## 1NC

#### interpretation—economic engagement must be part of a quid pro quo designed to change behavior in the target state—the affirmative advocates unilateral US action

**Haass and O’Sullivan, 2k** —\*Vice President and Director of Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution AND \*\*a Fellow with the Foreign Policy Studies Program at the Brookings Institution (Richard and Meghan, “Terms of Engagement: Alternatives to Punitive Policies” Survival,, vol. 42, no. 2, Summer 2000, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/articles/2000/6/summer%20haass/2000survival.pdf>

Many different types of engagement strategies exist, depending on who is engaged, the kind of incentives employed and the sorts of objectives pursued. Engagement may be conditional when it entails a negotiated series of exchanges, such as where the US extends positive inducements for changes undertaken by the target country. Or engagement may be unconditional if it offers modifications in US policy towards a country without the explicit expectation that a reciprocal act will follow. Generally, conditional engagement is geared towards a government; unconditional engagement works with a country’s civil society or private sector in the hopes of promoting forces that will eventually facilitate cooperation.

#### Violation- the affirmative participates in unconditional engagement with Cuba, Venezuela, or Mexico without requiring a behavioral or policy change in the target state. This is defined as economic appeasement, not economic engagement

Mastanduno 03 (Michael, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Nelson A. Rockefeller Professor of Government, B.A., Economics and Political Science, and Ph.D., Political Science, Princeton University, “The Strategy of Economic Engagement: Theory and Practice,” Economic Interdependence and International Conflict: New Perspectives on an Enduring Debate)

Our knowledge of the workings of economic engagement is still at a fairly preliminary stage. What we do know thus far leads, at best, to an assessment of cautious optimism. A recent series of case studies suggests that economic engagement can be effective as in instrument of statecraft. States have managed in certain situations to use economic relations to influence the foreign policies even of potential adversaries. Economic engagement is not simply synonymous with economic appeasement.¶ Yet we must also appreciate the difficult conditions that must be met for economic-engagement strategist to succeed. Success requires the precise manipulation of domestic political forces in the target state. It requires some ability to control the effects of interdependence. It requires that domestic politics and foreign policy of a target state be linked in predictable and desirable ways. And the success of this strategy requires the effective management of domestic political constraints in the sanctioning state. These conditions, outlined subsequently, are difficult to meet individually and all the more so cumulatively.¶

## 1NC

#### CP Text: The Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control should use its licensing authority and enforcement discretion to exempt non-surveillance and censorship related technology transactions from enforcement under the Cuban Assets Control Regulations as they pertain to information and communication technology investment in the Republic of Cuba.

### Contention 1 – Solvency and Net-benefit

#### First, companies will ship technology that includes surveillance to Cuba under the plan. Export laws need to reflect this change. That’s the CP.

**Kehl and Maurer 13**

Danielle Kehl is a policy program associate in the Open Technology Institute at the New America Foundation where she provides research and support on a number of policy issues including spectrum management and ICT for development Tim Maurer focuses on Internet policy in international affairs as a program associate at the Open Technology Institute. He conducts research on Internet governance, human rights policy, and cyber-security. Against Hypocrisy: Updating Export Controls for the Digital Age – by Danielle Kehl and Tim Maurer

<http://www.cyberdialogue.ca/2013/03/against-hypocrisy-updating-export-controls-for-the-digital-age-by-danielle-kehl-and-tim-maurer/>

