# 1NC

Yes – we straight impact turned an aff for 8 minutes

## 1NC Hegemony

Brazil won’t go nuclear.

Roberto Abdenur 04, Ambassador of Brazil, November 7, 2004, New York Times, “Brazil’s Nuclear Program,” p. Lexis

‘‘Nuclear Secrets: If Brazil Wants to Scare the World, It’s Succeeding’’ (

AND

senior Brazilian diplomat is due to preside over the next treaty review conference.

Brazil isn’t a threat.

Ira Chernus 04, Professor of Religious Studies at the University of Colorado at Boulder, January 2, 2004, Common Dreams, “Brazil: The Next Nuclear ‘Threat’?” http://www.commondreams.org/views04/0102-04.htm

In other words, don’t treat Brazil like the axis of evil. Brazil is

AND

: “Brazil’s nuclear aspirations lie in the fields of economics and status.”

Prolif will be slow

Tepperman 9—[Jonathan, Newsweek International's first Assistant Managing Editor [now Deputy Editor], “Why Obama Should Learn to Love the Bomb” 8-29, http://www.newsweek.com/2009/08/28/why-obama-should-learn-to-love-the-bomb.html, SM]

The risk of an arms race—with, say, other Persian Gulf states

AND

be so disastrous, given the way that bombs tend to mellow behavior.

No nuclear chain reactions—empirics and exaggeration.

Potter & Mukhatzhanova 8—[William C. and Gaukhar, \* Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar Professor of Nonproliferation Studies and Director of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies and \*\* Research Associate at the James Martin Center, “Divining Nuclear Intentions: a review essay.” International Security, Vol. 33, No. 1 [Summer 2008], pp. 139–169, Google scholar] CMR

Today it is hard to find an analyst or commentator on nuclear proliferation who is

AND

survival models offer considerable insight into that dimension of the proliferation puzzle.48

Nuclear prolif creates incentives for de-escalation and guarantees international stability—new proliferators won’t be destabilizing—our evidence cites statistical probabilities

Asal & Beardsley, 2007

[Victor, Assistant Prof. Pol. Sci.—SUNY Albany, and Kyle, Assistant Prof. Pol. Sci.—Emory U., Journal of Peace Research, “Proliferation and International Crisis Behavior”, 44:2, Sage]

Other, more optimistic, scholars see benefits to nuclear proliferation or, perhaps not

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plausible loss of social value commensurate with the potential gains of an attacker’.

Proliferation stops miscalculation—risks of nuclear war are too clear.

Roth, 2007

[Ariel Ilan, Associate Dir. National Security Studies—Johns Hopkins U. and Visiting Assistant Prof. IR—Goucher College, International Studies Review, “REFLECTION, EVALUATION, INTEGRATION Nuclear Weapons in Neo-Realist Theory”, 9, p. 369-384]

No such potential for miscalculation exists in a nuclear conflict. In several papers and

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the probability of major war among states having nuclear weapons approaches zero.’’

Turn- Nuclear prolif key—deters conventional wars which are super destructive.

Delvoie, 2002

[Louis, Former Assistant Deputy Minister—National Defense Headquarters [Canada] and Senior Fellow—Center for International Relations—Queens U., Canadian Military Journal, “VIEWS AND OPINIONS IN PRAISE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS”, Autumn, http://www.journal.forces.gc.ca/vo3/no3/doc/66-69-eng.pdf]

The first of these truths was that major conventional wars had become progressively more destructive

AND

, and will have a usefully restraining effect on any overly hegemonistic ambitions.

Those outweigh.

Preston, 2007

[Thomas, Associate Prof. IR at Washington State U., Faculty Research Associate, Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs, “From Lambs to Lions: Future Security relationships in a World of Biological and Nuclear Weapons”, p. 31-2]

The Cost of Deterrence Failure Is Too Great Advocates of deterrence seldom take the position

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into situations that otherwise would likely have resulted in war [Hagerty 1998].

