# 1nc

## T

#### Interpretation – “Engagement” requires increasing economic contacts in trade or financial transactions --- that’s distinct from appeasement

Resnick 1 – Dr. Evan Resnick, Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yeshiva University, “Defining Engagement”, Journal of International Affairs, Spring, 54(2), Ebsco

Scholars have limited the concept of engagement in a third way by unnecessarily restricting the scope of the policy. In their evaluation of post-Cold War US engagement of China, Paul Papayoanou and Scott Kastner define engagement as the attempt to integrate a target country into the international order through promoting "increased trade and financial transactions."(n21) However, limiting engagement policy to the increasing of economic interdependence leaves out many other issue areas that were an integral part of the Clinton administration's China policy, including those in the diplomatic, military and cultural arenas. Similarly, the US engagement of North Korea, as epitomized by the 1994 Agreed Framework pact, promises eventual normalization of economic relations and the gradual normalization of diplomatic relations.(n22) Equating engagement with economic contacts alone risks neglecting the importance and potential effectiveness of contacts in noneconomic issue areas.

Finally, some scholars risk gleaning only a partial and distorted insight into engagement by restrictively evaluating its effectiveness in achieving only some of its professed objectives. Papayoanou and Kastner deny that they seek merely to examine the "security implications" of the US engagement of China, though in a footnote, they admit that "[m]uch of the debate [over US policy toward the PRC] centers around the effects of engagement versus containment on human rights in China."(n23) This approach violates a cardinal tenet of statecraft analysis: the need to acknowledge multiple objectives in virtually all attempts to exercise inter-state influence.(n24) Absent a comprehensive survey of the multiplicity of goals involved in any such attempt, it would be naive to accept any verdict rendered concerning its overall merits.

A REFINED DEFINITION OF ENGAGEMENT

In order to establish a more effective framework for dealing with unsavory regimes, I propose that we define engagement as the attempt to influence the political behavior of a target state through the comprehensive establishment and enhancement of contacts with that state across multiple issue-areas (i.e. diplomatic, military, economic, cultural). The following is a brief list of the specific forms that such contacts might include:

DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS

Extension of diplomatic recognition; normalization of diplomatic relations

Promotion of target-state membership in international institutions and regimes

Summit meetings and other visits by the head of state and other senior government officials of sender state to target state and vice-versa

MILITARY CONTACTS

Visits of senior military officials of the sender state to the target state and vice-versa

Arms transfers

Military aid and cooperation

Military exchange and training programs

Confidence and security-building measures

Intelligence sharing

ECONOMIC CONTACTS

Trade agreements and promotion

Foreign economic and humanitarian aid in the form of loans and/or grants

CULTURAL CONTACTS

Cultural treaties

Inauguration of travel and tourism links

Sport, artistic and academic exchanges (n25)

Engagement is an iterated process in which the sender and target state develop a relationship of increasing interdependence, culminating in the endpoint of "normalized relations" characterized by a high level of interactions across multiple domains. Engagement is a quintessential exchange relationship: the target state wants the prestige and material resources that would accrue to it from increased contacts with the sender state, while the sender state seeks to modify the domestic and/or foreign policy behavior of the target state. This deductive logic could adopt a number of different forms or strategies when deployed in practice.(n26) For instance, individual contacts can be established by the sender state at either a low or a high level of conditionality.(n27) Additionally, the sender state can achieve its objectives using engagement through any one of the following causal processes: by directly modifying the behavior of the target regime; by manipulating or reinforcing the target states' domestic balance of political power between competing factions that advocate divergent policies; or by shifting preferences at the grassroots level in the hope that this will precipitate political change from below within the target state.

This definition implies that three necessary conditions must hold for engagement to constitute an effective foreign policy instrument. First, the overall magnitude of contacts between the sender and target states must initially be low. If two states are already bound by dense contacts in multiple domains (i.e., are already in a highly interdependent relationship), engagement loses its impact as an effective policy tool. Hence, one could not reasonably invoke the possibility of the US engaging Canada or Japan in order to effect a change in either country's political behavior. Second, the material or prestige needs of the target state must be significant, as engagement derives its power from the promise that it can fulfill those needs. The greater the needs of the target state, the more amenable to engagement it is likely to be. For example, North Korea's receptivity to engagement by the US dramatically increased in the wake of the demise of its chief patron, the Soviet Union, and the near-total collapse of its national economy.(n28)

Third, the target state must perceive the engager and the international order it represents as a potential source of the material or prestige resources it desires. This means that autarkic, revolutionary and unlimited regimes which eschew the norms and institutions of the prevailing order, such as Stalin's Soviet Union or Hitler's Germany, will not be seduced by the potential benefits of engagement.

This reformulated conceptualization avoids the pitfalls of prevailing scholarly conceptions of engagement. It considers the policy as a set of means rather than ends, does not delimit the types of states that can either engage or be engaged, explicitly encompasses contacts in multiple issue-areas, allows for the existence of multiple objectives in any given instance of engagement and, as will be shown below, permits the elucidation of multiple types of positive sanctions.

