# 1nc

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#### “Engagement” requires increasing economic contacts.

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

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.

#### The plan is one-time appeasement — it doesn’t establish long-term economic contacts

#### Blurring the distinction between engagement and appeasement wrecks limits and precision — vote negative.

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

ENGAGEMENT VS. ISOLATION, APPEASEMENT VS. CONTAINMENT

The proposed definition of engagement helps clarify the distinctions between alternative foreign policy approaches that rely on positive sanctions and also makes understandable distinctions among some frequently mentioned alternative approaches that rely on negative sanctions. In current discussions on US foreign policy toward rogue states, and especially on US foreign policy toward China, engagement and containment are paired as antipodal policies. In fact, one recent scholarly article addressing US-P.R.C. relations decries the fact that "the media and many pundits have constructed US choices as limited to 'engagement' and 'containment.'"(n35) However, in light of the distinction I posit between engagement and appeasement, one could more intuitively construe containment to be the opposite of appeasement rather than engagement. Containment has been traditionally construed as the attempt to prevent the geopolitical expansion of a target state.(n36) If appeasement constitutes the cession of territory and/or spheres of influence to a target state, containment might more appropriately be considered the policy of preventing a target state from expanding its territorial scope and/or sphere of geopolitical influence. Thus, whereas a sender state can expand contacts across multiple issue areas with a target state while simultaneously deterring it from committing aggression and/or expanding its geopolitical influence by allying with its neighbors (engagement plus containment), it would be impossible for a sender state to cede territory and/or a sphere of influence to a target state while simultaneously preventing that same state from expanding its territory or sphere of geopolitical influence (appeasement plus containment).¶ The opposite of a policy of engagement would be one in which a state comprehensively diminishes and withdraws contacts across multiple issue areas with another state. Although such a policy would be considered a negative sanction, it does not attempt to do so through direct geopolitical means, as does a containment policy. One could label such a policy as disengagement or isolation.(n37) Thus, whereas a state can yield another state territory or an enlarged sphere of influence while simultaneously abrogating contacts with that state (appeasement plus disengagement), it is impossible for a state to expand and diminish contacts with another state across multiple issue-areas (engagement plus disengagement).¶ The distinctions drawn between engagement, appeasement, containment and isolation allow for a more focused and coherent discussion of some of the options available for dealing with rival states. For example, current US policy toward China can be depicted as engagement plus containment. Efforts in recent years to liberalize trade with China, integrate the P.R.C. into international institutions and regimes, facilitate numerous diplomatic visits and summit meetings, and conduct bilateral exchanges of senior military personnel and academics are representative of engagement. However, at the same time, the US has elected to contain rather than appease China by taking steps to prevent the P.R.C. from expanding its territory or sphere of influence in East Asia. Most important, the US has signaled that it would not stand aside if Beijing tries to absorb Taiwan by force. Toward this end, the US has continued to sell large quantities of arms to the Taiwanese government, and, in 1995 and 1996, it played high stakes gunboat diplomacy with China in the Taiwan Straits.(n38) In addition, the United States has retained its Cold War military alliances with both South Korea and Japan and has maintained a strong troop presence in both countries.(n39) The US has also expressed grave concern about "Chinese intrusions" into disputed island territories in the South China Sea.(n40) Taken together, these steps exemplify Columbia University Professor A. Doak Barnett's 1966 injunction to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that American policy toward China should constitute "containment but not isolation."(n41)¶ CONCLUSION¶ In matters of national security, establishing a clear definition of terms is a precondition for effective policymaking. Decisionmakers who invoke critical terms in an erratic, ad hoc fashion risk alienating their constituencies. They also risk exacerbating misperceptions and hostility among those the policies target. Scholars who commit the same error undercut their ability to conduct valuable empirical research. Hence, if scholars and policymakers fail rigorously to define "engagement," they undermine the ability to build an effective foreign policy.¶ The refined definition I propose as a substitute for existing descriptions of engagement is different in two important ways: First, it clarifies the menu of choices available for policymakers by allowing engagement to be distinguished from related approaches such as appeasement, containment and isolation. Second, it lays the groundwork for systematic and objective research on historical cases of engagement in order to discern the conditions under which it can be used effectively. Such research will, in turn, help policymakers acquire the information necessary to better manage the rogue states of the 21st century.

