### NAFTA

#### CONTENTION ONE IS NAFTA

#### Welcome to late capitalism. The North American Free Trade Agreement has failed. Economic deregulation and privatization in Mexico has been catastrophic, causing structural violence and environmental destruction for the sake of the labor, production, and global capital.

Faux 03 – Jeff Faux is a distinguished fellow at the Economic Policy Institute, which he founded. (“How NAFTA Failed Mexico”, The American Prospect, 6/16/03, http://prospect.org/article/how-nafta-failed-mexico)

NAFTA proponents, on the other hand, claimed that merely opening Mexico to free

AND

a deregulated world, there is always someone who will work for less.

#### Specifically, agriculture trade liberalization has allowed the US to dump cheap food exports on Mexico, which displaces Mexican farmers, causes massive poverty, and undermines food security.

Gonzalez 07 – Carmen G. Gonzalez is a Professor of Law at Seattle University School of Law. Professor Gonzalez has advised the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by serving as member and vice-chair of the International Subcommittee of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Professor Gonzalez has published widely on the environmental and social justice implications of trade liberalization. (“Markets, Monocultures, and Malnutrition: Agricultural Trade Policy through an Environmental Justice Lens”, April 2007, Center for Progressive Reform, <http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/Gonzalez_702.pdf>)

On January 1, 1994, hundreds of indigenous Mexican peasants took part in the

AND

that they do not degrade the natural resource base necessary for food production.

#### Modeling is happening now. The disastrous NAFTA template has been spread to other countries. A new form of agriculture trade in Latin America is key to prevent societal collapse.

Gonzalez 11 – Carmen G. Gonzalez is a Professor of Law at Seattle University School of Law. Professor Gonzalez has advised the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by serving as member and vice-chair of the International Subcommittee of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Professor Gonzalez has published widely on the environmental and social justice implications of trade liberalization. (“An Environmental Justice Critique of Comparative Advantage: Indigenous Peoples, Trade Policy, and the Mexican Neoliberal Economic Reforms”, April 2011, University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Law, Volume 32, Issue 3, http://works.bepress.com/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=carmen\_gonzalez)

The Zapatista uprising on January 1, 1994 drew international attention to the plight of

AND

of direct foreign investment, and enhanced protection of private property rights.11

#### This violence is symptomatic of an unsustainable system of neoliberal globalization that has masked and institutionalized structural violence. The aff’s understanding of disposibility is best.

Hayden 07 – Patrick Hayden is Professor of Political Theory and International Relations at St Andrews, which he joined in 2006. His research and teaching interests focus broadly on the intersection of international (or global) politics and social and political theory. (“Superfluous Humanity: An Arendtian Perspective on the Political Evil of Global Poverty”, 2007, https://www.academia.edu/549855/Superfluous\_Humanity\_An\_Arendtian\_Perspective\_on\_the\_Political\_Evil\_of\_Global\_Poverty)

The crucial feature of political evil in Arendt’s analysis is that it takes aim at

AND

person is able to see this world ‘from the other person’s standpoint’.

### Plan

#### Plan: the United States federal government should offer to Mexico an agriculture trade agreement that allows Mexico to protect Mexican agriculture.

### Solvency

#### CONTENTION TWO IS SOLVENCY

#### The aff changes the agriculture chapter of NAFTA. This is critical to alleviate poverty and revitalize farming in Mexico.

Carlsen 03 – Laura Carlsen is the director of the Americas Program in Mexico City, a foreign policy think tank associated with the Center for International Policy. She is also an associate of the Interhemispheric Resource Center's Americas Program and holds an MA in Latin American Studies from Stanford. (“The Mexican Farmers' Movement: Exposing the Myths of Free Trade”, March 8, 2003, Dissident Voice, http://dissidentvoice.org/Articles2/Carlsen\_Mexico-MFM.htm)

Since the "lost decade" of the eighties and the polarization of wealth in

AND

thousand years of culture, domesticated agriculture, and biological and agricultural diversity.

#### Regulating and protecting agriculture trade is key. Solutions based on further liberalization fail to eliminate neoliberal violence.

Perez et al 08 – Mamerto Peréz is an independent researcher from Bolivia who has published extensively on rural development; Sergio Schlesinger is based in Brazil and consults with the Federation of Organizations for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE) and with Food and Water Watch; Timothy A. Wise is the Deputy Director of the Global Development and Environment Institute (GDAE) at Tufts University, Medford, Mass. (“The Promise and the Perils of Agricultural Trade Liberalization”, June 2008, http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/rp/AgricWGReportJuly08.pdf)

The studies in our project demonstrate that sustained rural development and poverty reduction in Latin

AND

to protect and promote economic activities that advance just and sustainable economic development.

#### The aff is a shift in the way US trade policy is conducted, which re-conceptualizes trade as a means to promote food security and biodiversity rather than an end in itself.