#### Violation - the plan is appeasement

Times-Dispatch Staff 12

(Jan 22, “Cuba: Patsies,” <http://www.timesdispatch.com/news/cuba-patsies/article_5755996d-246f-5ca4-ada5-14b567a56603.html>, jkim)

The Obama administration's appeasement of the Castro regime in Cuba was meant to improve conditions there. Last January the White House eased travel restrictions. Near the end of the year it opened the door to a prisoner swap to exchange Bill Gross, an American falsely accused of spying, for Rene Gonzalez — who helped Cuba shoot down two civilian planes on a humanitarian mission in 1996.

Along the way the administration also offered to remove Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism, and to cut back efforts at promoting democracy in the island gulag, among other things.

#### Voting Issue –

#### Limits – their definition of engagement opens the floodgates for all affs that unilaterally act – destroys indepth education and clash

#### Ground – they will spike out of our disads that have engagement links – destroys predictability and fairness

## ptx

#### Obama’s pressuring the GOP with a strong display of Presidential strength and staying on message – the GOP will blink

**Dovere, 10/1/13** (Edward, Politico, “Government shutdown: President Obama holds the line”

<http://www.politico.com/story/2013/10/government-shutdown-president-obama-holds-the-line-97646.html?hp=f3>)

President Barack Obama started September in ………………………………. “They don’t suddenly start going the other way as people rethink this.”

#### Plan drains PC – clout and raw political power

Martinez 13 – Political Science and History major, Deputy Supervisor, Councilman (Tony, “United States Cuba Relations – Why US Cuba Policy Does Not Change: Asymmetrical Absurdity”, US Cuba Politics, <http://www.uscubapolitics.com/2013/05/united-states-cuba-relations-why-us.html>, May 14, 2013)//PN

It’s the perennial chant, “when is U.S. ………………………………Meet the consequences of distorted politics.

#### Taking Obama off message undermines the pressure strategy

**Milbank, 9/27/13** – Washington Post Opinion Writer (Dana, “Obama should pivot to Dubya’s playbook” Washington Post, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/dana-milbank-obama-should-try-pivoting-to-george-bushs-playbook/2013/09/27/c72469f0-278a-11e3-ad0d-b7c8d2a594b9_story.html>)

If President Obama can stick to his guns, ………………………………opponents and demoralize his supporters.

#### Economic collapse

**Davidson, 9/10/13** – co-founder of NPR’s Planet Money (Adam, “Our Debt to Society” New York Times, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/15/magazine/our-debt-to-society.html?pagewanted=all>)

If the debt ceiling isn’t lifted again ………………………………The U.S. economy would collapse far worse than anything we’ve seen in the past several years.

#### Nuclear war

**Friedberg and Schoenfeld 8**

[Aaron, Prof. Politics. And IR @ Princeton’s Woodrow Wilson School and Visiting Scholar @ Witherspoon Institute, and Gabriel, Senior Editor of Commentary and Wall Street Journal, “The Dangers of a Diminished America”, 10-28, <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB122455074012352571.html>]

Then there are the dolorous ……………………………… travails with external adventures.

## Appeasement da

**Removal from the terror list appeases the regime – increases trade and travel cash flows – legitimizes the regime**

http://jasonpoblete.com/2011/02/25/u-s-cuba-law-cherry-picking-makes-for-bad-pie/

At Brookings last week, a panel of experts who ………………………………that need to be made.

**Cuba spins that concession – damages US cred and turns the advantage**

Metzker 6-13 (Jared Metzker, “Pressure Building for U.S. to Remove Cuba from ‘Terror Sponsor’ List,” IPS, 6-13-13, http://www.ipsnews.net/2013/06/pressure-building-for-u-s-to-remove-cuba-from-terror-sponsor-list/)//RDa

Politics as usual Both Muse and Bilbao ……………………………… “Just scrap the list.”

**US cred ensures a smooth post-hegemonic transition – multiple hotspots**

Etzioni 11 (Amitai Etzioni, Senior Advisor to the Carter administration, University Professor and Director of the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies @ George Washington University, President Emeritus of the American Sociological Association, “The Coming Test of U.S. Credibility,” March-April 2011, GWU, http://icps.gwu.edu/files/2011/03/credibility.pdf)//RDa

The Next Test As I will show shortly, in ………………………………responsibilities and live up to its commitments overseas.

## PIC

#### The United States federal government should remove its sanctions, controls over commercial exports, and prohibitions of economic assistance against the Republic of Cuba through removing the Republic of Cuba from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list.

#### Cuba is a legitimate security threat: depriving the Castro regime of U.S. weapons manufacturing capacity addresses these concerns

Wilson (Writer at the Heritage Foundation) 92, Michael G. "Hastening Castro's Downfall." *The Heritage Foundation*. N.p., 2 July 1992. Web. 18 July 2013. <http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/1992/07/bg904nbsp-hastening-castros-downfall>.