## 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 ………………………………….. start going the other way as people rethink this.”

#### The Cuba lobby will block the plan – it costs capital to get past it

**LeoGrande, 13 -** professor in the department of government at American University's School of Public Affairs in Washington, D.C.(William, “The Cuba Lobby” Foreign Policy, 4/11,

<http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2013/04/11/the_cuba_lobby_jay_z>

Today, U.S. relations with Latin America are suffering from …………………………………more than $3 million in the last five national elections.

#### 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, he will …………………………………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 this fall, …………………………………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 consequences of a …………………………………travails with external adventures.

## Ag da

#### Industrial ag is bypassing small farms now – that’s key to crop yields

Zumbrun ‘8 [Josh. Staffer for Forbes. “Getting Down With the Farm” 9/3/8. Forbes, ln//khirn]

The high-decibel message: Agriculture has …………………………………to the potential saviors of the global hungry.”

#### Access to the US export market causes global modeling of Cuban localized agriculture

Kost, 4– agricultural economist, Specialty Crops Branch, Economic Research. Service, US Department of Agriculture (William, “CUBAN AGRICULTURE: TO BE OR NOT TO BE ORGANIC?”

http://www.ascecuba.org/publications/proceedings/volume14/pdfs/kost.pdf)

In addition to the above European markets, the successful …………………………………where other production approaches are just not available.

#### Industrial ag key to prevent soil erosion – extinction

Avery, Director of & Senior Fellow @ Center for Global Food Issues, former agriculture analyst for the State Department, and former staff member of the President's National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, 95 (Dennis, SAVING THE PLANET WITH NO-TILL, HIGH-YIELD FARMING," before the Manitoba/North Dakota Zero Tillage Farmer's Association, January 24,

<http://www.mandakzerotill.org/books/proceedings/Proceedings%201995/highyield.html>)

The true long-term threat to human existence is soil erosion. …………………………………not plowed. and for the soil erosion not suffered.

## neolib

#### Lifting the embargo would force liberalization upon Cuba, destroy its domestic industries, and integrate it into the global neoliberal order.

**Gonzalez, law prof, 3** (Carmen, Assistant Professor, Seattle University School of Law, Tulane Environmental Law Journal, Vol. 16, p. 685, 2003, “Seasons of Resistance: Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security in Cuba”, <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=987944>, ZBurdette)

Notwithstanding these problems, the greatest challenge to the …………………………………and from the global trading system.

#### Neoliberalism causes war-exacerbates all the proximate causes.

**Staples, International Network on Disarmament and Globalization chair, 2000**

(Steven, “The relationship between globalization and militarism”, Social Justice, 27.4, proquest)

Economic inequality is growing; more conflict and civil ………………………………… them from the violent effects of globalization.

**Vote neg to interrogate neoliberal economic engagement with latin America from the starting point of knowledge production.**

**Walsh, Estudios Culturales Latinoamericanos de la Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, 2012**

(Catherine, “The Politics of Naming”, Cultural Studies, 26.1, Project Muse)

Cultural Studies, in our project, is constructed and understood as more ………………………………… only one of our options, and part of the politics of

## **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 economic blockade toward Cuba**

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

## **The case**

### 1nc – multilat fails

#### Multilateral efforts terminally fail - plan can't solve the system

Barma et al. 13

--only an aspiration not description of the status quo

--status quo attempts ultimately fail because dissolve when pressed with international issues

--security responsibilities have been relegated to small sub-national organizations

Naazneen Barma is an assistant professor of national-security affairs at the Naval Postgraduate School. Ely Ratner is a fellow at the Center for a New American Security. Steven Weber is a professor of political science and at the School of Information at the University of California, Berkeley, The National Interest, March/April 2013, "The Mythical Liberal Order", http://nationalinterest.org/article/the-mythical-liberal-order-8146

Not only have we seen this movie …………………………………powerful. They are truly distinct from the voices of an old era, and they approach the global system in a meaningfully different way.