CIR is alt cause

Shifter 12

[Michael, President of the Inter-American Dialogue, Adjunct Professor of Latin American Studies at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, “Remaking the Relationship,” Inter-American Dialogue Policy Report, April, <http://www.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/IAD2012PolicyReportFINAL.pdf>]

Still another advance could come through US immigration reform. By better ¶ aligning the

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the best approach. More modest changes, however, could still be helpful

Alt causes to soft power

Mahbubani ’12 [June 23rd, 2012, Kishore, a former Singapore diplomat and now dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, transcript of a discussion involving Mahbubani, Nye, and Moyo, published in NYT opinion, NYT, “The Seesaw of Power.” Discussion moderated by Serge Schmemann. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/24/opinion/global/24iht-june24-ihtmag-nye-36.html?_r=2&pagewanted=1>]

Mahbubani : Let me put across a very different point of view from what Joe

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is more ready than Americans for a globalization that Americans themselves are creating.

Hegemony fails—lack of legitimacy means material power is decoupled from effective influence

Maher, ’11 [Winter 2011, Richard Maher, Ph.D. candidate in the Political Science department at Brown University, “The Paradox of American Unipolarity: Why the United States May Be Better Off in a Post-Unipolar World,” Orbis, Vol. 55, No. 1, p. 53-68]

And yet, despite this material preeminence, the United States sees its political and

AND

how best to position itself in the “post-unipolar” world.

Hegemonic stability theory is academic garbage—their evidence relies on policy hubris

Fettweis, ’11 [September, 2011, Christopher J. Fettweis, Department of Political Science, Tulane University, “The Superpower as Superhero: Hubris in U.S. Foreign Policy”, <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1902154>]

First, the hegemonic-stability argument shows the classic symptom of hubris: It

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They will participate at times in our adventures, but minimally and reluctantly.

US global hegemony is intertwined with race, ethnocentrism, and racist cosmopolitanism—an ethnocentric paradigm dominates the way the US approaches its foreign policy

Ledwidge, ‘11 [May 2011, PhD, B.A. in combinded studies at Manchester University, M.A. in social research, “American power and the racial dimensions of US foreign policy,” Palgrave Macmillan, May, 2011, Proquest]

This article combines a historical analysis with an appraisal of American power. Although scholars

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racial politics became core features in America's domestic politics (Ledwidge, 2009).

Turn – no drilling now – plan causes spills

Franks ’12 [11/14/12, Jeff Franks is a writer for Reuters.com. “Drilling Rig leaves Cuba, taking oil hopes with it,” http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/14/cuba-oil-rig-idUSL1E8MEHET20121114]

He said the difficult geology encountered by Repsol and Petronas is discouraging, as is

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so Cuba has lost its place in the pecking order," Pinon said.

Spills kill biod – resiliency doesn’t apply

Craig ‘11 [12/20/11, Robin Kundis Craig, Attorneys’ Title Professor of Law and Associate Dean for Environmental Programs, Florida State University College of Law, Tallahassee, Florida, “Legal Remedies for Deep Marine Oil Spills and Long-Term Ecological Resilience: A Match Made in Hell” <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1906839>]

Importantly, however, the second aspect of resilience theory acknowledges that ecosystems can exist

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tourism] and the environment on which they depend for future generations.”16

No impact to oil shocks and they won’t happen

Kahn 11 Jeremy Kahn, writer for Newsweek, IHT, and NYT, previous editor of the New Republic, Masters in IR from LSE and B.S. in History from Penn, "Crude reality" 2/13 www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2011/02/13/crude\_reality/?page=full

Will a Middle Eastern oil disruption crush the economy? New research suggests the answer

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less sensitive to changes in crude prices overall than it was in 1973.