The embargo restricts U.S. exports to Cuba, Cuban exports to the U.S., travel by American citizens to Cuba, and American investment there. (For more information on the U.S. embargo against Cuba, see R. Richard Newcomb, "Cuba: The U.S. Economic Embargo," Treasury News, U.S. Department of the Treasury, May 5, 1992.)

The embargo has forced Castro to cut ……………………………… (Susan Benesch, "Cuba Warns of Risky Reactors," The Washington Times, May 6, 1992.)

## Memo cp

#### Text --- The Director of the Western Hemisphere affairs Bureau of the United States Department of State should issue and publish in the Federal Register a policy memorandum that relevant United States entities should  remove its sanctions, ban on arms-related sales, controls over commercial exports, and prohibitions of economic assistance against the Republic of Cuba through removing the Republic of Cuba from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list.

#### **Competes; policy statements do not make law --- they’re legally distinct from the plan because they’re only position-taking**

Koch 5 (Charles H. Jr., Professor of Law – William and Mary School of Law, “Policymaking by the Administrative Judiciary”, Alabama Law Review, Spring, 56 Ala. L. Rev. 693, Lexis)

n110 E.g., Consol Edison Co of New York v. FERC, 315 F.3d 316, 323 (D.C. Cir 2003)

"Policy statements" differ from substantive rules ………………………………on neither the public, nor the agency

## Framework

#### All lives infinitely valuable—only ethical option is maximizing number saved

Cummisky, 96(David, professor of philosophy at Bates, Kantian Consequentialism, p. 131)

Finally, even if one grants that saving two ………………………………saved, the better.

#### Consequentialism key to ethical policymaking

Nikolas Gvosdev, ‘5 (Nikolas, Exec Editor of The National Interest, The Value(s) of Realism, SAIS Review 25.1, Muse)
As the name implies, realists focus on promoting policies ……………………………… **condemned on moral grounds.**

#### Large impacts should always outweigh small ones—their argument is an example of illogical scope neglect

**YUDKOWSKY 2006** (Eliezer, Singularity Institute for Artificial Intelligence, “Cognitive biases potentially affecting judgment of global risks,” forthcoming in *Global Catastrophic Risks*, August 31)

Three groups of subjects considered ………………………………several orders of magnitude to detect the difference experimentally.

## Case

#### Don’t solve – Doesn’t take other countries off the list

#### A violent war on terror is the only way to solve—nonviolent solutions empirically fail

Hanson 10—Senior Fellow, Hoover. Former visiting prof, classics, Stanford. PhD in classics, Stanford (Victor Davis, The Tragic Truth of War, 19 February 2010, http://www.victorhanson.com/articles/hanson021910.html)

Victory has usually been defined throughout the ages as ………………………………, always has, and tragically always will — until the nature of man himself changes.

#### The aff got it wrong – ending the war in failure won’t cause a shift to new narratives of national security – in fact, it entrenches current discourses by putting politicians on the defensive – that turns case and leads to the continuation of the conservative, realist logic that justified the war in the first place

**Krebs, 11** – Ronald R., associate professor of political science at the University of Minnesota (“Military Conflict and the Politics of Narrative: The Rise and Fall of the Cold War Consensus,” pp. 1-2, 3/7/11, http://blog.lib.umn.edu/gpa/globalnotes/Krebs,%20MIRC%202011\_final.pdf)**Red**

When it comes to many political phenomena, ………………………………dominant narrative, but rather the collapse of consensus.

#### Turn – solve focus on terrorism takes out solvency.

Chung 13(Jibum, director of the Office of Disaster Management Research at the Korean Institute of Public Administration, May 2013, “Counter-Terrorism and Emergency Management: Keeping a Proper Balance,” http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2013/05/07-counter-terrorism-emergency-management-chung)//DR. H

Counter-terrorism strategies and tactics are rightly in ………………………………in greater risk to the population.

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## T

####  “Engagement” requires contact and dialogue

Lederach 12 – John Paul Lederach, Professor of International Peacebuilding at the University of Notre Dame and Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Colorado, “From Isolation to Engagement: Strategies for Countering Violent Extremism”, Peace Policy, 1-25, http://peacepolicy.nd.edu/2012/01/25/from-isolation-to-engagement-strategies-for-countering-violent-extremism/

The U.S. government’s list of “Foreign Terrorist Organizations” is a central part of a counter-terrorism strategy based on the isolation of individuals and groups who espouse violence defined as terrorism. This strategy makes it illegal to provide material support to those individuals and groups, which increasingly is interpreted to prohibit any contact or consultation with groups on the list.

Peacebuilding, on the …………………………….. addressing them through a range of nonviolent change strategies.

#### Defining “engagement” as any positive action ruins limits, precision, and topic education

Resnick 1 – Dr. Evan Resnick, Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yeshiva University, “Defining Engagement”, Journal of International Affairs, Spring, 54(2), Ebsco

While the term "engagement" enjoys great ……………………………..deployed are virtually identical in both cases.

