get a feel for where China's laws are heading, start studying United States law** and reading U.S. court decisions.

C. ONLY THE DA SOLVES ENVIRONMENT BASED IMPACTS—CHINA IS THE KEY INTERNAL LINK
Lorenz and Wagner 07
[Andreas Lorenz and Wieland Wagner, "THE DOWNSIDE OF THE BOOM: China's Poison for the Planet," SPIEGEL ONLINE, February 01, 2007, pg. http://www.spiegel.de/international/spiegel/0,1518,461828,00.html]

China has become a global environmental problem. Initially, it was only the economists who were shocked by how the country was changing the world with its cheap clothes, televisions and washing machines. But now climate researchers are concerned about another Chinese export -- the pollution it is spreading across the planet. The massive nation is already the world's second-biggest producer of greenhouse gases after the United States.
And particularly in North America and Europe, awe over China's booming economy and its ability to produce cheap goods for the entire world is now often giving way to a critical question: Can the planet handle China's growing damage to the environment? China's economy is booming -- with an annual growth rate of over ten percent. But the more the country's population of 1.3 billion strives to raise itself out of poverty with a mostly antiquated industrial base, and the more cheap Chinese goods the world's consumers buy, the bigger the price will be that the world pays for China's economic miracle.
A threat at home, a threat abroad
The Chinese are no longer simply destroying their own environment. Just as trade is global these days, so too is the threat against nature.
[Continues..]
Setting its own course to the detriment of others
At a recent United Nations conference on climate change in Nairobi, the Chinese demanded that developing nations not be forced to make cuts in greenhouse gases. Only after pushing through this condition -- from which China has the most to gain -- did the Chinese delegates vote to work towards a follow-up agreement to the Kyoto Protocol.
China is a big country, a future superpower. Its leaders, accountable only to themselves, don't care for economic or environmental advice. They set their own path.
But each year, each month, almost every week, China experiences some sort of major environmental catastrophe. The mess spreads across the land, in its waterways and the air. And far too often, the rest of the world gets sprinkled with some of it too.

U- CHINA = ENV. AUTH

CHINA IS BARRAGING ITS PEOPLE WITH AUTHORITARIAN ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES
YORK 2008 (GEOFFREY, staff writer. Monday Edition Globe and Mail. Beijing's attempt to slash smog exhausts commuters. July 21, 2008. Online. http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20080721.wchina21/BNStory/International/home. Accessed july 27 08)

Beijing's skies were remarkably blue yesterday, partly due to a barrage of anti-pollution measures that have taken effect in recent days. In addition to the car ban, Beijing has shut down hundreds of factories, told others to slash emissions and ordered a suspension of all major construction projects for the next two months, in order to reduce dust. It has also banned 300,000 heavy-polluting trucks from city streets since July 1.

OLYMPICS PROVE CHINA USES AUTHORITARIANISM TO SOLVE ENV PROBLEMS NOW
China Post 2007 (September 9. AIR POLLUTION IN BEIJING A CHALLENGE TO ORGANIZERS. Lexis. Accessed July 27 2008)

As an authoritarian government, Beijing and the Organizing Committee are determined to stage a successful Olympics at all costs. The partial ban on cars has received enthusiastic support from motorists, who are willing to give up their personal comfort in favor of state interests, according to the Wall Street Journal.

U- CHINA = AUTH- GENERAL

CHINA WILL CONTINUE TO BE AUTHORITARIAN
South China Morning Post 2007 (October 13. Observers see little hope of political reform; Changes have been made to strengthen authoritarian rule, analysts believe. Lexis. Accessed july 27 2008)

"I don't expect any substantial political reform. I expect it to stay as it is," Andrew Nathan, a professor of political science at Columbia University, said of the congress. But Professor Nathan, a leading China scholar and co-editor of the Tiananmen Papers, said that did not mean China remained static. The authoritarian rule that it practised survived by and was made more resilient by "changing and adapting", he said. In the political realm, he said: "The party allows people individual freedom while maintaining repression of any challenge it views as threatening its hold on power, such as independent political, media, religious or trade union activity. "It expands the internet but also expands policing of the internet." He cited other examples: the creation of an illusion of a free media environment that, in fact, limited independent reporting; and conducting campaigns against corruption without really allowing any "independent voices" on the issue. Professor Nathan said the world would be paying attention to the congress not only because President Hu's power would be further cemented and key policy directions unveiled, but also because a group of rising stars was expected to be installed in key positions on the Politburo Standing Committee. They would be the likely successors to the current leadership - including President Hu. Professor Nathan said such "institutionalisation" of the succession process had achieved two things: it was orderly and it promoted competent people. "For a ruling single party, this is a true achievement. The big challenge in this area is to sustain that process over a long period of time, over a series of successions." Perry Link, professor of East-Asian Studies at Princeton University and another co-editor of the Tiananmen Papers, said the mainland's rapid economic growth was unlikely to force open the country's political system, and opposition would continue to be suppressed. "China's economic growth has exerted some pressures for more openness, but it has also, through the unfairness of its processes, created more need for repression and stronger solidarity within China's ruling class," Professor Link said. He said China's political and economic elites were closely related - in fact they were often the same people - and they had successfully co-opted much of the intellectual elite as well. "The political-economic-intellectual elite knows that to maintain its privileges, it needs to strengthen its control and repression of the non-elite, and in this sense more wealth is leading to more repression, not less." "There have been, and will be, personnel changes within the party, but no important changes in the way it functions as a system." Professor Link said the party's big challenges included how to keep the economy going - because its grip on power ultimately depended on that - and dealing with the environment, health, education, the Olympics and international relations.

OLYMPIC SECURITY PROVES AUTHORITARIAN MEASURES CHINA WILLING TO USE
Goodspeed 2008 (Peter. Staff Writer. National Post. July 12. Authoritarian Games; China mounts a massive security operation aimed at preventing political protests. Lexis. Accessed July 26 2008)
It may be the world's premier sporting extravaganza, but China is turning the Beijing Olympics into the biggest security operation in history. There will be 100,000 police on duty in Beijing during the 17 days of the Games, backed by 100,000 members of China's armed forces, 300 specialists in nuclear, biological and chemical warfare, fleets of airplanes, helicopters and warships and 600,000 "security volunteers," including retirees, students and neighbourhood committees. Surface-to-air missile launchers are already positioned around prime Olympic sites, such as the "Bird's Nest" stadium and the "Water Cube" aquatics centre. Unmanned security drones will patrol the skies above Olympic sailors near the naval port of Qingdao. Access to Olympic Games sites will be monitored with security checks, X-ray machines, metal detectors, full-body scanners, electronic passes and biometric keys, such as fingerprint and iris scanning. The Chinese capital itself is already plugged into a vast new computerized surveillance network. This uses hidden microphones to eavesdrop on conversations in a dozen different languages, while scanning crowds with face-recognition software hooked up to more than 300,000 surveillance cameras so powerful they can detect individual beads of sweat on a person's forehead.

YOUTUBE CRACKDOWN PROVES
Slashdot 08 (China Blocks YouTube Over Tibet Videos. Sun Mar 16. Online. http://yro.slashd ot.org/yro/08 /03/16/2033210.shtml. Accessed july 27 2008)

Internet users in China were blocked from seeing YouTube.com on Sunday after dozens of videos about protests in Tibet appeared on the site. 'Chinese leaders encourage Internet use for education and business but use online filters to block access to material considered subversive or pornographic. Foreign Web sites run by news organizations and human rights groups are regularly blocked if they carry sensitive information. Operators of China-based online bulletin boards are required to monitor their content and enforce censorship.' The blocking added to the communist government's efforts to control what the public saw and heard about protests that erupted Friday in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, against Chinese rule.

U- CHINA = AUTH- GENERAL

CHINA HAS BEEN STEDFAST IN HOLDING THE LINES AGAINST GIVING INTO DEMOCRACY
Yang, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, **2k6**
[Dali. "Economic Transformation and Its Political Discontents in China: Authoritarianism, Unequal Growth, and the Dilemmas of Political Development"
http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/0/4/0/4/5/pages40453/p40453-1.php]

n Abstract China's economic growth and transition pose fascinating questions for social scientists. In the economic realm, proponents of the market-preserving feder¬alism (MPF) model appear to have gone too far. In reality, China's central leadership has retained the prerogative to appoint top provincial officials as well as the power to reconfigure central-provincial fiscal relations, thus defying predictions of the MPF model. In the social realm, rapid growth has propelled the expansion of the middle class, but the large increase in inequality has sharpened social cleavages and class conflicts. The uncertainties of market transition and rising social conflicts pose major challenges for the ruling elite and for China's political development. INTRODUCTION Since at least the breakup of the Soviet Union, democratization has been the major theme of comparative politics research in political science. The People's Republic of China, however, has been conspicuously absent from the growing list of new democracies. Not surprisingly, the political science scholarship on China, with the exception of studies on the politics of Taiwan, has contributed relatively little to the burgeoning literature on democratization. Along the rich vein of democratization, social scientists working on China have been digging far afield, devoting much insightful attention to the introduction and populariza¬tion of elections in villages, which are not part of the formal state apparatus. For the Chinese leadership, having recently left behind the ravages of Mao's charisma and evil genius and survived the traumatic state-society confrontation of 1989, democratization at the national level has not been a priority. Instead, in the face of the multiple challenges of industrialization, urbanization, marketi-zation, and globalization, **the foremost concern for China's leaders has been the maintenance of political order and the promotion of effective governance** (Yang 2004). Although China has apparently moved slowly at best in political democratiza-tion, it has made major headway in economic transformation. Many countries are poor, and only a small number of underdeveloped economies, notably in East Asia, have managed to move up the ladder of economic success in the past half cen¬tury. Seen in this context, China's sustained economic ascent over the past quarter century, occurring on the heels of decades of civil wars and Maoist misrule, is remarkable. To be sure, the Chinese growth trajectory has followed earlier East Asian eco-nomic successes and there is thus no miracle. Moreover, even after a quarter century of rapid growth, nominal per capita GDP in China remains quite low and only puts China into the ranks of lower-middle-income countries as defined by the World Bank. Nonetheless, there is little doubt that China, in aggregate terms, has become one of the world's economic powerhouses and a major engine for global growth. China's economic transformation has begun to reshape the global economic order in significant ways. The combination of massive aggregates and yet modest per capita figures under¬scores the challenges for China's governance and further integration into the global system. It is one of a list of such combinations or contrasts that have catapulted China into its own orbit for political science analysis. Unlike most economies in the former Soviet Union and East Europe, China has largely made the transition from central planning to the market without some sort of shock therapy. Further¬more, while much attention in political science has focused on explicating the causes and dynamics of democratization, China is conspicuous by its absence. Thus, the China difference potentially has much to contribute to the comparative analyses of reforms, economic transitions, state building, and a range of other top¬ics that have fascinated students of postsocialist economies and societies (Laitin 2000). The focus of this review is on the sources and consequences of China's hyper-growth. One of the most prominent explanations of China's growth has been that China has evolved into some sort of market-preserving federalism. The first part of the paper reviews this argument and examines whether the market-preserving federalism (MPF) model's predictions have been borne out. The rest of the paper looks at the consequences of China's rapid growth, which include rising income inequality and growing social cleavages. Such inequality and the sharpening of so-cial cleavages and class conflicts have major implications for China's governance and political development. I suggest that the growing literature on these issues of-fers interesting insights into the prospects for the rule of law and democratization in China.

U- CHINA = AUTH

CHINA AUTHORITARIAN NOW--- HU'S LIBERAL REFORMS ARE A JOKE
Economist, a news paper published in New York, **2k5** ["China's New Authoritarianism," From the Economist Print Edition August 18th]

IN THE nearly three years since Hu Jintao assumed the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, his image has changed markedly. Mr Hu was once seen by many as a potential liberal reformer—admittedly an assessment drawn from limited evidence. Now, he is widely regarded as a conservative authoritarian. Many Hu-watchers had seized on signs that he might be determined to open up China's secretive bureaucracy. Now, he is said to be holding up Cuba and North Korea as examples of how the party should keep its ideological grip. While Mr Hu has probably changed far less than his mercurial portrayal might suggest, it is increasingly clear that China under his leadership has wavered over economic reform and shunned political liberalisation.
Mr Hu's (in fact, fairly consistent) conservatism has been evident in his belief that the Communist Party, riddled with corruption and other abuses of power, is quite capable of cleaning up its own act without the need for any checks or balances. This year, for instance, he has ordered millions of party officials to take part in many hours of mind-numbing ideological training designed to tighten party discipline (known as the "education campaign to preserve the advanced nature of Communist Party members"). …

CHINESE FISCAL POLICY PROVES CENTRALIZATION TRENDS
Yang, Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, **2k6**
[Dali. "Economic Transformation and Its Political Discontents in China: Authoritarianism, Unequal Growth, and the Dilemmas of Political Development"
http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/0/4/0/4/5/pages40453/p40453-1.php]

To begin with, unlike federalist systems in the developed Western economies, what transpired in China in the 1980s and early 1990s did not rest on any form of constitutional protection or explicit binding agreement. In theory, the absence of such an agreement does not obviate the possibility of federalism; it is entirely possible that a set of practices might over time become custom and unwritten law. In the Chinese case, however, one is impelled to ask the following questions: In the absence of an enforceable guarantee and in light of the fact that the national leadership has the prerogative to appoint provincial leaders, why would the national leadership respect existing fiscal arrangements between the central government and the provinces? Have the local authorities truly acquired enough power to veto the Center?
The answer to both questions seems to be No. The provincial chiefs have clearly not gained the power to override the Center, and consumers of Chinese media quickly note that the Center moves top provincial officials around the country at will. Meanwhile, the Chinese leadership has further reasserted its control over the financial sector, the regulatory institutions, and the administrative system in general since the 1994 taxation and fiscal reforms. Advocates of the MPF model can easily account for the regulatory reforms in the banking, securities, and insurance industries and a variety of other policy arenas in terms of the public goods nature of such reforms and of the need to promote common markets. What they would have difficulty in explaining are the subsequent reconfigurations in fiscal relations between the central government and the provincial authorities, which have under¬scored the central government's dominance of central-provincial relations and the subordinate nature of local power. These reconfigurations include, among others, the reapportionment of stamp tax revenue, the realignment of personal income tax revenue, and the reassignment of responsibility for paying the value-added tax
CHINA'S POLITICAL DISCONTENTS 147
rebates on exports. Again and again, local authorities are reminded that the Center calls the shots and can rewrite the rules in its own favor.
As the central government assumed regulatory authority over the securities markets in the late 1990s, it also began to take control of the revenue from the stamp tax on securities transactions. Previously, local governments were allowed to retain the bulk of the stamp tax revenue. With the central takeover of securities regulation, the Center's share of the stamp tax revenue was raised to 88%. It rose to 91% in 2000 and to 98% in 2002, leaving only 2% for the localities (Yang 2004, p. 92).