US presence in the Middle East is inevitable now because of US oil interests

Krcmaric, ’12 [06/20/12, Daniel Krcmaric is a fellow at NSF National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow and a Ph.D. candidate in Political Science at Duke University, “Looking Ahead: America’s Role in the Middle East,” Global Trends 2030, online: http://gt2030.com/2012/06/20/looking-ahead-americas-role-in-the-middle-east/]

As the United States winds down its involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan and implements a

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the U.S. and China will occur in the Middle East.

Middle East isolationism leads to instability and foreign competition

Kagan, ’07 [07/17/2007, Robert Kagan was senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and senior transatlantic fellow at the German Marshall Fund, “End of Dreams, Return of History” http://www.hoover.org/publications/policy-review/article/6136]

It is also optimistic to imagine that a retrenchment of the American position in the

AND

a retraction of American influence and global involvement will provide an easier path.

## 1NC China

**Chinese influence in Latin America good—**

**1. Key to the global economy and regional stability—the plan locks China out of the markets**

**Ellis 11**

[R. Evan, Assistant Professor of National Security Studies in the Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies at the National Defense University.Chinese Soft Power in Latin America, 1st quarter 2011, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/images/jfq-60/JFQ60_85-91_Ellis.pdf>]

Access to Latin American Markets. Latin American markets are becoming increasingly valuable for Chinese

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Area of the Americas) in which the PRC would have been disadvantaged.

**Econ decline causes war**

**ROYAL 10** Director of Cooperative Threat Reduction at the U.S. Department of Defense

 [Jedediah Royal, 2010, Economic Integration, Economic Signaling and the Problem of Economic Crises, in Economics of War and Peace: Economic, Legal and Political Perspectives, ed. Goldsmith and Brauer, p. 213-215]

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

AND

not featured prominently in the economic-security debate and deserves more attention.

Obama’s new space policy resolves Chinese weaponization concerns – decline in US unilateralism resolved their concerns

Zhang, 11 – Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for Asia Pacific Studies at Lingnan University (March/April, “The Security Dilemma in the U.S.-China Military Space Relationship,” Asian Survey, Vol. 51, No. 2, JSTOR)

As Kevin Narizny points out in his study of grand strategy, political turnover in

AND

the world’s efforts for space arms control and prevention of an arms race.”

TURN – DISCUSSIONS OF CHINA

A. Their evidence is epistemologically and methodologically baknrupt – Their so called “experts” for Chinese space operations make assumptions with substantively no evidence funded by the military industrial complex

Zhang and McClung, ’10 [2010, Xiaoming Zhang, associate professor in the Department of Strategy at the Air War College and Sean D. McClung, Colonel, USAF, “The Art of Military Discovery”, <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA514877%26Location=U2%26doc=GetTRDoc.pdf>]

US Air Force officers have consistently expressed interest in studying Chinese air and space power

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of defending America’s interests as well as its allies around the world. 40

Asian proliferation promotes stability—multiple reasons.

Alagappa, 2009

[Distinguished Senior Fellow at the East-West Center, Spring 2009, Muthiah, Journal of the East Asia Foundation, “Nuclear Weapons Reinforce Security and Stability in 21st Century Asia,” <http://globalasia.org/articles/issue9/iss9_17.html>]

Continuing emphasis on non-proliferation and calls for elimination of nuclear weapons notwithstanding,

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primary argument that nuclear weapons have contributed to security and stability in Asia.

No China/ Taiwan War

Sun 11—vice president of the Prospect Foundation (Yang-ming, 5 December 2011, “The Potential Crisis of Asian-Pacific Stability,” http://www.carnegieendowment.org/2011/12/05/potential-crisis-of-asian-pacific-stability/820d)

The structural factors that contribute to the stability of the China-Taiwan relationship stem

AND

to move closer to the West in the areas of ideology and security.