**Self-regulation and corporate social responsibility are one obvious path to address this problem. Yet, signs from industry have been discouraging thus far and** [attempts](http://www.business-humanrights.org/SpecialRepPortal/Home/Protect-Respect-Remedy-Framework/GuidingPrinciples) **to mainstream human rights principles into business procedures remain nascent. Jerry Lucas, president of the company that organizes the Intelligence Support Systems conferences that have become known for showcasing surveillance and censorship technology,** [demurs responsibility](http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2011/nov/01/governments-hacking-techniques-surveillance)**. “That’s just not my job to determine who’s a bad country and who’s a good country,” he has said. “That’s not our business, we’re not politicians… we’re a for-profit company. Our business is bringing governments together who want to buy this technology.”** Yet several governments have taken action. The Obama administration [issued](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/04/23/executive-order-blocking-property-and-suspending-entry-united-states-cer) an unusual Executive Order in April 2012 to address the provision of surveillance technologies to Iran and Syria. The European Union [established](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:016:0001:0032:EN:PDF) a similar ban on exports to Syria. **The British government, on the other hand, decided not to** [rely](http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2012/dec/26/british-company-gamma-international) **on a human rights argument but rather its cryptography controls in responding to a public outcry over the behavior of Gamma International, a company which** [prides](http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2012/dec/26/british-company-gamma-international) **itself on offering “world-class offensive techniques for information gathering”. A number of existing controls cover some types of surveillance and censorship technologies. In the U.S., for example,** [“surreptitious listening” controls](http://www.bis.doc.gov/news/2007/foreignpolicyreport/fprchap13_surreplisten.htm) **already apply to certain devices, software, and technology that enable communications interception. There is also a precedent when it comes to arguing for such controls based on a human rights rationale.** With regard to [crime controls](http://www.bis.doc.gov/news/2007/foreignpolicyreport/fprchap02_crimecontrol.html), “Congress has recognized the usefulness and symbolic value of these controls in supporting U.S. Government policy on human rights issues, foreign availability notwithstanding.” But **these controls are not sufficient to capture the full range of technology. That is why the export control regime needs to be updated and expanded for the digital age.**

#### And this technology will be hijacked and used in torture and extrajudicial executions.

**Doward 12**

UK ‘exporting surveillance technology to repressive nations’ By Jamie Doward, The Observer Saturday, April 7, 2012 http://www.rawstory.com/rs/2012/04/07/uk-exporting-surveillance-technology-to-repressive-nations/

**Trojan horse software that allows hackers to remotely activate the microphone and camera on another person’s phone, and “optical cyber solutions” that can tap submarine cable landing stations, allowing for the mass surveillance of entire populations, are also being exported, according to the group**. Privacy International said it had visited international arms and security fairs and identified at least 30 UK companies that it believes have exported surveillance technology to countries including Syria, Iran, Yemen and Bahrain. A further **50 companies exporting similar technology from the US were** also **identified.** Germany and Israel were also identified as big exporters of surveillance technology, in what is reportedly a £3bn a year industry.

Last month Privacy International asked 160 companies about sales of equipment to repressive regimes. So far fewer than 10 have written back to deny selling to nations with poor human rights records. The campaign group warns: **“The emerging information and communications infrastructures of developing countries are being hijacked for surveillance purposes, and the information thereby collected is facilitating unlawful interrogation practices, torture and extrajudicial executions.”**

#### And torture trumps any impact. We cannot allow other circumstances to justify torture for any reason.

**Kleinig 05**

JOHN KLEINIG Director of the Institute for Criminal Justice Ethics and Professor of Philosophy in the Department of aw & Police Science, John Jay College of Criminal JusticeTicking Bombs and Torture Warrants 622 http://www.deakin.edu.au/buslaw/law/dlr/docs/vol10-iss2/vol10-2-13.pdf