Gonzalez 07 – Carmen G. Gonzalez is a Professor of Law at Seattle University School of Law. Professor Gonzalez has advised the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by serving as member and vice-chair of the International Subcommittee of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Professor Gonzalez has published widely on the environmental and social justice implications of trade liberalization. (“Markets, Monocultures, and Malnutrition: Agricultural Trade Policy through an Environmental Justice Lens”, April 2007, Center for Progressive Reform, <http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/Gonzalez_702.pdf>)

Reform of international trade policy must begin by re-conceptualizing trade as a means

AND

to target the concentrations of corporate power that can lead to monopolistic abuse.

### Risk Calculus

#### CONTENTION THREE IS RISK CALCULUS

#### Contemporary risk analysis should be rejected. It is driven by corporate interests who use one-percent logic and threat inflation to justify neoliberal expansion and violence.

Krahmann 08 – Dr. Elke Krahmann is Senior Lecturer in International Relations in the Department of Politics at the University of Bristol. She is has published widely on international foreign and security policy, including New Threats and New Actors in International Security (Palgrave, 2005) and Multilevel Networks in European Foreign Policy (Ashgate, 2003) and articles in numerous journals. Her forthcoming research monograph States, Citizens and the Privatization of Security examines the privatization of military force in Europe and North America, while her current research project analyses the theoretical and normative implications of the commodification of security. (“The Commodification of Security in the Risk Society”, January 1, 2008, http://www.esrc.ac.uk/my-esrc/grants/RES-000-22-1516/outputs/Read/d3e8b6e5-88a1-449d-9ebf-6158aaea905a)

With the perceived rise of global dangers such as transnational terrorism, nuclear proliferation,

AND

and individuals are monitored and managed through the goals of neo-liberalism.”

#### The impact is the militarization of US foreign policy. Hypothetical extinction scenarios benefit interest groups and bureaucratic interests who maintain the fiction of danger.

Cohen and Zenko 12 – Micah Zenko is a Fellow in the Center for Preventative Action at the Council on Foreign Relations. Michael Cohen is a Fellow at the Century Foundation. (“Clear and Present Safety”, Foreign Affairs, March/April 2012, http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/137279/micah-zenko-and-michael-a-cohen/clear-and-present-safety?page=show)

This reality is barely reflected in U.S. national security strategy or in

AND

to the overreactions that have defined its foreign policy for far too long.

#### Risk calculus in policy debate exemplifies these problems. The rush to extended internal link chains and nuclear war scenarios is bankrupt and ensures serial policy failure.

Berube 2K – David Berube is a professor of communication studies at the North Carolina State University. (“Debunking Mini-Max Reasoning: The Limits of Extended Causal Chains in Contest Debate”, Contemporary Argumentation and Debate (CEDA), 2000, http://www.cedadebate.org/CAD/index.php/CAD/article/viewFile/248/232)

Outsiders to contest debating have remarked simply that too many policy debate arguments end in

AND

anticipated results, the product of their probabilities and values” (238).

#### This masks the slow violence of neoliberalism. Emphasizing the most colossal and most immediate impacts frames violence as instantaneous and explosive which explicitly normalizes disposibility and exclusion. The affirmative’s representational exposure of slow violence is key to prevent war in the future.

Nixon 10 – Rob Nixon is the Rachel Carson Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. (“Slow Violence and the Environmentalism of the Poor”, pg. 1-14)

When Lawrence Summers, then president of the World Bank, advocated thai the bank

AND

how our rhetorical conventions for bracketing violence routinely ignore ongoing, belated casualties.

#### War will not happen. A confluence of factors ensures great power peace.

Deudney and Ikenberry 09 – Daniel Deudney is a professor of political science at Johns Hopkins. John Ikenberry is the Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University. (“The Myth of the Autocratic Revival: Why Liberal Democracy Will Prevail”, Foreign Affairs, January/February 2009)

This bleak outlook is based on an exaggeration of recent developments and ignores powerful countervailing

AND

-first century point to the renewed value of international integration and cooperation.

#### Nuclear war does not lead to extinction.

Robock 10 – Alan Robock works for the Department of Environmental Sciences at Rutgers University. (“Nuclear Winter,” WIREs Climate Change, May/June 2010)

While it is important to point out the consequences of nuclear winter, it is

AND

consequences of nuclear winter are extreme enough without these additional effects, however.

#### That’s specifically true because nuclear winter would not occur.

Cook 10 – Nigel B. Cook has a Ph.D. in Computer Programming and a B.A. in Physics. (“The Effects of Nuclear Weapons”, <http://glasstone.blogspot.com/>, (His blog is dedicated to articles on nuclear weapons), 2/13/10)

A nuclear winter can't happen because nuclear weapons can't burn brick, steel and concrete

AND

firestorm, no nuclear winter, and the whole thing is a lie.