# Prolif Good

## 2NC – Deterrence Solves

[ ] Prefer the iron logic of deterrence—Historical analysis overwhelmingly goes neg

Tepperman, 2009

[Jonathan Newsweek International's first Assistant Managing Editor [now Deputy Editor] “Why Obama Should Learn to Love the Bomb 8-29 http://www.newsweek.com/2009/08/28/why-obama-should-learn-to-love-the-bomb.html SM]

Why indeed? The iron logic of deterrence and mutually assured destruction is so compelling

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leaders in each country did what they had to do to avoid it.

## 2NC AT Deterrence Failure

Even if deterrence failures, nuclear crisis dynamics favor quick conflict resolution—damage will be limited.

Waltz, 1981

[Kenneth, a member of the faculty at Columbia University, one of the most prominent scholars of international relations [IR] alive today, co-founder of neorealism, or structural realism, in international relations theory, “The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: More May Better,” *Adelphi Papers*, Number 171 [London: International Institute for Strategic Studies]

The presence of nuclear weapons makes wars less likely. One may nevertheless oppose the

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against a world in which conventional weapons become ever costlier and more destructive.

No intentional use—new proliferants will be subject to the nuclear taboo—they’ll recognize the responsibility of nuclear acquisition.

Cha, 2001

[Victor, Associate Prof. Gov. and School of Foreign Service—Georgetown U., Journal of Strategic Studies, “The second nuclear age: Proliferation pessimism versus sober optimism in South Asia and East Asia”, 24:4, InformaWorld]

Proliferation pessimists do not deny the existence of the nuclear taboo; they do,

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dynamic is the striving for prestige and international recognition as an NWS state.

## 2NC – Prolif K

Anti-proliferation discourse is an international manifestation of domestic perceptions of hierarchy, applied in the nuclear context. It stems from and buttresses racism, ageism, criminality, patriarchy, and domination of all stripes.

Gusterson ‘99 [February 1999, Hugh, American Anthropological Association, MIT; "Weapons and the Other in the Western Imagination": Cultural Anthropology, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 111-143; MUSE]

These metaphorical representations of threshold nuclear nations as crimi­nals, women, and children assimilate

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from the nouveau riche. "With scant regard for the admonitions of other

# Heg Defense

## 2NC – Energy Power

Status quo solves energy power

Steyer and Podesta 12 TOM STEYER And JOHN PODESTA, writers for the Wall Street Journal, “We Don't Need More Foreign Oil and Gas “, January 24, 2012, http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052970203718504577178872638705902.html

Under President Obama's leadership, we appear to be at the beginning of a domestic

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% from 2008 to 2009, even during the depths of the recession.

## 2NC AT Lashout

No lashout – cling theories are wrong

Parent and McDonald 11 (Joseph, Assistant Professor of Political Science at University of Miami, Paul, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Wellesley College, "Graceful Decline? The Surprising Success of Great Power Retrenchment," [International Security](http://www.belfercenter.org/is/), volume 35, issue 4, pages 7-44, Spring 2011, <http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/files/ISEC_a_00034-MacDonald_proof2.pdf> SL)

For Gilpin and Copeland, retrenchment is a policy that states should avoid. Other

AND

relative decline that one should expect partisan rancor and sectoral rivalry to recede.

## 2NC No Stability Theory

b. Their line of arguments are a product of special interests—this card is scrumptious

Freeman, ’11 [2011, Chas W. Freeman Jris a retired US diplomat who served as Minister in Beijing and Bangkok, as US Ambassador to Saudi Arabia during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. “The Incapacitation of US Statecraft and Diplomacy”, The Hague Journal of Diplomacy, Volume 6, Numbers 3-4, 2011 , pp. 413-432(20)]

The enlarged role of interest groups in foreign policy-making has also had the

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or no room for the inclusion of other elements of grand strategy.28

[\_\_\_] And, this is an independent reason to vote negative—justifying foreign policy based on special interests makes hegemony terminally unsustainable and prevents us from making an effective grand strategy

Freeman, ’11 [2011, Chas W. Freeman Jris a retired US diplomat who served as Minister in Beijing and Bangkok, as US Ambassador to Saudi Arabia during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, and as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs. “The Incapacitation of US Statecraft and Diplomacy”, The Hague Journal of Diplomacy, Volume 6, Numbers 3-4, 2011 , pp. 413-432(20)]

In the United States, the end of the Cold War removed the political constraints

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2001), bold strategic ideas and major policy innovation are now politically infeasible.