Nevertheless, a defender of the argument’s secondary application might seek to rationalize its expansion as follows. **The important thing about the primary argument is its heuristic value: it provides a set of considerations under which torture will be justified. But once we have allowed this, the real question will not: Is torture ever justified? but: In what situations is torture justified?** Where is the line to be drawn? **Once we have freed ourselves from the shackles of absolute prohibitions, we can consider less stringent circumstances, in order to determine whether under these circumstances, too, torture might be justified**. Do we need to be talking about 3 million lives or will 1 million do, 100 thousand, 100, 10, or even 1? We can also talk about probabilities – whether one needs to know (in some especially strong sense – sub specie aeternitatis) that there is a bomb, that Dr Doom will talk, that he will tell the truth, that we can find the bomb in time, that it can be deactivated, and so on, or is it enough that we are only 99% certain or 90% or just have reason to believe it very likely? And so on. We can envisage a range of consequences, probabilities, and coercive measures, impacting on each other. Thus, a lesser degree of coercion might be compatible with a lower probability of evil occurring, provided the evil is serious enough. **How we respond to such possibilities will depend partly on what we see to be the specific evils associated with torture – with whether they go so fundamentally to what we take to be the constraints of morality and civilization that only – if at all – the most extreme circumstances could be allowed to override or compromise them, or whether, like most other moral considerations, those relating to torture must take their place with others in the competitive and uncertain jostle for a morally acceptable solution**. And, if the latter, we need to have some sense of how the jostle is to be brought into some sort of order. **If what makes torture wrong must compete with other considerations, we can see the slipperiness of the slope we’re on – not just a theoretical slipperiness but also a practical one, for wherever the ticking bomb argument has been wheeled in to justify torture, however defined, its actual scope has expanded.** This may appear to be a contingency, manageable through closer oversight, but before I consider that, let me first review some of the basic issues. Why is torture such a problem? And **why should we even be tempted to put it in a special moral category of its own**? Further, what kind of a warrant does the ticking bomb argument give us for inflicting it? **Put summarily, as it has to be here, the torture of a human being represents the most invasive attack on his/her dignity of which we are capable.** Not only does it represent what Henry Shue calls an “assault on the defenseless,” itself an act of presumptuous domination, but **it threatens and undermines the very characteristics that constitute our human distinctiveness, and attacks them in a way that does not merely extinguish them – as killing does – but in a way that humiliates, degrades, and perverts**. Even more than that (and this, perhaps, is what makes its evil distinctively repulsive, most obviously – though not only – in the case of interrogatory torture), it seeks to turn its victim against him- or herself. The pain that is suffered or the suffering that is undergone, most assuredly the victim’s own pain or suffering, betrays him or at least seeks to betray him. His resistance – including that which is most individually and distinctively him – is captured and exploited by the torturer and turned against him; his tormentor commandeers him and – through his bodily and/or mental anguish – seeks to have him betray who he most deeply is. The torturer takes something that is central to a person’s individuality – whether it is universally possessed, like his body (though it is his body), or more particularized, such as his loves or religious commitments, and uses them against him. Our deepest self is made to cry out to us to accede to the torturer’s demands. Of course, torture also has other things to be said against it. Not only does it humiliate those who suffer it, it also brutalizes those who inflict it and those who tolerate it. It signifies something about a society that is prepared to use it, and it formally sanctions its use by any who consider their cause important enough. It corrupts as well as diminishes. **But its most distinctive horror is the way in which it turns the individual against** himself **[themself]\*, demoralising** him **[them]\*. That is one reason why the effects of torture can be so lasting. In a morally significant sense, torture represents a worse invasion of our humanity than killing or even murder**.

## 1NC

#### The identification of an enemy is what produces the threat, it is only the 1AC’s imagination of the enemy that allows space for war and terror to perpetuate itself.

Hillman 04, (James Hillman, Internationally renowned teacher, lecturer, and psychologist; taught at Yale, Syracuse, and the University of Chicago, A terrible love of War, War is Sublime)

Mind you now: there may not actually be an enemy! All along we are speaking of the idea of an enemy, a phantom enemy. It is not the enemy that is essential to war and that forces wars upon us, but the imagination. Imagination is the driving force, especially when imagination has been preconditioned but the media, education, and the state’s need for enemies. The imagined phantom swells and clouds the horizon, we cannot see beyond enmity. The archetypal idea gains a face.

Once the enemy has been named, war has already been declared and the actual declaration becomes inconsequential, only legalistic. The invasion of Iraq began before the invasion of Iraq; it had already begun when the nation was named among the axis of evil.¶ Enmity forms its images in many shapes-the nameless women to be raped, the fortress to be razed, the rich houses to be pillaged and plundered, the monstrous predator, ogre, or evil empire to be eliminated. An element of fantasy creates the rationality of war. Like the heart, war has its reasons that reason does not comprehend. These exfoliate and harden into paranoid perceptions that invent “the enemy,” distorting intelligence with rumor and speculation and providing justifications for the violent procedures of war and harsh measures of depersonalization at home in the name of security.

