Hobbs: It doesn't; it specifically exempts unilateral UN sanctioned actions, which doesn't include training or unilateral actions such as the war in Iraq or the war on terror.
Nadle: Are you aware of what the Montreal Convention was in 2005? In that convention, what they were able to do was the United States was able to negotiate … and furthermore, Congress stated that they do not want the United States to be bound with their military, and they were extremely successful.
Hobbs: They weren't extremely successful; they proposed the draft to the United Nations, which got rejected; that was to exempt all militaries, not just the United States. None of the militaries are exempt except for UN-sanctioned multilateral action, which the United States is not currently involved in.
Nadle: Do you have any questions for me?
Hobbs: You talk about the developing countries and you say that we don't want them to reduce so that America can invest in them. Can you explain that to me?
Nadle: Well, first of all, my partner is going to show you information that they actually are reducing emissions, but furthermore …
Hobbs: What steps are they taking? I would like for you to present them to me.
Nadle: They are actually putting in cleaner coal mines, but what I would like to show you … [time was up] May I finish answering the question? … that if we were to implement the Kyoto Protocol we could use the CDMs to reduce their emissions.

MICHELLE SCHMIT, BISHOP HEELAN (SECOND CON SPEECH)

Are all of my judges ready? First, I'll address their case and then return to my own. Their very first point talks about the potential to improve international relations, but we must understand that the tension that is currently in the global community has nothing to do with the Kyoto Protocol. Actually, it more centers on the global war on terrorism. You can't act like something as small as the Kyoto Protocol is actually going to take away all those tensions that result and come from something entirely different. So to make that direct correlation is probably pretty incorrect. They also talk about foreign companies and how the investments are not going very well. Actually, according to the EBA the investments have risen 11 percent in 2003 and in 2004 foreign investments in the United States were actually higher than our investments in other countries. So our foreign investments aren't really looking that poor. What you also must look to, they talk about a 68 percent reduction in renewable technology. The fact of the matter is that these things can be fixed through market-based incentive. For example, if our companies actually realize that on the global front they are not as competitive, then the profit-