#### Economic engagement is distinct from diplomatic engagement

Derrick 98 (Robert, Lieutenant Colonel US Army, “ENGAGEMENT: THE NATIONS PREMIER GRAND STRATEGY, WHO'S IN CHARGE?,” 1998, <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA342695>)

Economic engagement covers a wide range of ……………………………..to stay engaged.

Military Diplomatic Economic

CJCS Exercises State Recognition Agcy for Intl Devi

Depl for Trng (DFT) Presidential Visits Econ Spt Fund (ESF)

Intl Mil Ed & Tr (IMET) Demarshe Fgn Mil Sales (FMS)

Counterdrug Spt (CD) Treaties & Health Aid

Mobile Tr Teams (MTT) Agreements

#### Limits key in the context of engagement – meaning is inherently unclear

Resnick 1 (Evan, Assistant Professor and coordinator of the United States Programme at RSIS, “Defining Engagement,” Journal of International Affairs, 0022197X, Spring2001, Vol. 54, Issue 2, <http://web.ebscohost.com.turing.library.northwestern.edu/ehost/detail?sid=1b56e6b4-ade2-4052-9114-7d107fdbd019%40sessionmgr12&vid=2&hid=24&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWhvc3QtbGl2ZQ%3d%3d#db=mth&AN=4437301>)

A second problem associated with ……………………………..by distinguishing among them and comparing them as separate policies.

#### Appeasement alone isn’t engagement --- topical plans must attempt ongoing socialization

Borer 4 – Douglas A. Borer, Professor of Defense Analysis at the Naval Postgraduate School, “Problems of Economic Statecraft: Rethinking Engagement”, http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/army-usawc/strategy2004/12borer.pdf

Bridging the Gap in Theory and Practice: Inverse Engagement

The policy of engagement refers to the use of non-coercive means, or ……………………………..the aggressor to demand more.22

#### 2. Even if they’re economic engagement, they’re not an increase

Buckley et al, 06 **-** attorney (Jeremiah, Amicus Curiae Brief, Safeco Ins. Co. of America et al v. Charles Burr et al,

http://supreme.lp.findlaw.com/supreme\_court/briefs/06-84/06-84.mer.ami.mica.pdf)

First, the court said that the ordinary meaning of the word “increase” is “to make something greater,” which it believed should not “be limited to cases in which a company raises the rate that an individual has previously been charged.” 435 F.3d at 1091. Yet the definition offered by the Ninth Circuit compels ……………………………..Winn, 542 U.S. 88, 101 (2004) (“a phrase gathers meaning from the words around it”) (citation omitted).

#### Allowing all positive incentives is too broad --- it makes half of foreign policy topical and undermines nuanced analysis and policy comparison

Resnick 1 – Dr. Evan Resnick, Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yeshiva University, “Defining Engagement”, Journal of International Affairs, Spring, 54(2), Ebsco

DEFINING ENGAGEMENT TOO BROADLY

A second problem associated with various scholarly ……………………………..by distinguishing among them and comparing them as separate policies.

## CP

**CP results in the aff because the practical effect of the CP is perceived as the plan- that’s Hunnicut**

\*State Department will comply - shaping the memo into practically binding law

Anthony 92 (Robert A., Foundation Professor of Law – George Mason University School of Law, “Interpretive Rules, Policy Statements, Guidances, Manuals, And The Like - Should Federal Agencies Use Them To Bind The Public?”, Duke Law Journal, June, 41 Duke L.J. 1311, Lexis)

General knowledge of normal bureaucratic behavior ……………………………..with the effect of binding private parties. n314

\*No one will see the difference. The real world consequence is identical.

Boer 99 (Tom J., Attorney – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and JD – George Washington University Law School, “Review Of Interpretive Rules And Policy Statements Under Judicial Review Provisions Such As Rcra Section 7006(A)(1)”, Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review, Spring, 26 B.C. Envtl. Aff. L. Rev. 519, Lexis)

n43 See, e.g., Asimow, supra note 19, at 383-84.

Although the theoretical difference ……………………………..world consequences are usually identical.

CP avoids politics --- but binding agency action links

below congressional radar,

circumvents notification requirements

and interest group lobbying,

solidifies gains before opposition kicks in

and even if it triggers the link wouldn’t be until AFTER our DA

Raso 10 (Connor R., JD – Yale Law School and Ph.D. in Political Science – Stanford University, “Strategic or Sincere? Analyzing Agency Use of Guidance Documents”, The Yale Law Journal, January, 119 Yale L.J. 782, Lexis)

 Congressional and Presidential Preferences

Guidance documents generally ……………………………..are likely to intervene against the agency.