LINK- MODELING

CHINA IS LOOKING AT THE US TO DETERMINE THE FUTURE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE GOVERNMENT
Killion, 2003
[Ulric M. Foreign Studies and Trade at Guandong University, Volume 3 Issue 2]

This article discusses the probability of growth of neo-liberalism in modern China and its implications for Chinese constitutionalism. A China polity under the vision of a neo-liberal regime engenders problems of prescribing a legal system and identifying constitutional ethos. The genesis of this article is a February 21, 2003, symposium of Chinese neo-liberals, who proffer Chinese neo-liberalism in answer to issues of reforms and Chinese constitutionalism. A Chinese neo-liberal constitutional coterie desiderates immediate democracy and a governmental model that mirrors a United States constitutional government, replete with separation of powers and independent judicial review. Such urgings are arguably a denial of both the historicity of Western liberalism and China's ontological base in tradition, being Confucianism. The historic excesses and abuses of liberalism should serve to frustrate a transplant of neo-liberal constitutionalism in China

LINK/ I/L- MASSIVE PROTEIN DIETS

PROTEIN DIETS PROVES CHINA IS CRITICAL TO ADOPT SUSTAINABLE ETHICS
Ehrlich `96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

Consider the rise in consumption of animal products that almost always accompanies rising affluence. That behavioral change, now seen around the world is contributing to the human overshoot. The feeding base for humanity is 1.8 billions metric tons of cereal grains produced each year by the world's farmers which amounts to roughly half of all the food produced. Of the grain harvest which amounts to roughly half of all food produced. The grain harvest, about one-third is fed to livestock to produce meat and dairy foods. Unfortunately, anywanywhere from 60 to 90 percent of the calories fed to animals are lost in the process of supplying the animals' needs first before passing on the energy to people. At least three times as many people could be sustained by directly eating the grain as by eating products from grain-feed animals. Unfortunately, when nations industrialize and attain higher incomes, a strong trend usually develops toward consumption or more animals products. **This trend is spectacularly under way in China today, where the rapid switch of billion-plus people from almost entirely vegetation diests to diets based more on meat could have profound repercussions on the world food supply**. Although China has been essentially self-sufficient in food production for decades, the country's increasing consumption to be imported for livestock feed. This would intensify the pressures on the world' agricultural resources, **thereby further increasing global overpopulation**.

I/L- CHINA KEY

CHINA IS KEY TO GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY
Smil, 96
(Vaclav, "Barriers to a Sustainable China", Building Sustainable Societies, ED Pirages, page 175)

No decisive progress toward a globally sustainable civilization can be achieved without a gradual transformation of the Chinese environment and society. This is not impossible—but it will be exceedingly challenging. Emulating the Chinese, who have a fondness for numerical labels—Three Bad Years, Gang of Four, Five Black Elements—I will concentrate on the Five Great Barriers to China's sus¬tainable development: limited ecosystemic resources and services; large—and in absolute terms, still rapidly growing—population; high rates of economic expan¬sion; a historic lack of concern about environmental degradation; and the demise of the best, most sustainable traditions.

AT: UNLIMITED RESOURCES

EVIDENCE CONCLUDES RESOURCES ARE FINITE—WATER PROVES
Attarian, Ph. D., **2k4**
[John. "The Steady-State Economy: What It Is, Why We Need It"
http://www.npg.org/forum_series/steadystate.html]

Evidence is accumulating that resources are finite, that we are degrading the environment which supports us, and that our demands on it are too great to maintain for much longer.
The quantity of accessible fresh water is no greater than it was when human life began, and our demands on it are rising relentlessly. With over 1.3 billion people and a hectically growing economy, China has a worsening water crisis. The shallow aquifer under the North China Plain, where about a third of China's corn and over half its wheat are grown, is depleted. China is tapping the plain's deep aquifer of irreplaceable prehistoric water. Of China's 668 cities, 400 have water shortages. Annual per capita water supply is about 2,200 cubic meters, one-fourth the world average. By 2030, when China's population is projected to reach 1.6 billion, it will be 1,700 cubic meters, an "alarm level" by world standards.1
Other countries, including Pakistan, the United States, Mexico, Saudi Arabia and Iran are also draining their aquifers faster than they are recharging. Mexico City has subsided thirty feet in the past century, and in places sinks a foot a year, from aquifer depletion. American rivers such as the Colorado are being drained dry.2
Humanity is similarly dependent upon, and rapidly depleting, the world's oil. In 1949 geophysicist M. King Hubbert reasoned that since fossil fuels were created in geologic time and their supply is therefore fixed and finite, annual extraction of a fossil fuel must start at zero, rise exponentially at first, pass through one or more maxima, and then decline to zero. He predicted in 1956 that oil extraction in America's lower 48 states would peak in 1970. It did.3

EVEN IF YOU WIN RESOURCES ARE UNLIMITED IT STILL CAUSES EXTINCTION WITHOUT POPULATION CONTROL
Hardin, 1985
[Garrett. "An Ecolate View of the Human Predicament"
http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_ecolate_view_human_predicament.html]

Technology has permitted the human species to increase carrying capacity greatly in the past, and promises to continue to do so for some time in the future. A qualification needs to be mentioned: not all aspects that we regard as part of the carrying capacity for human beings can be increased to the same extent. We can increase the amount of food energy we extract from the environment, but how do we increase the amount of wilderness for recreation or the extent of lonely beaches and wild rivers needed for the renewal of the spirit. If several variables are included in the reckoning of carrying capacity, maximizing the one that can be most easily maximized, and keying population size to that variable, will necessarily diminish the per capita allotment of all other goods. There are those who claim we shall some day have an infinite amount of energy at our disposal. Before we set out to make that dream a reality we should review **Fremlin's demonstration that an unlimited energy supply without population control would, in fact, cause the extinction of the human race.27**
In the human realm the concept of carrying capacity is inseparable from the problem of the quality of life. If we want to eat meat the carrying capacity of the land is less than if we are satisfied with plant food only. If we want everyone to enjoy automobiles, airplanes, and central heating we must settle for a rather small population.28

AT: TECH SOLVES

TECH WILL STOP ADVANCING—WE ARE ON THE BRINK OF A NEW DARK AGE
New Scientist, 2005
[www.newscientist.org]

But according to a new analysis, this view couldn't be more wrong: far from being in technological nirvana, we are fast approaching a new dark age. That, at least, is the conclusion of Jonathan Huebner, a physicist working at the Pentagon's Naval Air Warfare Center in China Lake, California. He says the rate of technological innovation reached a peak a century ago and has been declining ever since. And like the lookout on the Titanic who spotted the fateful iceberg, Huebner sees the end if innovation looming dead ahead. His study will be published in Technological Forecasting and Social Change.

It's an unfashionable view. Most futurologists say technology is developing at exponential rates. Moore's law, for example, foresaw chimp densities (for which read speed and memory capacity) doubling every 18 months. And the chip makers have lived up to it's predictions. Building on this, the less well-known Kurzweil's law says that these faster, smarter chips are leading to even faster growth in the power of computers. Developments in genome sequencing and nanoscale machinery are racing ahead too, and internet connectivity and telecommunications bandwidth are growing even faster than computer power, catalyzing still further waves of innovation.

But Huebner is confident of his facts. He has long been struck by the fact that promised advances were not appearing as quickly as predicted. "I wondered if there was a reason for this," he says. "Perhaps there is a limit to what technology can achieve."

In an effort to find out, he plotted major innovations and scientific advances over time compared to world population, using the 7200 key innovations listed in a recently published book, The History of Science and Technology (Houghton Mifflin, 2004). The results surprised him.

Rather than growing exponentially, or even keeping pace with population growth, they peaked in 1873 and have been declining ever since (see Graphs). Next, he examined the number of patents granted in the US from 1790 to the present. When he plotted the number of US patents granted per decade divided by the country's population, he found the graph peaked in 1915.

The period between 1873 and 1915 was certainly an innovative one. For instance, it included the major patent-producing years of America's greatest inventor, Thomas Edison (1847-1931). Edison patented more than 1000 inventions, including the incandescent bulb, electricity generation and distribution grids, movie cameras and the phonograph.

Medieval future

Huebner draws some stark lessons from his analysis. The global rate of innovation today, which is running at seven "important technological developments" per billion people per year, matches the rate in 1600. Despite far higher standards of education and massive R&D funding "it is more difficult now for people to develop new technology", Huebner says

Extrapolating Huebner's global innovation curve just two decades into the future, the innovation rate plummets to medieval levels. "We are approaching the 'dark ages point', when the rate of innovation is the same as it was during the Dark Ages," Huebner says. "We'll reach that in 2024."

But today's much larger population means that the number of innovations per year will still be far higher than in medieval times. "I'm certainly not predicting that the dark ages will reoccur in 2024, if at all," he says. Nevertheless, the point at which an extrapolation of his global innovation curve hits zero suggests we have already made 85 per cent of the technologies that are economically feasible.

TECHNOLOGY CAN'T SOLVE – COST WILL OUTSTRIP EFFICIENCY
William **OPHULS** AND A. Stephen **BOYAN 1992**
Foreign Service officer and winner of the Gladys M. Kammerer Award for best policy book, Political scientist at University of Maryland, Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity Revisited p. 161

Even granting, for the sake of argument, that engineers will come up with systems of pollution control that are, especially for radionuclides, 90% or more effective, growth production cannot continue forever. In fact, if we try to double and redouble current levels of production in the United States, it seems very likely that we shall soon be restrained by rising costs of pollution control (at least for some commodities) and by rising levels of pollutants that we cannot control. Pollution control (as distinct from eliminating the production of pollutants in the first place) is therefore only a temporary tactic that will allow growth of production to continue for just a while longer. It is not a genuine solution to the problem of pollution, even under the most optimistic assumptions about our technological capacities and energy supply.

AT: TECH SOLVES

TECHNOLOGY IS GETTING CLOSER TO FAILING US, THE GREEN REVOLUTION ONLY BOUGHT US 30 YEARS

Ehrlich and Daily 1993. (Paul & Anne, Gretchen.) Ehrlich is a Professor of Population Studies at Stanford, Daily is professor of biological sciences at Standford, the director of the Tropical Research Program at the Center for Conservation Biology, a senior fellow at CESP, and the Director of the Interdisciplinary Program on Environment and Resources. Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Mar., 1993), pp. 1-32. Population Council. Online. http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938383 . Accessed 7-23-2008.

Norman Borlaug, when receiving the Nobel Prize in 1970 as a founder of the green revolution, cautioned that, at best, the new technology could buy humanity 30 years to solve the population problem. When he spoke, there were still fewer than 4 billion people. More than two-thirds of that 30 years have now passed, and the human population has passed 5.5 billion and is still growing at 1.7 percent per year, adding some 95 million people annually. Demographic projections now indicate that, barring catastrophe, the human population may reach 12 billion before growth stops, and might go higher (UN Population Fund, 1991, 1992). Despite warnings by Borlaug and many others, a general impression remains that the green revolution has more or less permanently solved the problem of feeding the growing population and that famine has been largely banished, except for local disasters traceable to political conflicts (Swaminathan and Sinha, 1986). Indeed, it is often asserted that the persisting widespread chronic undernourishment results from maldistribution of otherwise abundant food supplies, and that better distribution would solve the hunger problem (e.g., Lappe and Collins, 1977).

TECHNOLOGY WILL KILL EVERYONE THROUGH HEAT POLLUTION- ONLY REGULATION CAN SOLVE

Hardin, Famous Ecologist and Author, Professor at UC-Santa Barbara, **1999**
[Garrett. The Ostrich Factor]

Every bit of energy used eventually ends up as waste heat, which must be eliminated. While not claming to have a precise answer, Fremlin calculates that when the earth's population grows to about a billion billion people (10^18), the massed metabolism required for life will extinguish human life itself—by a global fever, so to speak. For a homely model of the suicide that humanity can choose (if it so wishes), inoculate a 1,000-gallon vat of grape juice with yeast and let it metabolize away without any cooling system surrounding it. The silly yeast cells will commit suicide. Earth has only radiation into outer space to get rid of its unwanted energy. (Optimists who boast that humanity need never worry about a shortage of energy must disprove Fremlin's point that a long-age of useless energy will ultimately destroy all of us if we do not abandon the religion of Growth Forever.

AT: TECH SOLVES

WE ARE PAST OUR CARRYING CAPACITY AND TECH CAN ONLY DO SO MUCH
Hardin, 1985
[Garrett. "An Ecolate View of the Human Predicament"
http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_ecolate_view_human_predicament.html]

But in rejecting a policy of liquidation we must not forget the fact that led us to consider it, namely, the primacy of the concept of carrying capacity in the theory of all populations, animal or human. In the human situation technology can increase the carrying capacity of the environment, but it cannot do so at an arbitrarily rapid rate, and there may be practical limits to what technology can do. Some optimists say that technology can always raise the carrying capacity of the human environment faster than the growth of human population. In some theoretical framework this may be true (for a while), but in the existing political and economic framework (which is resistant to change) it is hard to defend the thesis that the present rate of population increase is nothing to worry about. Justifiably we complain of the population-related ills of poverty, pollution, inflation, and unemployment. We should suspect that **the carrying capacity of our environment has already been transgressed**.
It was one of the less happy consequences of Malthus's celebrated essay that it focused people's attention on food. But man does not live by food alone. A humane definition of an acceptable standard of living includes much more than mere food. A humane and prudent man strongly suspects that the carrying capacity of our environment-as defined by aspirations, technology, and political realities-has already been transgressed. If you doubt this ask yourself the following questions. Is the supply of such natural amenities as wilderness and quiet countryside now increasing? Is the threat to endangered species a figment of the imagination? Is the cost of controlling pollution decreasing? Does inflation show signs of disappearing? Can we forget about unemployment? Is the proportion of the world's peoples living under democratic governments now on the increase? Is our elbow room for political maneuvering to meet crises increasing?