# China Turn

## 2NC – China Space K

B. Chinese threat construction assumes a knowable and essentially violent Chinese Other—this Western lens makes militarization and conflict inevitable.

Pan 4 (Chengxin, PhD Poli. Sci. and Int’l Relations @ Australian Nat’l U, “The "China Threat" in American Self-Imagination: The Discursive Construction of Other as Power Politics,” in Alternatives: Global, Local, Political, Vol. 29)

Having examined how the "China threat" literature is enabled by and serves the

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Islam is rather vague, and Iran lacks necessary weights)." (56)

China is not a monolith, multiple space strategies. Treating them as a threat makes them one.

Oh 2012

Paul, Major, Division Planner for the 25th Infantry Division Assessing Chinese Intentions for the Military Use of the Space Domain, Joint Force Quarterly 64 - January 2012 <http://www.ndu.edu/press/chinese-intentions-space-domain.html>

The pervasive view of American analysts seems to be that China is a monolithic actor

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this day and strengthen the hand of more moderate governmental and military elites.

# Oil Turn

## 2NC – DA Turns Case

Iran war is the greatest security risk

White, ’11 [July/August 2011, Jeffrey White is a defense fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, “What Would War With Iran Look Like, National Interest”, <http://www.the-american-interest.com/article-bd.cfm?piece=982>]

Our first consideration in analyzing the likely course of war with Iran is that a

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the fight persisted, and very likely for a good while afterward.2

Escalation highly likely

White, ’11 [July/August 2011, Jeffrey White is a defense fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, “What Would War With Iran Look Like, National Interest”, <http://www.the-american-interest.com/article-bd.cfm?piece=982>]

In summary, an attack on Iran could produce dynamics that would push either or

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internal and external political pressures could press both antagonists to escalate the fighting.

US withdrawal crushes Asian economies and turns Taiwan

Thompson, ’12 [12/03/12, Loren Thompson, “What Happens When America No Longer Needs Middle East Oil?”, http://www.forbes.com/sites/lorenthompson/2012/12/03/what-happens-when-america-no-longer-needs-middle-east-oil/]

The second category of losers would be the economies of East Asia, which the

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over who owns contested oil reserves in the South China Sea and elsewhere.

**DA collpases U.S. security guarantees–turns hegemony**

**Hulbert ’12** [August 19th, 2012, Matthew,Senior fellow at the Clingendael International Energy Programme, The Hague, Senior Fellow at the Center for Security Studies, ETH Zurich, focusing on international energy security and political risk, “America Will Deeply Regret Its Fixation On Energy Independence,” <http://www.forbes.com/sites/matthewhulbert/2012/08/19/why-america-will-deeply-regret-us-energy-independence/2/>]

No one should blame, or bemoan the U.S. for doing this

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the debate, or spend an eternity regretting their global fall from grace.

## 2NC – Link Wall

Plan involves the US – unlocking large-scale Cuban production.

Padgett ‘8 [October 23rd, 2008, Tim, TIME, covering Latin America, Miami & Latin America bureau chief, reporting on the hemisphere from Tallahassee to Tierra del Fuego. He has chronicled Mexico’s democratization and drug war as well as the rise of Latin leaders like Lula and Hugo Chavez, “How Cuba’s Oil Find Could Change the US Embargo” Time Magazine, internally quoting Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, a Cuba oil analyst at the University of Nebraska-Omaha, http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1853252,00.html#ixzz13Li5cosN]

The Spanish energy company Repsol-YPF has entered into a production-sharing agreement

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able to do it to the extent the Cubans need are the Americans."