The distinction’s clear and highly relevant

Koch 5 (Charles H. Jr., Professor of Law – William and Mary School of Law, “Policymaking by the Administrative Judiciary”, Alabama Law Review, Spring, 56 Ala. L. Rev. 693, Lexis)

Such policy pronouncements are ……………………………..unless a deviation can be justified. 112

Memos aren’t law. “Practical effect” is irrelevant from a legal standpoint- and severs immediacy

Hunnicutt 99 (James, JD – Boston College Law School, “Another Reason to Reform the Federal Regulatory System: Agencies' Treating Nonlegislative Rules as Binding Law”, Boston College Law Review, December, 41 B.C. L. Rev 153, Lexis)

1. Factors Distinguishing Nonlegislative from Legislative Rules

To distinguish whether a rule is nonlegislative or legislative……………………………..have practical legal effects. n116

The plan and topic require a mandated increase

HEFC 4 (Higher Education Funding Council, http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/jt200304/jtselect/jtchar/167/167we98.htm# n43)

9.1 The Draft Bill creates an obligation on the …………………………….. considered to be ever-increasing.

“Substantial” requires legal effect

Words and Phrases 64 (40W&P 759)

The words “outward, open, actual, visible, ……………………………..undivided; sole; opposed to inclusive.

Severs especially strong “normal means” - the plan uses Congress and the perm doesn’t shield unless it severs

Melia 5 (George, Institute for Diplomacy – Georgetown University, “The Democracy Bureaucracy”,http://www.princeton.edu/~ppns/papers/democracy\_bureaucracy.pdf)

One of the leading figures in the …………………………….., but was consistently resisted by the Department.” 21

The plan’s language means it must be Congress -

It says “Federal Government” - which means all branches

Cunningham 97 (Representative, H.R. 123 Jan 7th – “Bill Emerson English Language Empowerment Act of 1997,” 105th Congress, 1st Session, http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/linguistics/people/grads/macswan/hr123.htm)

`Sec. 163. Official Federal Government ……………………………..orally with another person in a language other than English

This specifically includes Congress

U.S. Code 11 (Title 38, Part III, Chapter 43, Subchapter I, § 4303, “Definitions,” http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/us

code38/usc\_sec\_38\_00004303000-.html)

(6) The term "…………………………….., and the judicial branch of the United States.

This isn’t nit-picking - it’s the only grammatical interpretation of the plan

Hurford 94

Linguistics Professor at Edinburgh, 94 (James R., General Linguistics Professor at the University of Edinburgh, Grammar: A Student’s Guide, “Singular”, p. 224)

Explanation A singular noun or pronoun in ……………………………..as in The United States is ready to defend its vital interests.

#### “Should” is mandatory

Nieto 9 – Judge Henry Nieto, Colorado Court of Appeals, 8-20-2009 People v. Munoz, 240 P.3d 311 (Colo. Ct. App. 2009)

"Should" is "used . . . to express duty, ……………………………..of parents' federal tax exemption to be mandatory).

## Appeasement da

**Plan appeases Cuba – big concession**

Carribean360 2-26 (Carribean360, “No ease for Cuba from US state sponsor of terrorism list,” 2-26-13, http://www.caribbean360.com/index.php/news/670101.html#axzz2Yg3hayo1)//RDa

The United States has denied reports that it ……………………………..because Cuba trained and armed guerrilla movements from most Latin American nations in the 1960s and 1970s

**Plan cedes dip cred to Cuba**

Claver-Carone 4-2 (Mauricio Claver-Carone, former attorney-advisor with the U.S. Treasury Department and director of the U.S.-Cuba Democracy PAC, “Cuba Sees an Opening”, The American, 4-2-13, [http://www.american.com/archive/2013/april/cuba-should-remain-designated-as-a-state-sponsor-of-terrorism)//RDa](http://www.american.com/archive/2013/april/cuba-should-remain-designated-as-a-state-sponsor-of-terrorism%29//RDa)

The State Department is reportedly considering dropping Cuba’s ……………………………... Cuba must earn its removal from this list. Clearly it has not done so, and, as long as the Castro brothers retain their absolute control over the island, nor is it likely to do so.

## Case

#### Here is some evidence – Ending the war can’t solve – politicians’ positions are too entrenched for a radical reconsideration of dominant narratives, and attempts to do so will be deemed irresponsible

**Krebs, 11** – Ronald R., associate professor of political science at the University of Minnesota (“Military Conflict and the Politics of Narrative: The Rise and Fall of the Cold War Consensus,” pp. 8-9, 3/7/11, http://blog.lib.umn.edu/gpa/globalnotes/Krebs,%20MIRC%202011\_final.pdf)**Red**

**Once the scale of the failure becomes fully** ……………………………..**live in a world that is always already narrated,** in which most of us most of the time are readers and speakers, not writers.