AT: TECH SOLVES

TECHNOLOGY IS LIMITED, HUMANS CAN ONLY CREATE AND DISCOVER SO MUCH.
Ophuls, Commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in D.C. and at the American Embassies in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Tokyo, Japan. Received his doctorate in political science for Yale University **1977** [William, "Energy and the Management of Technology" Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, W. H. Freeman and Company pg 117-118]

Most scientists and technologists believe, with Zuckerman, that necessity unfailingly brings forth invention. However, although we cannot specify the exact limits and must always be aware of potential "failures of imagination and nerve" that would tend to make us overly pessimistic about future possibilities (Clarke 1962), there is at least reasonable doubt that "the tree of knowledge will go on growing endlessly." Indeed, respected research scientists (for example Stent 1969) have begun to suggest that we are close to important limits and that **the golden age of scientific discovery is therefore essentially over.** Of course, similar predictions have been made before, and it does seem doubtful that the enterprise of science can ever end. Moreover, such an assertion is clearly less true of some fields than others. Nevertheless, it appears that the process of relevant scientific discovery must eventually cease. That is, just as we have turned mechanics and classical optics into engineers' tools and therefore into played-out fields of scientific investigation, so too shall we come to the end of scientific discovery in other fields relevant-to-the problem of surmounting the limits to growth. Indeed, diminishing returns are clearly seen from the history of science, for the more scientific work that is done, the more likely it is that new theories will be corrections or refinements of previous ones, necessarily leaving most of the old structure of knowledge intact. Thus new knowledge may not be translatable into new technology. In physics the clockwork celestial-mechanical theories of Isaac Newton have been superseded by the relativistic and quantum-mechanical theories associated with the names of Albert Einstein and Werner Heisenberg, but neither relativity nor the uncertainty principle have a significant practical impact on the ordinary physical reality of man's biological and social existence. Thus even very great future discoveries, ones that totally change our scientific world view or our view of man, may contribute little to removing the ecological limits now confronting the human species.

Moreover, a greater scientific and technological research effort does not seem possible, for the scientific enterprise itself is now struggling with numerous limits to its own growth. For example, the costs of basic research in many areas have risen inordinately in recent years, a clear symptom of diminishing returns.

In addition, even when theory clearly favors real-world technological advance, **acceptable engineering solutions may not be achievable because the technical difficulties are too great.** As previously suggested, fusion could be just such an area. Even fission raises questions in the minds of a substantial minority; the Swedish physicist and Novelist Hannes Alfven (1972) believes that nuclear safety is a problem beyond solution no matter how much time, effort, and money is put into research and development.

Finally, as we have had occasion to note in connection with pollution control and energy production, a technology cannot be indefinitely improved without encountering either thermodynamic limits or limits of scale beyond which further improvement is of no practical interest. Many technologies are already near this point, and the rest soon will be, for the substitution of one ever more efficient form of technology for another simply cannot continue forever. In effect, the better our current technology, the harder it is likely to be to improve on it. (In the real world, moreover, there is frequently a trade-off between efficiency and reliability, so that maximizing efficiency can be self-defeating.)

In sum, there may be limits to relevant scientific and technological knowledge or to the human capacity to discover such knowledge. If so, **basing our strategy of response to ecological limits on the assumption that scientific and technological knowledge will grow endlessly or even at the rate typical of the recent past appears to be imprudent**.

AT: TECH SOLVES

TECH ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH—HAVE TO HAVE MASSIVE POLITICAL CHANGE AS WELL
Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Technological intervention in nature does indeed foster entropy, but does this mean that our situation is hopeless or that we need to give up all the perceived gains of scientific advance and economic development? As the previous paragraphs show, the answer is clearly no, provided we learn to understand and respect nature instead of merely exploiting it. Al-t though all human interaction with the environment necessarily involves some disruption of natural cycles, and therefore has entropic costs, different types of technology and different ways of life have radically different ecological consequences. Consider, for example, the horticultural agriculture of Bali, where farmers have maintained the fertility and health of the soil for millennia using only the natural flow of solar energy, as contrasted with the mechanical agriculture of Iowa, where farmers mine the soil for short-term profit and require vast inputs of polluting fossil-fuel energy to produce a crop. In other words, technologies can be more or less thermodynamically efficient and ways of life can be more or less ecologically harmonious. Many earlier forms of technology, such as = the wind and water mills of medieval Europe, were relatively less en-tropic. Possible future forms of technology—more "ethereal" and based on sustainable flow resources such as solar energy—promise to provide a sufficiency of material well-being at reasonable ecological cost. But more efficient technologies must be matched by more harmonious ways of living. At the very least, since continual growth in human numbers and in human demand must eventually overwhelm even the most efficient technology, the goal of economic life must be redefined as plenitude for a reasonable number of people rather than as affluence for an ever-growing population. Thus a technological future in reasonable harmony with the laws of ecology and thermodynamics is attainable, but it depends on a political decision to live a different kind. of life.

YOUR TECH SOLVES ARGUMENTS DON'T ASSUME THE SEVERITY OF THE CURRENT SITUATION-ESPECIALLY RELATED TO FOOD
Ehrlich and Ehrlich `96 (Paul R., Anne H., "Betrayal of Science and Reason," Bing Professor of Population Studies and Department of Biological Sciences, Senior Research Associate in the Department of Biological Sciences, and Associate Director and Policy Coordinator of Stanford's Center for Conversation Biology)

The argument that technology will save us is a frequent theme of the brownlash, here applied to agriculture. The claim is rooted in past technological successes but is usually made without considering the totally unprecedented nature of today's situation. Technological optimism is nowhere more rampant than in connection with increasing food production.
In addition, agricultural optimists often exaggerate past successes by choosing a time scale for comparison that is congenial to the notion that hunger can be easily eliminated.78 Thus they compare total food production in 1950 directly with that of the present, calling attention to the great increase in output over the intervening period. This is proof, they suggest, that hunger will be easily eliminated. But simply considering the increase over the entire period obscures the much less favorable trend that started about a decade ago, as we discuss later in this chapter.79

The optimists also ignore or understate the depletion of natural capital, biophysical limits beyond which yields simply cannot be increased, and other factors that make a repetition of the 1950-1985 food production surge very unlikely. They do not point out, moreover, that the institutions and infrastructure needed to translate technological developments into greater agricultural productivity are largely absent in food-short (i.e., less developed) regions and that financial support for those institutions has diminished in recent years. Furthermore, they either neglect to mention or dismiss the potential impacts of global change on food production. And, finally, they seem unaware of the principle advanced by the eminent demographer Nathan Keyfitz that "bad policies are widespread and persistent."8°
Knowledgeable scientists are greatly concerned that these constraints on food production may soon result in serious food shortages. As Mahabub Hossain, head of the Social Sciences Division of the International Rice Research Institute (the organization that created the green revolution in rice, the grain that sustains more people than any other), stated in 1994:
The race to avoid a collision between population growth and rice production in Asia goes on, amid worrying signs that gains of the recent past may be lost over the next few decades. . . . If [current] trends continue, demand for rice in many parts of Asia will outstrip supply within a few years.81 SO

AT: SPACE COL SOLVES

NO INHABITABLE PLANETS, IF THERE ARE THEY'RE TO FAR AWAY AND IT WOULD STILL REQUIRE COERCIVE POPULATION CONTROL
DALEIDEN, 1999
The American Dream: Can it survive the 21st Century?, Prometheus Books, New York. p64-98, http://www.mnforsustain.org/pop_issues_policies_2_2_daleiden_j.htm#Space%20Colonization

One final note: some wild-eyed optimists believe that after filling the earth to capacity we will just move to other planets, sort of like the Europeans who moved to the new world of the Americas. We already know, however, that there are no inhabitable planets in our own solar system. (Of course we could build some ecopod to house a few dozen or perhaps even a few hundred people on a barren and inhospitable moon or perhaps Mars, but only at a huge cost.) To find a livable planet, we need to travel to other solar systems, and there is the rub.
As Garrett Hardin explains, the nearest star to the earth is Alpha Centauri which is four light years away.* Traveling at the present rate of space speeds —about twenty-five *thousand* mph— it would take 114,000 years to get to Alpha Centauri. Even assuming we could boost the speed to twenty-two *million* mph —which may or may not be theoretically possible— it would take 125 years for the trip, i.e., four to five generations. And at the present birth rate, to keep the population of the earth from increasing further we would have to send off a quarter million people a day! Considering that it costs about $1 billion to build a submarine to house 140 sailors for a year, the cost of just one vehicle to house and support a quarter million people for 125 years is almost unimaginable. Even with economies of scale, one trillion dollars per spaceship would seem a bargain. And we would need to build one a day![89]
* There is no evidence that Alpha Centauri has any planets —in fact the odds are against it. The closest star with planets appears to be over eight light years away, and the likelihood that those planets are inhabitable is extremely small. Moreover, what if we discover there is already intelligent life on another planet? Does that give us the right to invade and conquer the indigenous people (assuming we could) so that we can export our surplus population? It never occurs to science fiction writers that from the perspective of any other planet with an indigenous population, we would be the space aliens. Perhaps only Native Americans can appreciate this irony.
Finally, during those five generations of space travel, the voyagers would have to limit their population to replacement levels only (i.e., births - deaths = zero). But if we can get to zero population growth on the space vehicle, why not do it here on earth in the first place, saving all that absurd effort? It should be obvious to all but the most obtuse that the notion of populating distant solar systems to solve the earth's population problem is preposterous. Nevertheless, some people will clutch at any solution, no matter how absurd, to avoid taking the necessary actions dictated by circumstances.

SPACE EXPLORATION ISN'T AN ANSWER
Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Contrary to the pronouncements of diehard technological optimists, space colonization is not an answer. The entropic costs of lifting mass into orbit will restrict space exploration go on and eventual colonization to a tiny vanguard. Extensive trade in matter and energy is also ruled out, except in some remote science-fictional future in which we have mastered the force of gravity. Nor can we "decouple" ourselves from nature here on Earth, at least to the extent envisioned by those who would have us live in artificial ecologies based 9n such emergent technologies as biotechnology, nanotechnology, and fusion power. Even if these unproven technologies are eventually found to be both economically practical and ecologically harmless, replacing nature as the maker of all the basic requisites of life for large numbers of people will take infinitely more capital, knowledge, and managerial skill than we now possess or are ever likely to acquire.

AT: LINK TURN- WE HELP THE ENV.

NO WAY—THE CURRENT GOVERNMENT IS SET UP IN SUCH AN INEFFECTIVE AND INEFFICIENT THAT REGULATIONS AND ATTEMPTS TO HELP THE ENVIRONMENT DO NOTHING
OPHULS, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY 19**77** [WILLIAM, "THE AMERICAN ECONOMY 2" ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, W. H. FREEMAN AND COMPANY PG 193-195]

Disjointed incrementalism is not the only wilt-in impediment to an effective response to ecological scarcity. In the first place, the, growing scale, complexity, and interdependence of society create an ever more difficult decision-making for the greater the number of decisions and, above all, the greater the degree of risk entailed by them, the greater the social effort necessary to make them. Given the size and complexity of the task of environmental management alone, especially with the declining margin for ecological or technological error, there would be a danger of administrative overload. But the crisis of ecological scarcity is only one crisis among many, part of a crisis of crises that will afflict decision makers in the decades ahead (Platt 1969). An allied crisis of priorities also impends, as burgeoning demands for environmental cleanup, more and better social services, and so on compete for the tiny portion of government resources remaining after the "fixed" demands of defense, agricultural supports, and other budgetary sacred cows are satisfied, so that decision makers will simply lack sufficient funds to act effectively across the board (Sprout and Sprout 1971, 1972). In addition, there may be critical shortfalls in manpower, especially technical and scientific manpower. In short, the problems are growing faster than the wherewithal to handle them, and political and administrative overload is there for a potentially serious problem for the future, if not right now.
A Second serious problem is fragmented and dispersed administrative responsibility, The agency in charge of decisions on air pollution, for example, usually has no control over land-use policy, freeway building, waste disposal, mass transit, and agriculture, all of which are either part of the problem or of the solution. Also, some elements of policy are handled at the federal level, while others belong to the state and local governments; the boundaries of local governments, especially, have no relationship to ecological realities. As a result, it frequently happens that one agency or unit of government works at cross-purposes with another, or even with itself, as in the old Atomic Energy Commission, which was charged with both nuclear development and radiation safety. Also, each agency has been created to perform a highly specialized function for a particular constituency, leading to a single-mindedness or tunnel vision that is deliberately oblivious to the common interest. In brief, we have as many different policies as we have bureaus and no way to get them to pull together.
A third major defect of our policy-making machinery is that decisions, inevitably lag behind events, usually far behind. In part, the problem is that the decision makers' information and knowledge is deficient and out of date. Owing to the complexity and scope of the problems of environmental management, these deficiencies are either impossible or too costly to remedy. Thus, **even if they are inclined to be forward-looking, decision makers are virtually obliged to muddle through critical problems with stopgap measures that provoke disruptive side effects**. Much the larger part of the time-lag problem, however, is that the procedural checks and balances built into our basically adversary system of policy making can subject controversial decisions to lengthy delays. For example, a legal battle over the siting of one hydroelectric power plant has gone on for over ten years without a final decision, and seven years of litigation have also failed to end the pollution of Lake Superior with taconite tailings containing asbestos fibers, a known carcinogen (Carter 1974b, e). At best, therefore, we can expect long wars of legal attrition against environmental despoilers. However, the legal system is already having some difficulty in coping with environmental issues, and there is some risk that environmental policy making may simply bog down in a morass of hearings, suits, countersuits, and appeals, as government agencies, business interests, and environmentalist groups use all the procedural devices available to harass each other. The response of an adversary system to intense and divisive conflict over issues admitting little compromise may therefore be **virtual deadlock.** But even if total stalemate is avoided, there are bound to be significant delays—an ominous prospect now that an anticipatory response to problems has become essential for their solution.
Additional hindrances to effective environmental decision making abound. The narrowly rationalistic norms and modus operandi of bureaucracies, for example, are at odds with the ecological holism

AT: LINK TURN- WE HELP THE ENV.