Cuban production trades-off with US-Mid-East oil ties

Alhaiji and Maris ‘4 [2004, Dr. A. F., energy economist and George Patton Chair of Business and Economics at the College of Business Administration at Ohio Northern, and Terry L., is the founding executive director of the Center for Cuban. Business Studies and professor of management, “The Future of Cuba’s Energy Sector,” Cuba Today, http://web.gc.cuny.edu/dept/bildn/publications/cubatodaybookcomplete.pdf#page=105]

The current economic, political, and social trends in Cuba indicate that¶ energy

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the US and other oil producing countries, especially in the Middle East.

Large untapped reserves in Cuba

Sadowski ‘11

Richard Sadowski is a Class of 2012 J.D. candidate, at Hofstra University¶ School of Law, NY. Mr. Sadowski is also the Managing Editor of Production of¶ the Journal of International Business and Law Vol. XI. “Cuban Offshore Drilling: Preparation and¶ Prevention within the Framework of the United¶ States’ Embargo” – ¶ Sustainable Development Law & Policy¶ Volume 12; Issue 1 Fall 2011: Natural Resource Conflicts Article 10 – http://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1497&context=sdlp

A U.S. Geological Survey estimates that Cuba’s offshore¶ oil fields hold

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cries that the embargo is largely a failure¶ and harms human rights.

The perception of decreased energy dependence causes withdrawal

Hulbert, ’12 [08/19/12, Matthew Hulbert is Lead Analyst at European Energy Review and consultant to a number of governments & institutional investors, most recently as Senior Research Fellow, Netherlands Institute for International Relations, “America Will Deeply Regret Its Fixation On Energy Independence”, http://www.forbes.com/sites/matthewhulbert/2012/08/19/why-america-will-deeply-regret-us-energy-independence/]

The problem for America is that doubts over U.S. credibility are already

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scenario, these gaps are only going to get wider from hereon in.

Economic pressure guarantees it—outweighs strategic concerns

Thompson, ’12 [12/03/12, Loren Thompson, “What Happens When America No Longer Needs Middle East Oil?”, http://www.forbes.com/sites/lorenthompson/2012/12/03/what-happens-when-america-no-longer-needs-middle-east-oil/]

That’s good news for America, however it could have ramifications that are not good

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has slowed to a crawl due in no small part to Chinese mercantilism.

It will override any security interests in the region

Pasovsky, ‘12 [12/19/12, Uri Pasovsky, “US Energy Independence May Cost Israel”, http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/business/2012/12/america-is-drifting-away.html

Will the Americans leave the Persian Gulf for good? These developments have far-

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dollars to secure the oil supply of rich countries like China and India?”

Cuban oil exploration will stay low in the squo.

Pinon ‘13

(Progreso Weekly talked with energy affairs researcher Jorge Piñón, a Cuban-American who left the island during Operation Peter Pan and these many years later continues to talk in first-person-singular when referring to Cuba. Piñón has worked in the oil industry and was president for Latin America of AMOCO Oil Co. At present, he is a researcher for the Center for Energy and Environmental Resources of the University of Texas at Austin. The interview was held at the Meliá Habana Hotel in Cuba. The portion quoted in this card are the portions where Pinon is speaking – ¶ Progreso Weekly – May 7th – http://www.havanatimes.org/?p=92634)

That is the process we have conducted for the past 10 years in Cuba,

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deep waters such as we’ve seen in the past two or three years.

Cuban oil not inevitable. International oil companies are turning to other parts of the globe.

O’Grady ‘13

Mary O'Grady is a member of the editorial board at The Wall Street Journal – WSJ – April 24, 2013 – http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887324474004578442511561458392.html

Remember all the hype about Cuba drilling for oil in Caribbean waters and American companies

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in the world where the technological and geological challenges are less.'"