# 1nr

**Systemic threats do not outweigh extinction—the availability heuristic causes us to underestimate both magnitude and probability**

**YUDKOWSKY 2006** (Eliezer, Singularity Institute for Artificial Intelligence, “Cognitive biases potentially affecting judgment of global risks,” forthcoming in *Global Catastrophic Risks*, August 31)

A general principle underlying the heuristics-and-biases program is that human beings use methods of thought - heuristics - which quickly return good approximate answers in many cases; but which also give rise to systematic errors called biases. An example of a heuristic is to judge the frequency or probability of an event by its availability, the ease with which examples of the event come to mind. R appears in the third-letter position of more English words than in the first-letter position, yet it is much easier to recall words that begin with "R" than words whose third letter is "R". Thus, a majority of respondents guess that words beginning with "R" are more frequent, when the reverse is the case. (Tversky and Kahneman 1973.) Biases implicit in the availability heuristic affect estimates of risk. A pioneering study by Lichtenstein et. al. (1978) examined absolute and relative probability judgments of risk. People know in general terms which risks cause large numbers of deaths and which cause few deaths. However, asked to quantify risks more precisely, people severely overestimate the frequency of rare causes of death, and severely underestimate the frequency of common causes of death. Other repeated errors were also apparent: Accidents were judged to cause as many deaths as disease. (Diseases cause about 16 times as many deaths as accidents.) Homicide was incorrectly judged a more frequent cause of death than diabetes, or stomach cancer. A followup study by Combs and Slovic (1979) tallied reporting of deaths in two newspapers, and found that errors in probability judgments correlated strongly (.85 and .89) with selective reporting in newspapers. People refuse to buy flood insurance even when it is heavily subsidized and priced far below an actuarially fair value. Kunreuther et. al. (1993) suggests underreaction to threats of flooding may arise from "the inability of individuals to conceptualize floods that have never occurred... Men on flood plains appear to be very much prisoners of their experience... Recently experienced floods appear to set an upward bound to the size of loss with which managers believe they ought to be concerned." Burton et. al. (1978) report that when dams and levees are built, they reduce the frequency of floods, and thus apparently create a false sense of security, leading to reduced precautions. While building dams decreases the frequency of floods, damage per flood is so much greater afterward that the average yearly damage increases. It seems that people do not extrapolate from experienced small hazards to a possibility of large risks; rather, the past experience of small hazards sets a perceived upper bound on risks. A society well-protected against minor hazards will take no action against major risks (building on flood plains once the regular minor floods are eliminated). A society subject to regular minor hazards will treat those minor hazards as an upper bound on the size of the risks (guarding against regular minor floods but not occasional major floods). Risks of human extinction may tend to be underestimated since, obviously, humanity has never yet encountered an extinction event.2

**Reinvigoration in preventive policies is critical to overcome crises – predictive models key**

**Kurasawa, 2004** – Associate Professor of Sociology at York University (Fuyuki, “Cautionary Tales: The Global Culture of Prevention and the Work of Foresight”, Constellations Volume 11, Issue 4, December 2004) //BZ

In the previous section, I described how the capacity to produce, disseminate, and receive warning signals regarding disasters on the world stage has developed in global civil society. Yet the fact remains that audiences may let a recklessness or insouciance toward the future prevail, instead of listening to and acting upon such warnings. There is no doubt that the short-sightedness and presentism are strong dynamics in contemporary society, which is enveloped by a “temporal myopia” that encourages most individuals to live in a state of chronological self-referentiality 22 whereby they screen out anything that is not of the moment. The commercial media, advertising, and entertainment industries are major contributors to this 23 “tyranny of real time” that feeds a societal addiction to the ‘live’ and the immediate while eroding the principle of farsightedness. The infamous quip attributed to Madame de Pompadour, ‘apres nous, le deluge,’ perfectly captures a sense of utter callousness about the future that represents one of presentism’s most acute manifestations. Two closely related notions underlie it: the belief that we should only concern ourselves with whether our actions, or lack thereof, have deleterious consequences visible to us in the short- to medium-term (temporally limited responsibility); and sheer indifference toward the plight of those who will come after us (generational self-centeredness). Substantively, the two are not much different because they shift the costs and risks of present-day decisions onto our descendants. “The crisis of the future is a measure of the deficiency of our societies, incapable as they are of assessing what is involved in relationships with others,” Binde writes. “This temporal myopia brings into play the same processes of denial of others as social shortsightedness. The absence of solidarity in time between generations merely reproduces selfishness 24 in space within the same generation. Thus, to the NIMBY (‘not-in-my-back- yard’) politics of the last few decades can be added the ‘not-in-my-lifetime’ or ‘not-to-my-children’ lines of reasoning. For members of dominant groups in the North Atlantic region, disasters are something for others to worry about - that is, those who are socio-economically marginal, or geographically and temporally distant. The variations on these themes are numerous. One is the oft-stated belief that prevention is a luxury that we can scarcely afford, or even an unwarranted conceit. Accordingly, by minimizing the urgency or gravity of potential threats, procrastination appears legitimate. Why squander time, energy, and resources to anticipate and thwart what are, after all, only hypothetical dangers? Why act today when, in any case, others will do so in the future? Why not limit ourselves to reacting to cataclysms if and when they occur? A ‘bad faith’ version of this argument goes even further by seeking to discredit, reject, or deny evidence pointing to upcoming catastrophes. Here, we enter into the domain of deliberate negligence and “culpable ignorance,”25 as manifest in the apathy of US Republican administrations toward climate change or the Clinton White House’s disen- genuous and belated responses to the genocides in ex-Yugoslavia and Rwanda. At another level, instrumental-strategic forms of thought and action, so pervasive in modern societies because institutionally entrenched in the state and the market, are rarely compatible with the demands of farsightedness. The calculation of the most technically efficient means to attain a particular bureaucratic or corporate objective, and the subsequent relentless pursuit of it, intrinsically exclude broader questions of long-term prospects or negative side-effects. What matters is the maximization of profits or national self-interest with the least effort, and as rapidly as possible. Growing risks and perils are transferred to future generations through a series of trade-offs: economic growth versus environmental protection, innovation versus safety, instant gratification versus future well-being. What can be done in the face of short-sightedness? Cosmopolitanism provides some of the clues to an answer, thanks to its formulation of a universal duty of care for humankind that transcends all geographical and socio-cultural borders. I want to expand the notion of cosmopolitan universalism in a temporal direction, so that it can become applicable to future generations and thereby nourish a vibrant culture of prevention. Consequently, we need to begin thinking about a farsighted cosmopolitanism, a chrono-cosmopolitics that takes seriously a sense of “intergenerational solidarity” toward human beings who will live in our wake as much as those living amidst us today.26 In the previous section, I described how the capacity to produce, disseminate, and receive warning signals regarding disasters on the world stage has developed in global civil society. Yet the fact remains that audiences may let a recklessness or insouciance toward the future prevail, instead of listening to and acting upon such warnings. There is no doubt that the short-sightedness and presentism are strong dynamics in contemporary society, which is enveloped by a “temporal myopia” that encourages most individuals to live in a state of chronological self-referentiality