OPHULS CONTINUED..
needed for the task of environmental management. Also, history shows that regulatory into agencies tend to be captured by the interests: they are supposed to be regulating; so that they rapidly turn into guardians of special instead of public interest. In addition, the institutions charged with environmental management are frequently so beholden to their own institutional vested interests or so dominated by sheer inertia that they actively resist change—employing secrecy, special legal advantages available to government agencies, and other devises to squelch the efforts of critics and would-be reformers (for example, Lewis 1972). In fact, the problem is not simply to overcome inertia and vested interest, but rather to arrest the institutional momentum in favor of growth created by two centuries of pro-development laws, policies, and practices; **this will require across-the-board institutional reform, not merely** new policies.
In sum, administrative overload, fragmented and dispersed authority, protracted delays in making and enforcing social decisions, and the institutional legacy of the era of growth and exploitation are likely to obstruct timely and effective environmental policy making.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ONLY PASSES LAWS TO HELP ELIMINATE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS AND CREATES NO REAL CHANGE, UNTIL THIS IS CHANGED, THEY WILL ONLY ACT WITHIN THERE OWN BEST INTERESTS.
Ophuls, Commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in D.C. and at the American Embassies in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Tokyo, Japan. Received his doctorate in political science for Yale University **1977** [William, "The American Political Economy 2" Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, W. H. Freeman and Company pg 196-197]

Thus in these and other critical areas we are failing to meet the challenges. Everybody wants clean air and water, but nobody wants to pay the price. Nor do we wish to give up the appurtenances of a high-energy style of life or to accept the major restructuring of the economy and society that would be needed to reduce energy consumption significantly. Even modest invasion of sacrosanct private property rights—for examples in the form of vitally needed land-use law—has also proven to be well beyond our current political capacity. In fact, since the beginning of the decade there has been considerable backlash and backsliding on environmental issues, leading into relaxed standards and blatant avoidance-of problems (Carter1973a, 1975). The only policies that command widespread support are those that seem likely to stave off fundamental changes and permit business to continue as usual for yet a little longer—for example, measures to boost energy supply, as in the Alaska Pipeline decision. In short, although there has been genuine progress since environmental issues first became a matter for political concern, our political institutions have so far mostly avoided the tasks of environmental management and have mostly failed at those they have undertaken.
As we have seen, it is the basic institutional structure and modus operandi of the American political system that are primarily responsible for this. Nevertheless, the lack of courage and vision displayed by the current set of political actors should not escape notice. Neither Congress nor the Executive has provided real leadership or faced up to crucial issues. To the extent that they have acted, as in the area of pollution control, they have for the most part acted faintheartedly or, what is almost worse, expediently rather than effectively. Say what one will about the institutional impediments and the difficulty of the problems, therefore, it is hard to conclude that our political leaders are doing the job they were elected to do. But of course, the inability or reluctance of our political officials to act simply reflects the desires of the American people, who have so far evinced little willingness to make even minor sacrifices (for example, slightly higher gasoline taxes) for the sake Of environmental goals, much less accept fundamental changes in their way of life. It is hardly to be expected that our elected officials will commit political suicide by forcing unpopular environmental measures on us. Until the will of the people ordains otherwise or fundamental changes are quite literally forced on us, the best we can expect is piecemeal, patchwork, ineffective reform that lags ever farther behind onrushing events.

AT: TRANSITION WON'T HAPPEN

THIS ARGUMENT IS IRRELEVANT
A. THE CRUNCH FORCES CHANGE – EVEN IF THE GOVERNMENT ISN'T ENVIRONMENTALIST IT WILL SOMEDAY BE FORCED TO RESPOND TO THE CRUNCH. AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENTS WILL RESPOND MORE EFFECTIVELY

B. CONDITIONING – WE HAVE TO END THE CULTURE OF INDIVIDUALISM TO SURVIVE, AS PER OUR OPHULS EVIDENCE – ANY AUTHORITARIANISM WILL HELP PREPARE US FOR SACRIFICE

EVEN IF CHANGE IS UNLIKELY, VOTE NEG—SOCIETY WILL EVENTUALLY CHANGE WHEN CONDITIONS BECOME INTOLERABLE—AUTHORITARIAN SOCIETIES WILL SIMPLY BE MORE EFFECTIVE
William **OPHULS 2K2**
Former professor at NU, The Good Society, Issue 11.3, project muse

Of course, none of this, especially the call for moral change, is at all "politically feasible" as things stand today, so it is bound to seem quite preposterous to practical men of affairs. And rightly so in one sense, because, as we all know, people change only after having exhausted all other possibilities, and moral change comes hardest of all. Moreover, what is demanded is the transformation of civilization as we know it—no small task! On the other hand, however, to give up the moment opponents cry unfeasibility is to concede defeat before the game is even played. Besides, in all too many cases, that cry turns out to be a defense of particular interests. Nevertheless, the voice of realism says that we will change our parasitical ways only when the consequences become intolerable. Until then, it will be business as usual.

WHOEVER WINS THE 2K8 ELECTIONS SUPPORTS THE ENVIRONMENT:

THEY BOTH SUPPORT THE ENVIRONMENT
PELTON, BAY & ENVIRONMENT IS THE SUN'S BLOG DEVOTED TO NEWS ABOUT MARYLAND'S ENVIRONMENT, **2008** [OBAMA VS. MCCAIN ON THE ENVIRONMENT, FEBRUARY 14 HTTP://WEBLOGS.BALTIMORESUN.COM/NEWS/LOCAL/BAY_ENVIRONMENT/BLOG/2008/02/OBAMA_VS_MCCAIN_ON_THE_ENVIRON.HTML

But in the Green Realm, Brandon writes that both Obama and McCain have been endorsed by the League of Conservation Voters in past Senate races. Both support capping greenhouse gases to fight global warming, which they acknowledge is real and man-made; both oppose drilling for oil in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; both support expansion of nuclear power as a way to generate more electricity with little greenhouse gas pollution.

OBAMA MASSIVELY SUPPORTS THE ENVIRONMENT
Grist, Environmental news and Commentary, **2007** [Obama on the Issues, A look at Brack Obama's environmental platform and records, July 30 http://www.grist.org/feature/2007/07/30/obama_factsheet/

Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama has earned an 86 percent rating from the League of Conservation Voters for his first three years representing Illinois in the U.S. Senate (a lower score than might have been because he's missed some votes while campaigning for president). In the early months of his presidential campaign, enviros were skeptical of Obama's (now heavily qualified) support for coal-to-liquids technology and unvarnished enthusiasm for ethanol in all its forms, but he earned more respect from greens with an October 2007 speech unveiling an aggressive climate and energy plan.
Read an interview with Barack Obama by Grist and Outside.
Key Points
Calls for cutting U.S. carbon dioxide emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Would accomplish this through a cap-and-trade system that would auction off 100 percent of emissions permits, making polluters pay for the CO2 they emit.

AT: TRANSITION WON'T HAPPEN

GRIST CONTINUED…

Would channel revenue raised from auctioning emissions permits -- between $30 billion and $50 billion a year -- toward developing and deploying clean energy technology, creating "green jobs," and helping low-income Americans afford higher energy bills.

Calls for 25 percent of U.S. electricity to come from renewable sources by 2025, and for 30 percent of the federal government's electricity to come from renewables by 2020.

Proposes investing $150 billion over 10 years in R&D for renewables, biofuels, efficiency, "clean coal," and other clean tech.

Calls for improving energy efficiency in the U.S. 50 percent by 2030.

Calls for 36 billion gallons of biofuels to be used in the U.S. each year by 2022 and 60 billion gallons of biofuels to be used in the U.S. each year by 2030.

Calls for all new buildings in the U.S. to be carbon neutral by 2030.

Calls for reducing U.S. oil consumption by at least 35 percent, or 10 million barrels a day, by 2030.

Introduced the Health Care for Hybrids Act, which would have the federal government help cover health-care costs for retired U.S. autoworkers in exchange for domestic auto companies investing at least 50 percent of the savings into production of more fuel-efficient vehicles.

Supports raising fuel-economy standards for automobiles to 40 miles per gallon and light trucks to 32 mpg by 2020.

Supports a phaseout of incandescent light bulbs by 2014.

Cosponsor of the Coal-to-Liquid Fuel Promotion Act. After being badgered by MoveOn and other progressives over the issue, he "clarified" his position by saying he would support liquefied coal only if it emitted 20 percent less carbon over its lifecycle than conventional fuels.

Has been endorsed by Friends of the Earth Action, in part for his opposition to a summer "gas-tax holiday" that McCain and Clinton support. (FoE Action had previously endorsed John Edwards.)

MCCAIN = BIG ON PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

Grist, Environmental News and Commentary, **2k7** [McCain on the Issues, A look at John McCain's environmental plat for and record. June 16 http://www.grist.org/feature/2007/10/01mccain_factsheet]

Arizona Sen. John McCain was an early leader on climate change in the Senate, cosponsoring the first Senate bill calling for mandatory cuts to greenhouse-gas emissions in 2003. In May 2008, he unveiled a new plan for fighting global warming. The League of Conservation Voters endorsed him in his 2004 Senate campaign, despite the fact that he's gotten low voting scores from the group over the years (including a zero for 2007); McCain's lifetime LCV score is 24 percent.

Read an interview with John McCain by Grist and Outside.

Has said global warming would be one of three key issues for his presidency.

His cap-and-trade plan for fighting climate change calls for gradual reductions in U.S. greenhouse-gas emissions from utilities, transportation fuels, and large businesses, with a target of cutting emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, and 60 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Cosponsored the first bill in the Senate calling for mandatory reductions of greenhouse-gas emissions, in 2003. The 2007 version, the Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act, is less stringent than many other climate bills currently in Congress. It would cap global-warming emissions from utilities, industry, and transport at 2004 levels by 2012 and then gradually decrease emissions to about 30 percent of 2004 levels by 2050.

Has been an outspoken critic of the Bush administration's lack of action against climate change.

Believes the U.S. should embrace nuclear power as a way to generate energy without directly producing greenhouse-gas emissions. His climate plan would take some of the money raised from auctioning emission allowances and make it available for nuclear power R&D.

In April 2008, began advocating for a summer "gas-tax holiday" to ease consumer prices at the pump. The proposal would suspend the 18-cent federal gasoline tax and 24-cent diesel tax from Memorial Day to Labor Day and cost the government some $10 billion.

Wants to "find a way to use our coal resources without emitting excessive greenhouse gases," and supports public-private partnerships to develop high-tech systems for coal gasification and carbon capture and storage.

Used to criticize ethanol; now lauds ethanol, but still opposes government subsidies for it.

Has opposed drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Has been endorsed by Republicans for Environmental Protection for his climate policies.

AT: DEMOCRACY SOLVES ENVT.

HERE'S MORE EVIDENCE—REGULATIONS ARE CONTROLLED BY INDUSTRY, NO SELF REGULATION
DE GEUS, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF LIEDEN, **1996**
The Ecological Restructuring of the State, Democracy and Green Political Thought: Sustainability, Rights, and Citizenship

A second reason to consider the state as an organisation of vital importance in order to tackle environmental problems is that industry forms a very strong centre of power in modern liberal democracy. Trade and industry will not voluntarily decide to decrease current levels of pollution. Only a robust centre of power-the state-will be able to resist the influence of organised trade and industry, whose primary goals are growth of production, increasing profits and long-term survival in a strongly competitive market economy, not protection of the environment. The power of enterprises, especially that of multi-nationals, can be neutralised only by the strong countervailing power of an energetic state organisation (or a strong supra-national organisation) that will take into account the interests of others, like those of individual citizens and future generations.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS ARE TOO OPEN—THEY ABSORB MOVEMENTS AND TEMPER CRITICISM THAT COULD PRODUCE A STEADY STATE
DE GEUS, 2K4
Political Science Department at University of Lieden, "the end of environmentalism?" March 22-27

Third, western liberal democracies have been able to absorb most of the radical environmental interest groups into the general framework of policy-making, in this way tempering their critical views and reducing political activism. As a consequence, the green movement has decided not to follow the path of direct action and confrontation, but has chosen participation and negotiation. In the Netherlands, for instance, the radical 'Vereniging Milieudefensie', 'Stichting Natuur en Milieu' and 'Natuurmonumenten', the largest and most influential environmental interest groups in the country, have actively participated in many official decision-making platforms initiated by the Dutch government, such as committees studying the expansion of Schiphol airport and the extension of Rotterdam harbour. By absorbing green interest groups into the official decision-making process the Dutch government has generated a nation-wide pacification of environmental concern, taking the sting out of the green protest movement (for a a different explanation see Blühdorn in this volume).

AT: DEMOCRACY SOLVES ENVT

CENTRALIZATION IS KEY TO ACCOUNTABILITY—DECENTRALIZATION ALLOWS NO ONE TO TAKE THE BLAME FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEVASTATION

DE GEUS, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF LIEDEN, **1996**
The Ecological Restructuring of the State, Democracy and Green Political Thought: Sustainability, Rights, and Citizenship

A third disadvantage of fundamental decentralisation seems to be the danger of parochialism and especially the very short distance between governors and those being governed. In small communities a tendency to give priority to one's own interests and to consider the outside world as hostile can easily arise. This could lead to the inclination to try to pass on the locally produced pollution to the surrounding area, as was argued above regarding the free-rider dilemma. As pointed out by Robyn Eckersley: historically most progressive social and environmental legislative changes-ranging from affirmative action, human rights protection, and homosexual law reform to the preservation of wilderness areas-have tended to emanate from more cosmopolitan central governments rather than provincial or local decision making bodies. In many instances, such reforms have been carried through by central governments in the face of opposition from the local community or region affected-a situation that has been the hallmark of many environmental battles.
(Eckersley 1992:173-4)
The short distance between governors and those being governed which is the direct consequence of decentralisation implies that the former might be reluctant to take disagreeable measures. Because of the close contacts between 'rulers' and 'ruled' it is difficult for the former to take a detached view, and this is fertile ground for the favouring of acquaintances, closing of eyes to abuses, and cover-ups. It was shown in the Netherlands that municipalities (in particular) are not very strict with the granting of permits to pollute to factories, farmers, and small traders and that in general the local officers do not tend to punish transgressions of environmental laws according to the official rules (Groen 1991:6).
In the southern Dutch provinces like Noord Brabant and Limburg, investigations showed that the predominantly christian democratic mayors and aldermen have had the utmost difficulties-to say the least-in maintaining the quite strict national environmental regulations which they have to impose on their voters (the farmers and agriculturists who are their neighbours and friends, and who make up their own constituency). The Dutch national policy to restrict the production of manure, and to curtail the extensive use of fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides, has become a complete failure for that reason. Higher levels of government, like regions or provinces, are more distant from the local population, but this makes them far less vulnerable than decentralised communities to local interests, favouritism, nepotism and the tendency to spare their own citizens (Wijkhuizen 1992:10-15).

ONLY THE STEADY STATE CAN BALANCE THE MULTIPLE ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS' THE CRUNCH WILL CAUSE

DE GEUS, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AT UNIVERSITY OF LIEDEN, **1996**
The Ecological Restructuring of the State, Democracy and Green Political Thought: Sustainability, Rights, and Citizenship
A fourth reason for viewing the state as an essential actor in the field of the environment is that there is a strong need for impartial expertise and the formulation of boundary conditions for sustainable development (e.g. what is a responsible and sustainable utilisation of the environmental wealth of the biosphere per inhabitant). What is needed is a collection of expertise to measure the level of pollution caused by certain specific kinds of behaviour, to decide what are 'safe' emission levels and norms, to set criteria for environmentally dangerous substances, and to collect relevant information concerning the possibilities for preventing and combating different kinds of pollution. These are complicated tasks that require large-scale and expensive application of funds, which can be provided only by a state with sufficient financial strength standing above the parties concerned. Taking into account the interests that are implied in environmental policies, it is of the utmost importance that this expertise is of an independent character and is not in the grip of highly influential societal groups, like trade and industry. In green critiques the state is often seen as structurally committed to adopting a pro-business stance. The impartiality that is needed must go so far that criteria, norms, measures and solutions are adopted which are necessary for environmental protection, even when they are disagreeable for, or even detrimental to, certain influential interest groups.