#### Their form of multilateralism fails – structural reforms in global governance are required

--dependent on other states not just the us

--the problems with multilat the 1ac outlines equally apply to the countries they want to cooperate with – aff can’t resolve

--has to be promoted by civil society

**Langenhove, 11** – Luk Van, Director of the Comparative Regional Integration Studies Institute of the United Nations University (“Multilateralism 2.0: The transformation of international relations,” UN University, 5/31/11, http://unu.edu/publications/articles/multilateralism-2-0-the-transformation-of-international-relations.html)Red

Two major developments are currently transforming the multilateral system. The …………………………………become a more secure place to live in.

#### Pursuing multilateral solutions is a band-aid that prevents reform—letting it fail forces a shift to effective governance

--Libya = empricial failure

--allow consequences to occur -> political support for effective global governance

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**Rothkopf, 12** – David, CEO and editor at large of Foreign Policy (“For Multilateralism, Is This the Dark Moment Before the Dawn?,” Foreign Policy, 6/18/12, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/06/18/for\_multilateralism\_is\_this\_the\_dark\_moment\_before\_the\_dawn?page=0,1)Red

RIO DE JANEIRO – Remember when "leading from behind" was an insult? Right now, it …………………………………among their successors than they did when they actually seemed to care about such issues earlier in their careers.

### 1nc – brazil defense

#### Brazil won’t proliferate - Regional integration and lack of motivation

Lavoy & Walker ‘6

Dr. Peter Lavoy, Director and Senior Lecturer in National Security Affairs at the Center for Contemporary Conflict, and Robin Walker, Research Associate in National Security Affairs at the CCC, 7-29-2006, <http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/events/recent/NuclearWeaponsProliferation2016Jul06_rpt.asp>

Both Argentina and Brazil have taken nuclear weapons …………………………………order to earn reciprocity in other matters.

#### No Brazil prolif

Lavoy & Walker ‘6

Dr. Peter Lavoy, Director and Senior Lecturer in National Security Affairs at the Center for Contemporary Conflict, and Robin Walker, Research Associate in National Security Affairs at the CCC, 7-29-2006, <http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/events/recent/NuclearWeaponsProliferation2016Jul06_rpt.asp>

Several factors were crucial in Brazil’s reversal. …………………………………attainment of dangerous capabilities.

# 2nc

## Ag Da

#### Defer negative unless its 100 percent extinction – we could recover

Sanders, Matheny, and Cirkovic, 8 [Anders Sandberg, is a James Martin Research Fellow at the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University. PhD in computational neuroscience @ Stockholm University Jason G. Matheny is a PhD candidate in Health Policy and Management at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. and Milan M. Ćirković senior research associate at the ………………………………… these risks also improve global security against a range of lesser catastrophes, and thus deserve support regardless of how much one worries about extinction.

#### Billions starve without modern agriculture—your model fails

**Borlaug**, Nobel Peace Prize Winner and Distinguished Professor of Science at Texas A&M, **and Carter**, Nobel Peace Prize Winner and former President of the United States of America, 9/14/**2005**

(Norman and Jimmy, “Food for Thought,” Wall Street Journal, http://www.agbioworld.org/biotech-info/topics/borlaug/WSJ-2005-Foodthought.html)

The past 50 years have been the most …………………………………innocents who could have been spared such a tragedy.

#### High yields key to democracy and free trade

**Avery**, director of the Center for Global Food Issues at the Hudson Institute, 5/21/**2000**

(Dennis, “Leading a 21st Century Global Triumph for the Environment,” Commencement Address, University of California, Berkeley, College of Natural Resources, http://www.cgfi.org/2000/05/21/dennis-averys-uc-berkeley-commencement-address/)

Thanks to technology, trade and democracy…………………………………, and paper pulp.

#### (b) Democracy solves extinction

**Diamond**, Hoover Institution senior fellow, December **1995**

(Larry, co-editor of the Journal of Democracy, A Report to the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, “Promoting Democracy in the 1990s: Actors and Instruments, Issues and Imperatives,” <http://wwics.si.edu/subsites/ccpdc/pubs/di/1.htm>)

OTHER THREATS This hardly exhausts the lists of threats to our security and well-being in the coming years and decades. In the former Yugoslavia nationalist aggression tears at the stability of Europe and could easily spread. The flow of illegal drugs intensifies through increasingly powerful international crime syndicates that have made common cause with authoritarian regimes and have utterly corrupted the institutions of tenuous, …………………………………international security and prosperity can be built.