22 whereby they screen out anything that is not of the moment. The commercial media, advertising, and entertainment industries are major contributors to this 23 “tyranny of real time” that feeds a societal addiction to the ‘live’ and the immediate while eroding the principle of farsightedness. The infamous quip attributed to Madame de Pompadour, ‘apres nous, le deluge,’ perfectly captures a sense of utter callousness about the future that represents one of presentism’s most acute manifestations. Two closely related notions underlie it: the belief that we should only concern ourselves with whether our actions, or lack thereof, have deleterious consequences visible to us in the short- to medium-term (temporally limited responsibility); and sheer indifference toward the plight of those who will come after us (generational self-centeredness). Substantively, the two are not much different because they shift the costs and risks of present-day decisions onto our descendants. “The crisis of the future is a measure of the deficiency of our societies, incapable as they are of assessing what is involved in relationships with others,” Binde writes. “This temporal myopia brings into play the same processes of denial of others as social shortsightedness. The absence of solidarity in time between generations merely reproduces selfishness 24 in space within the same generation. Thus, to the NIMBY (‘not-in-my-back- yard’) politics of the last few decades can be added the ‘not-in-my-lifetime’ or ‘not-to-my-children’ lines of reasoning. For members of dominant groups in the North Atlantic region, disasters are something for others to worry about - that is, those who are socio-economically marginal, or geographically and temporally distant. The variations on these themes are numerous. One is the oft-stated belief that prevention is a luxury that we can scarcely afford, or even an unwarranted conceit. Accordingly, by minimizing the urgency or gravity of potential threats, procrastination appears legitimate. Why squander time, energy, and resources to anticipate and thwart what are, after all, only hypothetical dangers? Why act today when, in any case, others will do so in the future? Why not limit ourselves to reacting to cataclysms if and when they occur? A ‘bad faith’ version of this argument goes even further by seeking to discredit, reject, or deny evidence pointing to upcoming catastrophes. Here, we enter into the domain of **deliberate negligence and “culpable ignorance**,”25 as manifest in the apathy of US Republican administrations toward climate change or the Clinton White House’s disen- genuous and belated responses to the genocides in ex-Yugoslavia and Rwanda. At another level, instrumental-strategic forms of thought and action, so pervasive in modern societies because institutionally entrenched in the state and the market, are rarely compatible with the demands of farsightedness. The calculation of the most technically efficient means to attain a particular bureaucratic or corporate objective, and the subsequent relentless pursuit of it, intrinsically exclude broader questions of long-term prospects or negative side-effects. What matters is the maximization of profits or national self-interest with the least effort, and as rapidly as possible. Growing risks and perils are transferred to future generations through a series of trade-offs: economic growth versus environmental protection, innovation versus safety, instant gratification versus future well-being. What can be done in the face of short-sightedness? Cosmopolitanism provides some of the clues to an answer, thanks to its formulation of a universal duty of care for humankind that transcends all geographical and socio-cultural borders. I want to expand the notion of cosmopolitan universalism in a temporal direction, so that it can become applicable to future generations and thereby nourish a vibrant culture of prevention. Consequently, we need to begin thinking about a farsighted cosmopolitanism, a chrono-cosmopolitics that takes seriously a sense of “intergenerational solidarity” toward human beings who will live in our wake as much as those living amidst us today.26

**Policymakers will inevitably default to linear predictions, because they are afraid of the possibility of a crisis**

### will pass 2nc

#### Will pass – Obama goal-setting, Republican political pressure

**Kaplan 10/11** [Oct 11, 2013, “Debt ceiling, government shutdown talks finally begin: Is the endgame near?,” <http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-250_162-57607019/debt-ceiling-government-shutdown-talks-finally-begin-is-the-endgame-near/>]

"After a discussion about potential paths forward, …………………………………………. for the country, echoing other recent polls.