AT: DEMOCATIC TRANSITION

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION WILL FAIL—POPULATION GROWTH IS INEVITABLE
HARDIN, 2K1
Ecologist, The Social Contract, Fall, http://www.thesocialcontract.com/cgi-bin/showarticle.pl?articleID=1026&terms=

Reasoning by analogy, some optimists in the twentieth century have argued for a laissez-faire approach toward population growth. They postulate a "demographic transition" process that automatically stops population growth before it hurts. Since European fertility fell as Europeans became richer, it was argued that all we need to do to help today's poor countries is to try to make them rich. The past half-century has shown that a laissez-faire approach toward population growth fails. The needy poor greatly outnumber the charitable rich, and the poor breed faster. Africa's numbers are increasing more than ten times as fast as Europe's.
The argument that greater prosperity produces lower fertility has some support in rich countries, where the industrial-ized, urbanized way of life leads many couples to prefer a better automobile to another child. In poorly industrialized, rural nations, an increase in income translates into more medicine, less infant mortality, and a faster rate of population growth. The ancient saying, "The rich get richer and the poor get children" has more wisdom in it than does the demographic transition theory.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION CAUSES NUCLEAR WAR AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO GO TO WAR WITH OTHER DEMOCRATIC STATES THAN IF THEY HAD JUST STAYED AUTHORITARIAN
MANSFIELD AND SNYDER, 1995
Associate Professor of Political Science at Columbia University and author of Power, Trade, and War. Professor of Political Science and Director of the Institute of War and Peace Studies at Columbia University, is the author of Myths of Empire, Foreign Affairs, Spring

THE IDEA that democracies never fight wars against each other has become an axiom for many scholars. It is, as one scholar puts it, "as close as anything we have to an empirical law in international relations." This "law" is invoked by American statesmen to justify a foreign policy that encourages democratization abroad. In his 1994 State of the Union address, President Clinton asserted that no two democracies had ever gone to war with each other, thus explaining why promoting democracy abroad was a pillar of his foreign policy.
It is probably true that a world in which more countries were mature, stable democracies would be safer and preferable for the United States. But **countries do not become mature democracies overnight. They usually go through a rocky transition**, where mass politics mixes with authoritarian elite politics in a volatile way. Statistical evidence covering the past two centuries shows that in this transitional phase of democratization, countries become more aggressive and war-prone, not less, and they do fight wars with democratic states. In fact, formerly authoritarian states where democratic participation is on the rise are more likely to fight wars than are stable democracies or autocracies. States that make the biggest leap, from total autocracy to extensive mass democracy -- like contemporary Russia -- are about twice as likely to fight wars in the decade after democratization as are states that remain autocracies.
This historical pattern of democratization, belligerent nationalism, and war is already emerging in some of today's new or partial democracies, especially some formerly communist states. Two pairs of states Serbia and Croatia, and Armenia and Azerbaijan -- have found themselves at war while experimenting with varying degrees of electoral democracy. The electorate of Russia's partial democracy cast nearly a quarter of its votes for the party of radical nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovsky. Even mainstream Russian politicians have adopted an imperial tone in their dealings with neighboring former Soviet republics, and military force has been used ruthlessly in Chechnya.
The following evidence should raise questions about the Clinton administration's policy of promoting peace by promoting democratization. The expectation that the spread of democracy will probably contribute to peace in the long run, once new democracies mature, provides little comfort to those who might face a heightened risk of war in the short run. Pushing nuclear-armed great powers like Russia or China toward democratization is like spinning a roulette wheel: many of the outcomes are undesirable. Of course, in most cases the initial steps on the road to democratization will not be produced by any Conscious policy of the United States. The roulette wheel is already spinning for Russia and perhaps will be soon for China. Washington and the international community need to think not so much about encouraging or discouraging democratization as about helping to smooth the transition in ways that minimize its risks.

AT: AUTH GOVS BAD

PAST ENVIRONMENTAL FAILURES DON'T PROVE THAT AUTHORITARIANISM IS BAD—AUTHORITARIAN STATES GET RESULTS

Humphrey, School of Politics @ University of Nottingham, **'2**
[Matthew. "Ecology, Democracy, and Autonomy: a Problem of Wishful Thinking"]

It is normal in essays on this topic to commence the substantive element of the paper with an analysis of the 'eco-authoritarian' or 'survivalist literature of the 1970s, which emerged in the wake of the Club of Rome Report.5 I will assume that the audience for this paper is broadly familiar with these analyses of environmental politics in a world in which democracies are characterised by short-termism, strategic interaction between selfinterestedbargainers and tragedy of the commons-type collective action problems, which combine to render the institutions of democracy unable to cope with what was taken to be a looming ecological catastrophe. Suffice for me to merely make a few points relevant to this paper on this literature. Firstly, a recent radio (Radio 4, UK) interview with a Scottish trawler captain demonstrated that message of this literature could still be usefully permeated more widely, as a mode of analysis of our current environmental troubles. The captain held the view (passionately, his livelihood and way of life are at stake) that problems with declining North Sea fish stocks were due to inappropriate meddling from both the EU and the UK government, and that if these bodies would just leave everything to the market fisheries would be self-regulating, as every fisherman has an interest in seeing fish stocks maintained at a sustainable level. Of course the final claim is true, trawlerman do indeed have that interest, but that overfishing will predictably occur despite that interest is precisely the tragedy. The n-person's prisoner's dilemma and other models of strategic interaction remain useful tools for understanding some environmental problems, and we should beware of throwing out the analytical baby with the authoritarian bathwater. If we did then we would suffer the tragedy of not understanding the tragedy of the commons. Secondly, although this literature tended to a naïve view of what authoritarian regimes would be able to achieve, the empirical rebuttal of the claim that green authoritarianism is needed, i.e. that no heretofore existing authoritarian regime has a good environmental record ('ecocide' in the USSR for example) is rather beside the point. The only appropriate counter-example would be a failed authoritarian regime that had prioritised environmental goals. After all, authoritarian regimes do tend to achieve those things to which they accord highest priority, even if inefficiently and often with great cruelty. The USSR did achieve rapid industrialisation and beat America into space, and the National Socialists did remilitarise Germany. It is at least open to question as to whether an authoritarian regime with high-level environmental priorities could achieve its (high priority) goals. None of this is intended to imply support on my part for an ecoauthoritarian approach, but merely to suggest that the case against is not as neatly victorious as is often assumed.

DEMOCRACY IS WORSE—THE MEDIA MANUFACTURE CONSENT

Ophuls Former Foreign Service Officer, Taught at Northwestern, **1997**
[William. *Requiem for Modern Politics*]

To sum up, the media circus is dedicated to what the pioneering advertising genius Edward Bernays frankly called "the engineering of consent." The modern media are fundamentally opposed to our political ideals and institutions, which are those of citizen democracy. They instead foster a consumer democracy that is democratic in name only--a travesty of representative government. To put the point more generally, representative or liberal democracy is obsolescent, if not already obsolete, because its characteristic institutions do not fit contemporary socioeconomic conditions: moral entropy, factionalism, and now media politics contradict it root and branch. The media takeover of the political process is tantamount to a change of regime--that is, no mere change in the *form* of democracy but, instead, a shift to an antidemocratic polity in which the average citizen has been rendered "inoperative" for all practical purposes. The media may boast of their role in subverting old-style totalitarian regimes dependent on propaganda and the secret police, but they fail to see how, by participating in "the engineering of consent," they are contributing to a more insidious form of social control of the kind presaged in Aldous Huxley's Brave New World. After all, those who live under overt totalitarian rule are fully aware that they are being lied to and can suspend belief; but the so-called citizens of an allegedly free society who have been lulled into taking a specious or even deceptive media reality at face value are likely to believe that they are reasonably well and truthfully informed when they are not. Who is the worse off? Indeed, historically, the manipulation of emotions and symbols from above has been associated with a policy of bread and circuses and with one or another type of imperial rule. "Spectator participation in media-fantasies," says historian William Irwin Thompson, "is a return to the peasant's illiterate participation in . . . medieval pageantry": as long as television remains the dominant form of communication, we will have a "polity of mediocracy" based not on laws or institutions but, instead, on a magical manipulation of a mesmerized "electropeasantry" by charismatic leaders and their hired "imagineers." This, then, is what the media's expropriation of reality and destruction of political reason have wrought: they have turned the people into an electronic mob, so the true prophet of the televisual age is not Marshall McLuhan but Gustave Le Bon.

AT: CENTRAL GOV. INEFFICIENT

GOVERNANCE IS CRITICAL TO GET ANYTHING DONE. ALSO, ADMINISTRATION IS QUITE DIFFERENT FROM EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE—WE DON'T LINK TO THIS ARGUMENT

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Although an administrative despotism managed by a more or less democratic nomenklatura seems to be the foreordained outcome of a politics based on the rationalist premises of Hobbes, the growth of Leviathan in our time has been enormously abetted by the intellectual muddle of modern liberalism. We have seen, for example, that the dialectical relationship between equality and quality or reason and rationality or authority and tyranny or aristocracy and oligarchy have been largely forgotten, causing absurd and even dangerous political ideas to flourish. Another egregious example of contemporary confusion is the jumbling together of two very different aspects of the political process: governance and administration. Democratic Despotism **No human group can exist without governance—**that is, without a fundamental agreement among its members on how their communal life is to be conducted, both in general and with regard to particular issues. On the other hand, human beings who live in relatively small and homogeneous groups can survive quite well without administration. Indeed, so-called primitive tribes dispense, with it entirely leading some early observers to conclude, erroneously, that they had no politics. Conversely, it is possible for governance to be almost completely overshadowed by administration. Such was the case in the former Soviet Union, where the state came to be little more than an administrative apparat existing virtually for its own sake—especially in its latter days, when the political spirit that once gave it life and meaning was all but extinguished. In short, even though they are always intimately interrelated in the real world, governance and administration are not one and the same thing but, rather, two separate political functions, and to lump them together leads to theoretical confusion and practical danger. . To see why, let us take the ecological problematique as a real-world example. Dealing with the predicament outlined in the Introduction will obviously require more governance—that is, stronger checks on competitive overexploitation of the ecological commons and therefore on human self-aggrandizement. But it does not necessarily follow that we need more administration. On the contrary, given the preceding discussion plus the appalling record of the administrative state in this century, the better answer is not to erect an ecological Leviathan that will protect the environment by closely and minutely supervising our every act, but instead to establish basic laws and institutions that oblige us to live within our ecological means. In other words, unless we want to be tyrannized by ecological despots, the "solution" is not more agencies and regulations but stronger governance.

2NC AUTH. SOLVES TOTO

AUTHORITARIANISM NOW PREVENTS TOTALITARIANISM LATER-- THE LONGER THE CASE POSTPONES EFFECTS OF EXPLOITATION, THE LARGER THE MAGNITUDE OF GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

Up to now, we have found cleverer and more ruthless ways not to pay and to continue the slavery. But doing so may cost us more in the long run: **postponing the day of reckoning increases the stakes, and therefore the risks, of the game**. This has not previously bothered us, because we were sure that we could always come up with a technological fix to build the edifice yet higher. However, recent developments have shown us that constructing the next story of civilization will be much harder and riskier than all the previous ones: In fact, we may be hard-pressed to maintain what we have already achieved in some areas, even if we continue to make progress in others. Nor can we casually assume that future generations will be willing or able to pay the deferred costs of our spendthrift ways. Indeed, as the first generation to be saddled with major ecological clean-up costs, we ourselves are troubled by the dubious legacy of our industrial past. Finally, and most important of all, **the more we succeed in postponing the day of reckoning physically, the higher the psychological, social, and political price we shall eventually have to pay.**

This latter point is crucial. One of the most insidious and ominous hidden costs of intensified economic development based on energy slavery is the inexorable growth of the technocratic structure of governance that anthropologist Marvin Harris calls "energy despotism." This is a necessary consequence of energy slavery: civilization is based on human concentration and control of matter and energy resources; and magnified power in the physical realm has always been accompanied by expanded power in the political realm. In short, and all other things being equal, intensified exploitation of matter and energy must lead to tighter social and political controls. But modern economic development based explicitly on an intensified exploitation of nature greatly exacerbates this tendency: it wrecks both biological and social communities and thus throws an increasingly heavy management burden on society. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the forces fostering energy despotism have therefore grown much faster than the general rate of development. In effect, energy slavery has begun to enslave the putative masters.

2NC AUTH. SOLVES TOTO

AN AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO BE CREATED NOW TO AVOID A TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT LATTER, WE SHOULD CHANGE THE WAY WE THINK ABOUT POLITICS.
Ophuls, Commissioned officer in the United States Coast Guard and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in D.C. and at the American Embassies in Abidjan, Ivory Coast and Tokyo, Japan. Received his doctorate in political science for Yale University **1977** [William, "Ecological Scarcity and the International Politics" Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, W. H. Freeman and Company pg 210-211]

We have seen how this problem has surfaced again and again in our analysis—in the Hobbesian dynamics of the tragedy of the commons, in the consequences of accepting the Faustian bargain of nuclear technology, in the

reasons for the ecological successes of the Chinese, and so on. The essential political message of this book is that we must learn ecological self-restraint before it is forced on us by a potentially monolithic and totalitarian regime or by the brute forces of nature. We are currently sliding by default in the direction of one (or both) of these two outcomes. Only the restoration of some measure of civic virtue (to use the traditional term) can forestall this fate, and the necessary lessons in virtue are, again, better learned from political philosophy than from personal suffering.

If we are to take political philosophy seriously again, we should broaden our perspective beyond the specifically Western tradition of political thought, for the political history and theory of other civilizations will have much to teach us. For example, given the probable nature of the steady-state society, there is much in our own political tradition that seems to favor the revival of something like the classical city state. However, the Western political tradition never satisfactorily resolved the problem of keeping peace between city states. Thus it might be valuable to study the *millet* system of the Ottoman Empire, for it granted the widest measure of local autonomy to individual cities and provinces while still providing them with peace and most of the other benefits of a larger political community. On the other hand, it might be argued with some justice that reversion to the city state is unrealistic given the numbers of people to be accommodated and the size of the territory to be governed. If so, then the history and political thought of agrarian societies—especially China from the Shang Dynasty to Mao—are worthy of the closest study. Similarly, feudal societies, whose resonance with ecology has been suggested above, should contain many important lessons; Westerners would do well to go beyond their own medieval history to study Tokugawa Japan, which existed in almost total autarky for several centuries, yet supported a rather large population at a high cultural level (albeit frugally).