#### (c) Free trade prevents nuclear winter

Copley News Service, December 1, 1999, “Commentary”

For decades, many children in America and other countries …………………………………shouldn’t be protesting world trade. They should be celebrating it.

#### New technology ensures yields will expand

#### RedOrbit 10 [3/17/10, " Creating a Multifunctional Agricultural System "] //khirn

The emergence of biofuels into agricultural …………………………………at the University of Minnesota.

#### American ag is expanding crop yields globally – they’ll meet global demand

#### Corn and Soybean Digest 10 [Kent Thiesse, 3/16/10, " National Ag Week "] //khirn

The top five agriculture products in the U.S. are cattle and calves, …………………………………and much safer than a few decades ago.

#### More evidence – every sector is expanding yields

AP 10-14 [The Assc Press. 10/14/9. ln//khirn]

Based on Oct. 1 conditions, Nebraska’s …………………………………and all other hay production is up 6% compared to a year ago.

#### ( ) Crop yields soaring – most CONCLUSIVE and THOROUGH studies

TWN 10-21 [The TideWater News. 10/21/9. Factiva//khirn]

Nationally, corn production is forecast at 13. …………………………………indication of average yields

**2. Transitioning to small farms ­decimates crop yields – transportation, specialization – this card indicts their methodology**

Haddad 8 [Abigail Haddad, B.A. Economics @ Kenyon College, Economist @ Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 10, 2008, “The Problem With Organic Food”, The American, journal of the American Enterprise Institute] //khirn

Beyond meeting certain aesthetic desires, however, the case for local and organic agriculture breaks down. In a …………………………………—comes down to this: if you want to pay more money for a really fantastic tomato, you can do so.

#### Agricultural transportation key to crop yields

Avery, director of the Center for Global Food Issues at the Hudson Institute, Singer, distinguished research professor at George Mason, 2007 (Dennis T, S. Fred, “Unstoppable Global Warming: Every 1,500 Years” Pages 120-124) FIVE REASONS NOT TO FEAR FAMINE DURING GLOBAL WARMING

Fifth: Modern Transportation

The biggest technical advantage of the …………………………………Our food reserves before We need to draw on them.

## 1nc – multilat fails

#### No Brazil prolif

Lavoy & Walker ‘6

Dr. Peter Lavoy, Director and Senior Lecturer in National Security Affairs at the Center for Contemporary Conflict, and Robin Walker, Research Associate in National Security Affairs at the CCC, 7-29-2006, <http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/events/recent/NuclearWeaponsProliferation2016Jul06_rpt.asp>

Several factors were crucial in Brazil’s reversal. …………………………………attainment of dangerous capabilities.

#### **No impact -- the risk of a successful attack is highly improbable.**

Mueller 7 – PhD in political science from UCLA, professor of political science at Ohio State University (John Mueller, “Reactions and Overreactions to Terrorism: The Atomic Obsession”, American Political Science Association, July 24, 2007, http://psweb.sbs.ohio-state.edu/faculty/jmueller/APSA2007.PDF)

In the case of nuclear terrorism, an …………………………………, a result they might just find a bit uninspiring, even dispiriting.

## 2nc multilat fails

#### Multiple alt causes

**Grant, 12** – Charles, director of the Center for European Reform (“Multilateralism à la Carte,” NYT, 4/16/12, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/17/opinion/multilateralism-a-la-carte.html?\_r=0)Red

Many problems cannot be solved without …………………………………**would certainly suffer.** So Russia’s and China’s attempts to reform matter hugely for the international system.

#### Libya proves multilateralism doesn’t spill over – multiple factors ensure it fails

**Rothkopf, 12** – David, CEO and editor at large of Foreign Policy (“For Multilateralism, Is This the Dark Moment Before the Dawn?,” Foreign Policy, 6/18/12, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/06/18/for\_multilateralism\_is\_this\_the\_dark\_moment\_before\_the\_dawn?page=0,1)Red

RIO DE JANEIRO – Remember when "leading from behind" was an insult? …………………………………actually seemed to care about such issues earlier in their careers.

# 1nr

Politics – cites are in basically any of the other files