#### Will pass – momentum, Republican consensus, Dem concessions

**Kaplan 10/11** [Oct 11, 2013, “Debt ceiling, government shutdown talks finally begin: Is the endgame near?,” <http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-250_162-57607019/debt-ceiling-government-shutdown-talks-finally-begin-is-the-endgame-near/>]

They need Democrats to give them ………………………………………, "For the first time there seems to be some real movement."

#### Negotiations are serious and will be successful – Wall Street and political pressure

**O’Brien and Dunn 10/11** [Michael and Carrie, NBC News, 10/11/2013, “Hopes of ending shutdown spike in Washington,” <http://nbcpolitics.nbcnews.com/_news/2013/10/11/20905319-hopes-of-ending-shutdown-spike-in-washington?lite>]

As the federal government's shutdown ………………………………………recent work toward reaching an agreement.

### 2nc key to economy

#### 1nc Davidson says it marks a new financial era—the largest finance disaster in history—causes bond dump and devastating uncertainty.

#### Default wrecks overall confidence—even prioritization schemes would cause instant recession

**Krugman, 9/29/13** – Nobel Prize winning economist (Paul, “Rebels Without a Clue” New York Times,

<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/30/opinion/krugman-rebels-without-a-clue.html>

Still, a government shutdown looks benign ………………………………………, dwarfing the crisis set off by the failure of Lehman Brothers five years ago.

### 2nc xt

#### **Plan drains pc – perception – terror list**

Martinez 13 – Political Science and History major, Deputy Supervisor, Councilman (Tony, “United States Cuba Relations – Why US Cuba Policy Does Not Change: Asymmetrical Absurdity”, US Cuba Politics, <http://www.uscubapolitics.com/2013/05/united-states-cuba-relations-why-us.html>, May 14, 2013)//PN

There is also a perception problem. The ………………………………………political asymmetry. And if you disagree with them, all of sudden you’re labeled a communist too.

#### Plan drains PC – clout and raw political power

Martinez 13 – Political Science and History major, Deputy Supervisor, Councilman (Tony, “United States Cuba Relations – Why US Cuba Policy Does Not Change: Asymmetrical Absurdity”, US Cuba Politics, <http://www.uscubapolitics.com/2013/05/united-states-cuba-relations-why-us.html>, May 14, 2013)//PN

It’s the perennial chant, “when is ………………………………………consequences of distorted politics.

#### Milbank says this will work but staying on message and avoiding other agenda items is vital

**Hirsh concludes PC key**

Michael **Hirsch,** 2/7chief correspondent for National Journal. He also contributes to [2012 Decoded](http://decoded.nationaljournal.com/contributors/michael-hirsh). Hirsh previously served as the senior editor and national economics correspondent for Newsweek, based in its Washington bureau. He was also Newsweek’s Washington web editor and authored a weekly column for Newsweek.com, “The World from Washington.” Earlier on, he was Newsweek’s foreign editor, guiding its award-winning coverage of the September 11 attacks and the war on terror. He has done on-the-ground reporting in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other places around the world, and served as the Tokyo-based Asia Bureau Chief for Institutional Investor from 1992 to 1994. <http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207>

On Tuesday, in his State of the Union address, President Obama will do what every president ………………………………………that he knows it is already reaching on its own: If you, the Republicans, want to have any kind of a future in a vastly changed electoral map, you have no choice but to move. It’s your choice.

#### PC is key to rally public pressure against the GOP—it’s not inevitable

**Meet the Press, 9/15/13** (NBC News, lexis) **Woodward = Bob Woodward, investigative journalist.**

GREGORY: Well, we`ll see. But I want to bring up a ………………………………………It`s going to be a lot of work.

**Wins don’t spill over- bruising effort doesn’t generate capital- their author**

Michael Hirsch, Daily Beast, 1-19-2010 <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2010/01/19/the-politics-of-hubris.html>

There was nothing new about this, of course. It falls into the age-old annals of hubris………………………………………constituency in cyberspace (the latent "Obama Party").

#### Focus matters even if winners win

Hirsh, 13 --- Chief correspondent (2/7/2013, Michael, “There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital; The idea of political capital—or mandates, or momentum—is so poorly defined that presidents and pundits often get it wrong,” [http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207)](http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207%29))

THE REAL LIMITS ON POWER Presidents are ………………………………………. Health care was sucking all the oxygen out of the room, the aides said.