However, we must not expect political theory and history to provide us with specific solutions, or even neatly packaged object lessons on what not to do. The essential thing is to approach politics once again from a philosophical perspective instead of grasping after easy answers that fit current prejudices. As Ivan Illich (1974b) says on the subject of modern man's dependence on "energy slaves," "The energy crisis focuses concern on the scarcity of fodder for these slaves. I prefer to ask whether free men need them." Once we approach the totality of our problem with ecological scarcity from this perspective, asking the questions that really need to be asked, then solutions informed by political wisdom will certainly emerge.

2NC AUTH. SOLVES TOTO

The coming climacteric makes authoritarianism inevitable – a repressive government in the short term prevents a turn to totalitarianism

MILLER Professor, Harvard University 81

Democratic Dictatorship p. (_____)

Part III sets out some of the constitutional implications of the principle of constitutional Machiavellianism. The demise of liberal democracy as it has ostensibly operated, is posited. No principle of political uncertainty, comparable to Werner Heisenberg's uncertainty principle in physics, exists. There are only a very few ways in which humans can order their affairs. We must face this certainty: Probable authoritarian government and possibly worse unless major steps are taken without delay. The trend most evident today is toward an elective "benevolent" despotism, or, as Auguste Comte once put it: "popular dictatorship with freedom of expression." Personal liberties of the type that do not harm the State are the trade-off for greater overall social controls. Examples are marijuana and permissiveness in sexuality. The most ominous of all developments is the creation of the State—sometime called "society" or "government"—as an anthropomorphic superperson with drives and interests of its own.

Part IV deals with the future. It shows that the American Dream has ended: no longer can Americans believe that they are special. They now must face all of the problems that other peoples have through time. This means that a new type of Constitution is emerging, without fanfare and without amendment of the ancient document. The new Constitution is labeled the Constitution of Control, in order to describe the probable repressive nature of the future of American constitutionalism. The tyranny of technology, which will be used to control people rather than accord them more freedom, is discussed.

In a brief epilogue following part IV, it is suggested that Hobbes's Leviathan may have come and will remain permanently.

In the United States the theory of government and the practice of politics (and development of formal constitutional law) have always been out of phase with one another. The gap between pretense and reality in American "democracy" has always been large. That it will grow even larger is as sure a proposition as can be stated. The State has always been exactly as strong as it needed to be in order to survive. If this means a "democratical despotism," then it will occur as crises pile on crises on this dying cinder called Earth. John Adams remarked in 1775 that a "democratical despotism is a contradiction in terms," and Thomas Jefferson, dismayed by uncontrolled legislatures, wrote soon after the Revolution that "an elective despotism was not the government we fought for." But that, unhappily, is precisely the direction we are headed, and fast, and precisely the means that have been used in the past when conditions so required. The need is clear: Need the flags of danger already stiff in the breeze of impending constitutional catastrophe.

7-8

AT: COERCION BAD/MORALITY

PRIORITIZING LIBERTY MAKES ABSOLUTE EVIL INEVITABLE, VOTE NEGATIVE TO RISE FROM THE ASHES OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT
OPHULS, 1997
Former Foreign Service Officer, Formerly taught at Northwestern University, Requiem for Modern Politics

The essential lesson of this political tragedy is that taught by the ancient philosophers: **liberty is not freedom**, and happiness is not felicity**,** because mere liberty and the heedless pursuit of individual happiness are ultimately self-defeating. Paradoxically, genuine freedom and felicity require self-rule: inner control of the self by the self to avert outer coercion and the cancerous growth of the state. Not only is such inner control impossible within the social vacuum created by Hobbesian amorality and Cartesian rationality, but the latter also systematically destroy the outer context of civic virtue and moral authority needed to sustain and support individual self-rule. Nor can the throne left empty by the death of God be filled with some merely secular ideal of heaven on Earth: the path of social perfectionism and political utopia leads only toward totalitarian hells.
The fatal flaw in Hobbes's political philosophy was identified centuries ago by Aristotle:
For as man is the best of the animals when perfected, so he is the worst of all when sundered from law and justice . . . [because he] is born possessing weapons for the use of wisdom and virtue, which it is possible to employ entirely for the opposite ends. Hence, when devoid of virtue man is the most unholy and savage of animals.
By renouncing the aim of perfecting the political animal--that is, of teaching him to use his "weapons" for wise and virtuous ends, instead of for contrary ones--the liberal polities founded on Hobbesian principles effectively abandoned the vocation of politics, which is precisely to foster an Aristotelean "rule of life" among the citizens. It was thus inevitable that "the best of the animals when perfected" would be progressively "sundered from law and justice" and turned into "the worst of all"--into an amoral or even immoral creature of will and appetite who must be ruled by force, if he can be ruled at all. In the end, mere liberty is not and can never be the basis for a workable philosophy of politics over the long term. Man's "weapons for . . . wisdom and virtue" must be directed to positive ends, or the resulting social order is bound to be both "unholy and savage."
It comes down to this: modern civilization has no future. It confronts the same lethal combination of ecological collapse and inner decay that has extinguished previous civilizations**,** Liberalism has no future. Its basic principles are contradictory and ultimately self-destructive; and its mostly laudable ends are subverted by its largely pernicious means. A fortiori, the American polity in its present form has no future. It epitomizes the modern, liberal way of life and hence exhibits all of its contradictions and problems in their most extreme and dangerous form. The political animal must therefore reinvent politics: only radically new forms of governance can cope with the aftermath of liberalism and meet the challenges of the coming century; only a new and radically different philosophy of governance can foster the wisdom and virtue that are indispensable both for the felicity of the individual and for the peace, welfare, and justice of the community. We seem to be in the precise situation described in the Prologue: modernity is moribund, so we need a major advance in civilization, yet bringing it about will all but wreck the society in which it occurs. The question is, Will we cling fanatically to our decaying way of life and outmoded ideas or help the phoenix rise from the ashes?

AT: COERCION BAD/MORALITY

DANCING WITH CHAINS--- WE MUST BE FORCED TO SEEK HIGHER FORMS OF FREEDOM RATHER THAN UNCHECKED CONSUMPTION

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

It seems that Rousseau was right. As he predicted, the unbridled individualism and unrestrained hedonism of liberal polity have proven to be **morally** and socially **destructive**. A politics based on mere liberty is unsustainable; to achieve real freedom, we must govern our appetites. Whether we like it or not, therefore, we need to be politically encouraged to higher ends than self-gratification and self-aggrandizement. We must, in other words, be "forced to be free." But this does not mean to be tyrannized, only to be governed by our own consent in accordance with some notion of morality and some vision of the good life,And Rousseau was convinced, as am I, that to be so governed leads ultimately to a greater happiness than can be found in gratifying ego's desires—to the genuine felicity that arises only when we give ourselves to some higher purpose, some larger enterprise, than mere appetite

OUR POSITION IS COMPLETELY ETHICAL—OVERPOP EFFECTS 30% OF THE WORLD AND SHOULD BE A PARAMOUNT CONCERN

Hardin, 1985

[Garrett. "An Ecolate View of the Human Predicament" http://www.garretthardinsociety.org/articles/art_ecolate_view_human_predicament.html]

That we have a higher regard for human life than we do for the life of other living things requires no apology. But **the higher value placed on human life calls for no change in our previous ethical conclusion**, namely, that the sanctity of the carrying capacity takes precedence over the sanctity of life. Once we accept this conclusion we discover that contemporary population/environment problems are even more terrible than we previously thought. Erik Eckholm in Losing Ground has painted a graphic picture of the tragedy now overtaking the people in the tropical highlands.32 The energy that they need for cooking their food they get from burning the wood of the trees around them. In addition, some highlanders make charcoal to heat little braziers in winter or to sell to outsiders, as the Kashmiri do to Indians. Modern medicine and more food have enabled highland populations to outstrip the productivity of their lands for timber. As people deforest the land the soil washes off, making reforestation all but impossible on steep slopes. Once transgressed, carrying capacity is progressively degraded. Soil lost to the highlands clogs irrigation systems in the lowlands-often of another nation-and silts up lakes behind the dams, thus diminishing their useful life. The loss of water-holding capacity in the highlands causes floods in the lowlands to peak higher and faster, destroying many more human lives and much more property. Only 10 percent of the world's population lives in the highlands, but, as Eckholm points out, **the harm of their overpopulation affects 30 percent of the world's people.**

RADICAL SELFISHNESS MAKES ALL IMPACTS INEVITABLE—EXTINCTION DA TO EVALUATING THE AFFIRMATIVE'S IMPACT CALCULUS

OPHULS, 1997

Former Foreign Service Officer, Formerly taught at Northwestern University, Requiem for Modern Politics

In the end, therefore, not only did the Enlightenment paradigm of politics fail to achieve many of its avowed goals--for example, equality (at least to the extent hoped)--but it also inflicted a wanton destruction on the world, becoming thereby both its own worst enemy and the author of new forms and possibilities of tyranny undreamt of by ancient despots. Everything that does not work, all that we hate and fear about the modern way of life, is the logical or even foreordained consequence of the basic principles we have chosen to embrace. Explosive population growth, widespread habitat destruction, disastrous pollution, and every other aspect of ecological devastation; increasing crime and violence, runaway addictions of every kind, the neglect or abuse of children, and every other form of social breakdown; antinomianism, nihilism, millenarianism, and every other variety of ideological madness; hyperpluralism, factionalism, administrative despotism, and every other manifestation of democratic decay; weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, the structural poverty of underdevelopment, and many other global pathologies--all are deeply rooted in Hobbesian politics, whose basic principles set up a vicious circle of power seeking and self-destruction. In other words, the most intractable problems of our age are due not to human nature itself but, instead, to the way in which the Enlightenment in general and Hobbesian politics in particular have encouraged the worst tendencies of human nature to flourish in the modern era.

AT: COERCION BAD/MORALITY

COERCION IS GOOD—IT'S THE ONLY WAY TO PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT
De Geus, Professor of Political Science at the University of Lieden, **1996**
[Marisu. *The Ecological Restructuring of the State, Democracy and Green Political Thought: Sustainability, Rights, and Citizenship*]

In fact, this is the argument that one finds in a well-established form in Hobbes' *Leviathan*. According to Hobbes (1974) the unrestricted freedom of humans in the state of nature leads to an inherently unstable, disquietening and dangerous situation. Because of individual striving for power and freedom the collective good of preservation of life and the security of existence cannot come about. In these circumstances there will be 'continuall feare, and danger of violent death; And the life of man, solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short' (Hobbes 1974:186). Only the erection of an encompassing central power, the state or *Leviathan,* can provide a way out of this impasse. The Hobbesian state can break the dilemma of 'rational' individual behaviour (the struggle between individuals for power) that leads to 'irrational' collective behaviour (a permanent state of civil war).
Garret Hardin (1973) has applied this chain of reasoning to the use that is made of the 'Commons' in our world. Individuals are likely to show parasitic behaviour with respect to the common spaces on the earth, since they are prone to reason with their own interests in mind. The egoistic actions of the participants will, according to Hardin, inevitably produce an environmental tragedy, unless people are prepared to consent to a system in which societally responsible behaviour can be 'enforced'. Coercion from above is in Hardin's view inescapable, but is bound to certain conditions:

WE CONTROL THE UNIQUENESS—NO MORALITY NOW AND ONLY A TRANSITION CAN HELP RECREATE AN EFFECTIVE ORDER
Ophuls, 96
(William, "Unsustainable Liberty, Sustainable Freedom", Building Sustainable Societies, ED Pirages, page 40)

Next, we need a recovery of morality. The story of modern civilization has been one of progressive demoralization in all three senses of the word: the corruption of morals, the undermining of morale, and the spreading of confusion. We can see clearly the problems such demoralization has already caused and the ominous terminus toward which it tends. It is now apparent that virtue, like wisdom, must be cultivated and indeed inculcated by the social and political order, or these "weapons" will be turned to perverse ends and destroy both the society and the polity.
Nor is morality the insoluble problem that hard-core rationalists pretend it is: we do know in a general way what personal and political virtues are. For exam¬ple, Tzu, Socrates, and Gandhi, to pick three sages from very different eras and traditions, agree fundamentally on the nature and meaning of human life and also, in a more general way, on the political implications that follow from this understanding. In other words, with all due respect for the difficulty of the task, there would appear to be plenty of room for a reasoned middle ground between a fundamentalist dogmatism that wants to inflict a narrow-minded moral code and a laissez-faire relativism that denies both the necessity and the possibility of constructing one.

AT: COERCION BAD/MORALITY

YOU DON'T SOLVE THESE MORALITY ARGUMENTS---- CONSUME OR BUST HASN'T EXACTLY CREATED UTOPIA FOR THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS..

Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium.

In sum, we do not need to solve our problems, we need to reexamine our premises. We have set in motion powerful forces that foster dependency—and therefore administrative despotism. On one side, we have the state and its corporate and professional allies seeking to extend their hegemony and to make it more total and invisible; on the other, a crowd that finds itself desperately in need of succor and so demands more of the services that will only reinforce its deficiency and dependency in the long run. So we go willingly to our servitude, not because "they" have set out to enslave us or because we really want to be enslaved (at least consciously), but because we have based our politics on premises that ultimately require this outcome. If the good life is the superficial happiness of a comfortable and painless existence, then we must grant the welfare state the power it needs to provide it, even if this costs us our liberty. In pursuing self-gratification as the highest good, liberals therefore doom themselves to be consumers, clients, and subjects instead of citizens. The final irony is that the welflare state does not even achieve its original goal of equality. As we learned earlier, the essence of inequality is dependence upon the will of another, so pursuing equality by means that pro¬duce mass dependency is utterly contradictory. Those kept in "perpetual childhood" by an "immense and tutelary power" are neither equal nor free: they are instead "a flock of timid and industrious animals" awaiting an oligarchy of wolves.

EXT—DEMOCRACY IS A FRAUD TOO

Hanson in 2003 (Jay. Civil Engineer from Hawaii. Kona, Hawaii. June 21, 2003. Interview by Scott Meredith. "Like some bold seer in a trance, Seeing all his own mischance". Online. http://www.wordwright.com.au/paul/HansonSummingUpInterview.htm. Accessed ju .25 08)

A: American politics. Our Founding Fathers created a plutocracy, with all the trappings of democracy. And it was smart, it was a stroke of utter brilliance, and given the circumstances, the best possible political system. **People who argue that democracy is a good political system simply haven't tried it**.Q: So you are saying it was a scam, basically ?A: It was a scam to begin with. It's also true that plutocracies allocate resources based on ability to pay. So it's painfully obvious that if you want to survive in America, you must make as much money as possible.Q: It was a psy-op?A: It was built as a psy-op, as a scam, for good reason. They were right. Anybody that advocates democracy hasn't tried it. It doesn't work, it couldn't work. The book 'Reaching for Heaven on Earth' [by Robert H. Nelson (20)] talks about how the capitalists were fulfilling the progressives' agenda.

AT: IN-ROUND DISCOURSE KEY

1. IRRELEVANT—OUR ADVOCACY IS AN IMPACT TURN TO YOUR DISCURSIVE CLAIMS ABOUT THE VALUE OF YOUR ADVOCACY.

2. THAT'S A LINK ARGUMENT- THE IDEA THAT WE SHOULD PRETEND TO CALL ON THE GOVERNMENT TO SUPERCHARGE MOVEMENTS IS EXACTLY THE TYPE OF INEFFICIENT PRACTICES CRITICIZED BY OUR ARGUMENT--- ONLY MASSIVE CENTRALIZED LIMITS TO GROWTH CAN SOLVE

3. AS INTELLECTUALS, WE ARE UNIQUELY OBLIGATED TO LEAD THE TRANSITION TO AUTHORITARAINISM

Robert **HEILBRONER 1991**
Ecologist and Author of books on philosophy, the environment and economics, An Inquiry into the Human Prospect: Looked at Again for the 1900s

At this late juncture I have no intention of sounding a call for moral awakening or for social action on some unrealistic scale. Yet, I do not intend to condone, much less to urge, an attitude of passive resignation, or a relegation of the human prospect to the realm of things we choose not to think about. Avoidable evil remains, as it always will, an enemy that can be defeated; and the fact that the collective destiny of man portends unavoidable travail is no reason, and cannot be tolerated as an excuse, for doing nothing. This general admonition applies in particular to the intellectual elements of Western nations whose privileged role as sentries for society takes on a special importance in the face of things as we now see them. It is their task not only to prepare their fellow citizens for the sacrifices that will be required of them but to take the lead in seeking to redefine the legitimate boundaries of power and the permissible sanctuaries of freedom, for a future in which the exercise of power must inevitably increase and many present areas of freedom, especially in economic life, be curtailed.
What sort of society might eventually emerge? As I have said more than once, I believe the long-term solution requires nothing less than the gradual abandonment of the lethal techniques, the uncongenial lifeways, and the dangerous mentality of industrial civilization itself. The dimensions of such a transformation into a "post-industrial" society have already been touched upon, and cannot be greatly elaborated here:
in all probability the extent and ramifications of change are as unforeseeable from our contemporary vantage point as present-day society would have been unimaginable to a speculative observer a thousand years ago.
Yet I think a few elements of the society of the post-industrial era can be discerned. Although we cannot know on what technical foundation it will rest, we can be certain that many of the accompaniments of an industrial order must be absent. To repeat once again what we have already said, the societal view of production and consumption must stress parsimonious, not prodigal, attitudes. Resource-consuming and heat-generating processes must be regarded as necessary evils, not as social triumphs, to be relegated to as small a portion of economic life as possible. This implies a sweeping reorganization of the mode of production in ways that cannot be foretold, but that would seem to imply the end of the giant factory, the huge office, perhaps of the urban complex.

AT: IN-ROUND DISCOURSE KEY

4. SCARCITY IS THE ROOT CAUSE OF POLITICAL EVIL.
OPHULS, COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD AND AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN D.C. AND AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSIES IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST AND TOKYO, JAPAN. RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE FOR YALE UNIVERSITY **1977** [WILLIAM, "THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY" ECOLOGY AND THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY, W. H. FREEMAN AND COMPANY PG 142-143]

It was suggested in the Introduction that scarcity is the source of original political sin; resources that are scantier than human wants have to be allocated by governments, for otherwise, **naked conflict would result**. In the words of philosopher Thomas Hobbes in Leviathan (1651, p. 107), the life of man in an anarchic "state of nature" is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short"; to prevent the perpetual struggle for power in a war of all against all, there must be a civil authority capable of keeping the peace by regulating property and other scarce goods. **Scarcity thus makes politics inescapable**.
Presumably, the establishment of a truly just civil authority would completely eliminate all the political problems that arise from scarcity. With all assured of a fair share of goods, social harmony would replace strife, and men would enjoy long and happy lives of peaceful cooperation. Unfortunately, this has never happened. Although they have certainly mitigated some of the worst aspects of the anarchic state of nature (especially the total insecurity that prevails in the war of all against all), civilized polities have always institutionalized a large measure of inequality, oppression, and conflict. Thus, in addition to being the source of original political sin, **scarcity is also the root of political evil.**
The reason is quite simple. For most of recorded history, societies haze existed- at the ecological margin, or very close to it. An equal division of income and wealth, therefore, would condemn all to a life of shared poverty. Not unnaturally, the tendency has been for political institutions to further impoverish the masses by a fractional amount so as to create a surplus enabling a small elite to enjoy the fruits of civilized life. Indeed, until recently energy has been so scarce that serfdom and slavery have been the norm—justifiably so, says. Aristotle in his Politics, for otherwise genuine civilization would be impossible. Except for a few relatively brief periods when for some reason the burden of scarcity was temporarily lifted, inequality, oppression, and conflict have been very prominent features of political • life, merely waxing and waning slightly according to the character of the rulers and other ephemeral factors.

CP- ENERGY TAX

TAXING ENERGY CONSUMPTION WOULD BE AN EFFECTIVE FORM OF GOVERNANCE
Ophuls 1997 (William. Former member of US Foreign Service. PoliSci professor at Northwestern. Author of Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity, which won International Studies Association's Sprout Price and American Political Science Association's Kammerer Award.) Requiem for Modern Politics: The Tragedy of the Enlightenment and the Challenge of the New Millennium. p.260-261

For example, taxing energy use would be a prudent and appropriate act of ecological governance. Not only would such a tax be an important first step toward a thermodynamic economics, but it would also be more effective in curbing waste and pollution and in fostering conservation and innovation than any form of administered energy policy. It would have important fiscal and foreign-policy benefits as well, increasing government revenue and decreasing dependence on foreign supplies. And it would accomplish these ends with a minimum of administrative meddling and interference in the lives of citizens, who would be constrained by higher costs but who would be otherwise free to live as they pleased. That we do not adopt a policy that would kill four birds with one stone reflects a brute political fact: we do not want energy use to be effectively governed, beholden to special interests that it cannot legislate effectively; and it is so wary of provoking the electronic mob that it cannot say no to the plethora of popular demands. All such a Leviathan can do is administer—and this it does, in ever more minute and oppressive detail. In practice, therefore, this megamachine is on automatic pilot: although it gives lip service to the shibboleths of contemporary liberal democracy, it is n a government striving for and achieving positive ends; it is a mere rat serving primarily its own needs. The clear danger is that the United States will slowly become a police state without the usual collations thereof: laws against smoking and the like will be rigorously enforced, but the trains will not run on time, and people will continue to be gunned down in the streets.

TAX ON CONSUMPTION WILL FORCE AN END TO OVER-CONSUMPTION
The Toronto Star 2007 (November 7, 2007 Wednesday,OPINION; Pg. AA08,608 words. Lexis. Accessed 7/26/8)
Here's a start: make people understand that when they consume, they must also assume some of the costs associated with their choice to consume. Although this may sound like a difficult idea for the average consumer to swallow, Canadians are growing far more accustomed to targeted tax mechanisms that do just that. Think of the gas tax. Now think of an eco-friendly GST as a gas tax on steroids. Rather than taking just a few cents from every dollar spent on gas (environmental bad) and passing it on to cities for investment in sustainable infrastructure (environmental good), Ottawa could expand this approach to cover broader consumption activities and their climate-related impacts.

ENERGY TAX WOULD BE SWEET--- SOLVES A BUNCH OF PROBLEMS
National Center for Policy Analysis '93 (Federal Budget Issue "Do We Need an Energy Tax?") Economic Analysts)

Bill Clinton's economic program calls for some $295 billion in taxes over the next five years. To put this tax hike in perspective: the adminis-tration's tax proposal is about twice the size of President Bush's tax increase, which was enacted as part of the 1990 budget deal. Roughly one-quarter of the new tax revenues are to come from the introduction of a broad-based energy tax, by far the most controversial element of the economic package. The so-called &quotBTU tax" is a levy on the heat content of energy and would increase the production cost and price of all the goods and services produced in the country. The Treasury Department estimates that the tax would net roughly $22 billion per year by 1998, when it is fully phased in. "The BTU tax would increase the production cost and price of all goods and services." Arguments for a BTU Tax. Proponents of the energy tax point to several benefits. They argue that the tax would (1) significantly reduce the budget deficit and therefore lower interest rates and raise investment, (2) reduce America's dependence on foreign oil, (3) benefit the environment by encouraging energy conservation and (4) be fair and affordable for all income groups because the tax on low-income families would be offset by increases in low-income support programs.

VARIOUS CP MECHANISMS

CP—SHOULD CREATE A DUAL CURRENCY

Ophuls, willing to bet you've already read a card in this debate with his quals, **'74**
[William. "The Plowboy Interview" Jan/Feb 1974, http://www.motherearthnews.com/print-article.aspx?id=74952]

OPHULS: One possible long-range technical answer would be to have a dual currency system. The price tag on a typewriter or sofa or car would have the price in dollars ... the wages, the material, the overhead involved in building the item. But it would also have an energy price attached to it ... the amount of energy it required entirely apart from the cost in dollars. And everybody would have a ration book with erg coupons or Btu coupons or whatever. When you bought something you would have to pay the cash price and you would also have to pay the energy price.

CP- AUCTION

PLOWBOY: Are there other ideas along that line?
OPHULS: Herman Daly, who is perhaps the leading thinker in the field of stationary state economics, proposes that the government appropriate all resources—energy and materials—and set a limit each year on how much it is ecologically advisable to use ... and then auction this quota off to the highest bidder. He believes that the resulting prices would reflect the true ecological—and not just the financial—costs of production ... and that energy-conserving, non-polluting technologies would be favored.

AFF- N/U- NO CRUNCH/UNLIMITED RES.

DEFAULT AFF ON ALL THESE QUESTIONS--- WE'VE BEEN HEARING THESE GLOOM AND DOOM PREDICTIONS FOR DECADES AND NOTHING HAS COME ABOUT—THE WORLD IS IMPROVING IN ALMOST EVERY CATEGORY

Berg, research fellow at the Institute of Public Affairs and editor of the IPA Review, **2k8**
[Chris. "Isn't all this talk of an apocalypse getting a bit boring?" Sunday Age, Jan 27, Pg. l/n]

Ehrlich's book provides a lesson we still haven't learnt. His prophecy that the starvation of millions of people in the developed world was imminent was spectacularly wrong - humanity survived without any of the forced sterilisation that Ehrlich believed was necessary.

It's easy to predict environmental collapse, but it never actually seems to happen.

The anniversary of The Population Bomb should put contemporary apocalyptic predictions in their proper context. If anything, our world - and the environment - just keeps getting better.

Ehrlich was at the forefront of a wave of pessimistic doomsayers in the late 1960s and early '70s. And these doomsayers weren't just cranks - or, if they were cranks, they were cranks with university tenure.

Despite what should be a humiliating failure for his theory of overpopulation, Ehrlich is still employed as a professor of population studies by Stanford University. Similarly, when George Wald predicted in a 1970 speech that civilisation was likely to end within 15 or 30 years, his audience was reminded that he was a Nobel Prize-winning biologist.

These predictions were picked up by people eager to push their own agendas. And a subgenre of films arose to deal with the "inevitable" environment and population crisis. Soylent Green (1973) depicted a world where all food was chemically produced, and other films imagined dystopias where amoral bureaucrats strictly controlled the population - just the sort of things advocated in The Population Bomb

In retrospect, these fears seem a little bit silly. The green revolution that was brought about by advances in agricultural biotechnology came pretty close to eliminating the problem of food scarcity.

Nor did the alarmists expect the large changes in demography and fertility rates that have occurred during the past few decades. Nevertheless, for people in the 1970s, predictions of apocalypse through overpopulation and famine were just as real as the predictions of an apocalypse caused by climate change are today. And, just like today, environmental activists and their friends in politics were lining up to propose dramatic changes to avert the crisis.

For instance, the vice-president of the Australian Conservation Foundation wrote just last week in The Age that we needed to imagine global suffering before we can tackle climate change through "nation-building" - whatever that is.

But there are substantial grounds for optimism - on almost every measure, the state of the world is improving.

Pollution is no longer the threat it was seen to be in the 1970s, at least in the developed world. Changes in technology, combined with our greater demand for a clean environment, have virtually eliminated concerns about pungent waterways and dirty forests. Legislation played some role in this, but as Indur Goklany points out in his recent study, The Improving State of the World, the environment started getting better long before such laws were passed.

Goklany reveals that **strong economies**, not environment ministers, **are the most effective enforcers of cleanliness in our air and water**. Indeed, the world's 10 most polluted places are in countries where strong economic growth has historically been absent - Russia, China, India and Kyrgyzstan have not really been known for their thriving consumer capitalism.

Other indices, too, show that humanity's future is likely to be bright. Infant mortality has dramatically declined, as has malnutrition, illiteracy, and even global poverty.

And there are good grounds for hope that we can adapt to changing climates as well. History has shown just how capable we are of inventing and adapting our way out of any sticky situation - and how we can do it without crippling our economies or imposing brutal social controls.

Environmental alarmists have become more and more like those apocalyptic preachers common in the 19th century - always expecting the Rapture on this date and, when it doesn't come, quickly revising their calculations.

Optimism is in too short supply in discussions about the environment. But four decades after The Population Bomb, if we remember just how wrong visions of the apocalypse have been in the past, perhaps we will look to the future more cheerfully.

AFF- N/U- RESOURCES = INFINITE

NEG CLAIMS ARE EMPIRICALLY FALSE – RESOURCES ARE MORE ABUNDANT OVER TIME

Jerry **Taylor**, Director of Natural Resource Studies at the CATO Institute, "The Growing Abundance of Natural Resources" in "Market Liberalism: A Paradigm for the 21st Century", **1993**, http://cato.org/pubs/chapters/marlib21.html

Yet declining resource scarcity is a long-term trend, evident from the beginning of human society. Without exception, every material resource imaginable has become more abundant during the course of civilization. Whether measured in terms of proven reserves or prices relative to income, a graph of the relative abundance of virtually every resource looks like the population graphs we have seen so many times before: long-term, steady growth in resources with an exploding, exponential increase in resource availability over the last 200 years. The record of the last 50 years, then, is not atypical but perfectly consistent with the observable data on increasing resource availability since the beginning of time.

Another view holds that we are a world in "overshoot," living off our resource capital and not our income, irresponsibly and rapidly drawing down precious stocks of resources that have taken eons for the earth to accumulate. The authors of Beyond the Limits argue that "overshoot comes from delays in feedback-from the fact that decisionmakers in the system do not get, or believe, or act upon information that limits have been exceeded until long after they have been exceeded. Overshoot is only possible because there are accumulated resource stocks that can be drawn down.36

That argument, however, is in direct contradiction to every possible measurement of resource scarcity and the march of recorded history. If overshoot occurs when we use resources faster than they are created by nature, then the world has been in accelerating "overshoot" for the last 10,000 years, or ever since the development of agriculture. Moreover, our best "feedback" on scarcity-market prices-tells us that resources are expanding, not contracting (Table 2).

RESOURCES ARE INFINITE – WE'LL NEVER RUN OUT

Geddes in '04

(Marc, Writer and Libertarian Analyst, "THE MONSTER NON-SOCIALIST FAQ", February 12, http://solohq.com/War/MonsterFAQ.shtml)

Answer: A significant disruption to supplies of critical resources can cause temporary problems, but in a free market, if resources start to become scarce, prices rise, leading to a search of substitutes and improved conservation efforts. The pool of resources is not fixed, because human ingenuity can find substitutes or new sources of resources. Supplies of most raw materials have been increasing throughout the 20th century, and the cost has been falling (See the entry on Natural resources). For instance, between 1950 and 1970, bauxite (aluminium source) reserves increased by 279 per cent, copper by 179 per cent, chromite (chromium source) by 675 per cent, and tin reserves by 10 per cent. In 1973 experts predicted oil reserves stood at around 700 billion barrels, yet by 1988 total oil reserves had actually increased to 900 billion barrels.

Production of certain kinds of resources such as fossil fuels may finally be beginning to peak but there are renewable energy sources in development which can serve as substitutes. Simplistic thermodynamic analysis of energy production is misleading, because it's not the quantities of energy used or produced that determine economic value, but the utility, or usefulness if that energy to humans. If energy is being used more efficiently you don't need as much of it, and some forms of energy are more valuable than others- for instance kinetic energy in the form of wind power is less valuable than the same quantity of latent energy in the form of oil. Solar power is a virtually inexhaustible supply of new energy for stationary sources and the hydrogen fuel cell can serve for transportation in place of fossil fuels. Developing these technologies costs money, so to avoid resource shortages a good economy is essential. Libertarian capitalism is the system which generates wealth the fastest.

WELL HAVE ENOUGH FOOD SOON ENOUGH

Cohen, MD who wrote the causes of hunger, **2k5**

[Marc, "Food Policy: Underfed or Overfed?" From Resource Scarcity to Ecological Security ed. Pirages and Cousins, 89]

Income growth, population growth, urbanization, and associated changes in dietary preferences all affect food demand. The International Food Policy Research Institute's (IFPRI) International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT)1 has been used to project several alternative global food futures. In the most likely, food availability will increase in all regions by 2020. Even in sub-Saharan Africa, per capita availability will exceed minimum requirements, though African food availability will continue to lag behind that of other regions (Rosegrant et al., 2001).

AFF- TECH SOLVES

TECHNOLOGY WILL ALWAYS INCREASE RESOURCE AVAILABILITY
Simon in `96
Julian Simon, Former Professor of Business Administration at the University of Maryland and Former Senior Fellow at the CATO Institute, "The Ultimate Resource 2", 1996, p. 30-31

The most important elements in raw-material price trends have been (1) the rate of movement from richer to poorer ores and mining locations, that is, the phenomenon of "exhaustion"; and (2) the continued development of technology, which has more than made up for exhaustion.
Is the rate of development of such new technology slowing up? To the contrary: the pace of development of new technology seems to be increasing. Hence, if the past differs from the future, the bias is likely to be in the direction of understating the rate at which technology will develop, and therefore under-estimating the rate at which costs will fall.
The fall in the costs of natural resources, decade after decade and century after century, should shake us free from the idea that scarcity must increase sometime. And please notice that current prices do not mislead us about future scarcities. If there is reason to judge that the cost of obtaining a certain re-source in the future will be much greater than it is now, speculators will hoard that material to obtain the higher future price, thereby raising the present price. So current price is our best measure of both current *and* future scarcity (more about this later).

HUMAN INGENUITY BROUGHT ABOUT BY SHORT-TERM SCARCITY CREATES LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY FOR INCREASED CONSUMPTION
Simon in `96
Julian Simon, Former Professor of Business Administration at the University of Maryland and Former Senior Fellow at the CATO Institute, "The Ultimate Resource 2", 1996, p. 407-408

There is no persuasive reason to believe that the relatively larger use of natural resources that would occur with a larger population would have any special deleterious effects upon the economy in the future. For the foreseeable future, even if the extrapolation of past trends is badly in error, the cost of energy is not an important consideration in evaluating the impact of population growth. Other natural resources may be treated in a manner just like any other physical capital when considering the economic effect of different rates of population growth. Depletion of mineral resources is not a special danger for the long run or the short run. Rather, the availability of mineral resources, as measured by their prices, may be expected to increase—that is, costs may be expected to decrease—despite all notions about "finiteness."
Sound appraisal of the impact of additional people upon the "scarcity" (cost) of a natural resource must take into account the feedback from in-creased demand to the discovery of new deposits, new ways of extracting the resource, and new substitutes for the resource. And we must take into ac-count the relationship between demand now and supply in various future years, rather than considering only the effect on supply now of greater or lesser demand now. And the more people there are, the more minds that are working to discover new sources and increase productivity, with raw materials as with all other goods.

AFF- POPULATION -> LEVEL OFF

LOW BIRTHRATES AROUND THE WORLD
Shorto, 2k8
[Russell. "No Babies?" June 29, http://www.nytimes.com/2008/06/29/magazine/29Birth-t.html?_r=2&oref=slogin&ref=magazine&pagewanted=print]

If this reading of southern European countries is correct — that their superficial commitment to modernity, to a 21st-century lifestyle, is fatally at odds with a view of the family structure that is rooted in the 19th century — it should apply in other parts of the world, should it not? Apparently it does. This spring, the Japanese government released figures showing that the country's under-14 population was the lowest since 1908. The head of Thailand's department of health announced in May that his country's birthrate now stands at 1.5, far below the replacement level. "The world record for lowest-low fertility right now is South Korea, at 1.1," Francesco Billari told me. "Japan is just about as low. What we are seeing in Asia is a phenomenon of the 2000s, rather than the 1990s. And it seems the reasons are the same as for southern Europe. All of these are societies still rooted in the tradition where the husband earned all the money. Things have changed, not only in Italy and Spain but also in Japan and Korea, but those societies have not yet adjusted. The relationships within households have not adjusted yet." Western Europe, then, is not the isolated case that some make it out to be. It is simply the first region of the world to record extremely low birthrates.

POPULATIONS WILL STABILIZE BY 2070 AT 9 BILLION
Alexandratos 2005. (Nikos. Author and prominent member of FAO. Countries with Rapid Population Growth and Resource Constraints: Issues of Food, Agriculture, and Development. Population and Development Review, Vol. 31, No. 2, (Jun., 2005), pp. 237-258. Population Council. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3401360. Accessed 22/07/2008 15:41

The latest United Nations population projections to 2050 (UN 2005) indicate that the deceleration of world population growth may be even faster than thought only a few years earlier. The medium variant projection puts world population for 2050 at 9.1 billion. By that time, the annual additions to global population will be 34 million persons-down from the current 76 million annually-and the growth rate will have fallen to 0.38 percent per annum, one-third of its present level. Longer-term projections to 2300 (UN 2004) suggest that the peak of world population may be reached in 2075, at 9.2 billion, to be followed by a slight decline and then by slow growth again to reach just under 9 billion by 2300 (medium variant projection).' The authors of the probabilistic projections to 2100 of the International In- stitute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) state that "there is around an 85 percent chance that the world's population will stop growing before the end of the century" (Lutz et al. 2001: 543). The median of their projections reaches a peak of 9.0 billion around 2070, followed by a slow decrease lead- ing to a population of 8.4 billion in 2100. Their latest book on the subject is suggestively titled The End of World Population Growth in the 21st Century (Lutz et al. 2004a).
The realization that **the world is probably on a fairly smooth path of transition toward a near-stationary population in the not-too-distant future** influences the debate on the interrelationships between population, development, and sustainability. The notion that the trend toward an ever- growing population, the so-called population explosion, threatens our wel- fare and the sustainability of our existence (or, at least, the prospect that all people can achieve "acceptable" living standards) seems to be losing currency among the public. The focus of the debate has become the implications of demographic trends toward below-replacement fertility and popu- lation implosion. These implications are perceived as major emerging problems in, mainly, the developed countries, some developing countries (including China), and eventually also everywhere (The Economist 2003; Longman 2004). Naturally, the demographic slowdown and the eventual peak of 9 billion will not be of great comfort to those who hold that the current world population is already unsustainably large, being grossly above the level of 2 to 3 billion considered to be in conformity with the require- ments for long-term sustainability (Pimentel et al. 1999).

AFF- POPULATION -> LEVEL OFF

POPULATION STABILIZING/DECREASING
PIRAGES, MD IN ECOLOGICAL SECURITY, 2005
[Dennis, "From limits to growth to ecological security" From Resource Scarcity to Ecological Security ed. Pirages and Cousins, 5-6]
Rapid demographic changes are destabilizing forces that can upset all the equilibriums defining ecological security. Rapid population growth, the so-called population bomb, has long been considered a source ofevolutionary discontinuities and thought to be at the core of humankind's predicament (Ehrlich 1968). The Global 2000 study understandably adopted a pessimistic tone about these increasing numbers and lamented that "rapid growth in world population will hardly have altered by 2000. The world's population will grow from 4 billion in 1975 to 6.35 billion in 2000, an increase of more than 50 percent. The rate of growth will slow only marginally, from 1.8 percent a year to 1.7 percent" (Barney 1980, 1). While the population projection of 6.35 billion by the year 2000 was not far off the mark, the projected population growth rate was. As of mid-2003, world population stood at 6.31 billion, still a bit short of the 6.35 billion projection for 2000. The population growth rate, however, had dropped much faster than expected to 1.3 percent (Population Reference Bureau, 2003).
The biggest demographic surprise has been the speed with which zero population growth (ZPG) has been achieved, or even surpassed, in many industrialized countries and in the Central and Eastern European countries that have been in political and economic transition. Twenty-one countries have now reached or dropped below ZPG, the United States being a big exception. Projections indicate that as many as thirty-six countries will have smaller populations in 2050 than they do now (Population Reference Bureau, 2002). In addition to the more than two dozen industrialized and transition countries that are expected to experience population decline, in the Western Hemisphere Cuba, Grenada, St. Vincent, Surinam, and Guyana are also expected to shrink. Three African countries, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa, are expected to have declining populations as well, but sadly this is not because of reduced fertility, but because of the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS.

POPULATION PEAKING QUICKER THAN EXPECTED
THE CRUNCH IS IMPACTING OUR SOCIETY RIGHT NOW YET THE ONLY THING WE SEE IS DEATH EVERYWHERE
ENGELMAN CINCOTTA COEN AMEN, MULTIPLE DEGREES IN POPULATION TRENDS, 2005
[Robert Richard Amy Kali-ahset, "The Future is Not What It used to Be: World Population Trends" From Resource Scarcity to Ecological Security ed. Pirages and Cousins, 25]

There are important stories in the exceptions to these general statements. The most noteworthy are the population dynamics of North America and sub-Saharan Africa. Higher-than-expected migration to the United States was responsible for population growth that was more rapid than projected. Death rates in sub-Saharan Africa, though they declined rapidly throughout most of the latter half of the twentieth century, leveled off as AIDS mortality increased and infectious diseases, particularly malaria and tuberculosis, expanded throughout the continent.
In the year 2000, world population was growing at a bit less than 1.3 percent annually, a rate projected by the U.S. Census Bureau's lowest projections for 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1979; Barney 1980). The annual growth is about four-fifths of the medium series projections (1.6 percent annually)—which the Global 2000 Report embraced as its own rate of projected world growth. This means that population momentum is weakening somewhat faster than expected. It may also mean that the peak of world population is approaching sooner than experts had imagined a quarter century ago.

AFF- CENTRALIZATION BAD

GOVERNMENT CENTRALIZATION WILL MAKE THE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS WORSE

Klare, 8 [michael, Five College Professor of Peace and World Security Studies (a joint appointment at Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst), and Director of the Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS), former Director of the Program on Militarism and Disarmament at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C., rising powers, shrinking planet, p. 243]

To sum up, if global energy behavior continues along its current trajectory, **the risk of crisis, economic trauma, and conflict on a staggering scale will increase.** Even in the absence of war, most people in the world will experience a steady deterioration of conditions, especially as the more severe effects of resource scarcity and climate change kick in. Merely avoiding a military conflagration is not enough: Averting catastrophe requires efforts to demilitarize energy procurement policies and radically speed the development of climate-friendly alternatives.
At its core, this task requires repudiating the zero-sum, ultranationalistic impulses that threaten to dominate energy policy in most major industrial nations and replacing them with a collaborative approach to solving the world's energy challenges. So long as policymakers believe they can best advance vital national interests by using risky and provocative methods to procure valuable, if limited, oil and natural gas deposits abroad, the stage is set for unceasing competition and mutual suspicion; in such an atmosphere, no meaningful progress is likely to be made toward addressing the global warming problem.

AFF- T/LOCAL GOOD/KEY

AFF—LOCAL SOULTIONS ARE GOOD TO SOLVE ENVIROMMENTAL CONCERNS
Viederman, 96
(Stephen, "Sustainability's five capitals and three pillars", Building Sustainable Societies, ED Pirages, page 51)

Is there a fundamental contradiction between an effort to see the "whole" and addressing issues of "local community poverty?" I think not, but there is a tension that must be understood and dealt with, and this relates to the scale of our efforts toward sustainability.

Clearly our overall goal must be planetary. But, as David On has observed, "how can we manage the globe, if we can't manage the back 40?" I argue that for visions to be meaningful and permit meaningful participation, we must oper¬ate on scales (place) and in time frames (pace) that do not exceed the limits of our knowledge, and that give us confidence in the results of our efforts. In effect we must focus on places where people can see the horizon, can see and feel the consequences of their actions, both positive and negative. We must begin with the community, which as Wendell Berry has suggested is a "neighborhood of humans in place, plus the place itself: its soils, its water, its air, and all the families and tribes of the nonhuman creatures that belong to it"13

By seeing the place as a part of the whole, we are forced to recognize the importance of cooperation as a human value, juxtaposed against the supposed economic value of competition. For example, trade, in this admittedly ideal construction, becomes an exchange of surpluses from local production and use, one that serves mutual needs and desires. This is only one of the many important system changes that I have already identified as central to any degree of sus¬tainability.