#### Realist security system produces WMD gambles human life in the name of permanent war

**Der Derian**, Associate Professor of Political Science at University of Massachusetts Amherst, **1998**

(James, *On Security*, Columbia University Press, Chapter 2: “The Value of Security: Hobbes, Marx, Nietzsche, and Baudrillard,” Electronic Version at Columbia International Affairs Online, subscription service, http://www.ciaonet.org/book/lipschutz/lipschutz.html, Accessed Sept 7 2005)

The rapidity of change in the international system, as well as the inability of international theory to make sense of that change, raises this question: **Of what value is security**? More specifically, just how secure is this preeminent concept of international relations? This evaluation of security invokes interpretive strategies to ask epistemological, ontological, and political questions--questions that all too often are ignored, subordinated, or displaced by the technically biased, narrowly framed question of what  it takes to achieve security. The goal, then, of this inquiry is to make philosophically problematic that which has been practically axiomatic in international relations. The first step is to ask whether the paramount value of security lies in its abnegation of the insecurity of all values. **No other concept in international relations packs the metaphysical** **punch, nor commands the disciplinary power of "security." In its name, peoples have alienated their fears, rights and powers to gods, emperors, and most recently, sovereign states, all to protect themselves from the vicissitudes of nature--as well as from other gods, emperors, and sovereign states. In its name,** weapons of mass destruction have been developed which have transfigured national interest into a security dilemmabased on a suicide pact**. And, less often noted in international relations, in its name billions have been made and millions killed while scientific knowledge has been furthered and intellectual dissent muted. We have inherited an ontotheology  of security, that is, an a priori  argument that proves the existence and necessity of only one form of security because there currently happens to be a widespread, metaphysical belief in it.** Indeed, within the concept of security lurks the entire history of western metaphysics, which was best described by Derrida "as a series of substitutions of center for center" in a perpetual search for the "transcendental signified." [1](http://www.ciaonet.org/book/lipschutz/lipschutz12.html" \l "note1) From God to Rational Man, from Empire to Republic, from King to the People--and on occasion in the reverse direction as well, for history is never so linear, never so neat as we would write it--**the security of the center has been the shifting site from which the forces of authority, order, and identity philosophically defined and physically kept at bay anarchy, chaos, and difference**. Yet the center, as modern poets and postmodern critics tell us, no longer holds. The demise of a bipolar system, the diffusion of power into new political, national, and economic constellations, the decline of civil society and the rise of the shopping mall, the acceleration of everything --transportation, capital and information flows, change itself--have induced a new anxiety. As George Bush repeatedly said--that is, until the 1992 Presidential election went into full swing--"The enemy is unpredictability. The enemy is instability." [2](http://www.ciaonet.org/book/lipschutz/lipschutz12.html" \l "note2)

#### The Alternative is a positive affirmation to life and the uncertainties of it. Rather that secure and hide from fear we embrace it, it is in our will to power to express this affirmation, to change the performance of negative actions to power complicate with the security mindset.

**Der Derian**, Associate Professor of Political Science at University of Massachusetts Amherst, **1998**

(James, *On Security*, Columbia University Press, Chapter 2: “The Value of Security: Hobbes, Marx, Nietzsche, and Baudrillard,” Electronic Version at Columbia International Affairs Online, subscription service, http://www.ciaonet.org/book/lipschutz/lipschutz.html, Accessed Sept 7 2005)

One must begin with Nietzsche’s idea of the will to power, which he clearly believed to be prior to and generative of all considerations of security. In *Beyond Good and Evil*, he emphatically establishes the primacy of the will to power: “physiologists should think before putting down the instinct of self-preservation as the cardinal instinct of an organic being. A living thing seeks above all to discharge its strength-life itself is will to power; self-preservation is only one of the most frequent results.” The will to power, then, should not be confused with a Hobbesian perpetual desire for power. It can, in its negative form, produce a reactive and resentful longing for only power, leading, in Nietzsche refers to a positive will to power, an active and affective force of becoming, from which values and meanings-including self-preservation-are produced which affirm life. Conventions of security act to suppress rather than confront the fears endemic to life, for “… life itself is essentially appropriation, injury, overpowering of what is alien and weaker; suppression, hardness, imposition of one’s own forms, incorporation and at least, at its mildest, exploitation-but why should one always use those words in which slanderous intent has been imprinted for ages.” Elsewhere Nietzsche establishes the pervasiveness of agonism in life: “life is a consequence of war, society itself a means to war.” But the denial of this permanent condition, the effort to disguise it with a consensual rationality or to hide from it with a fictional sovereignty, are all effects of this suppression of fear. The desire for security is manifested as a collective resentment of difference-that which is not us, not certain, not predictable. Complicit with a negative will to power is the fear-driven desire for protection from the unknown. Unlike the positive will to power, which produces an aesthetic affirmation of difference, the search for truth produces a truncated life which conforms to the rationally knowable, to the causally sustainable. In *The Gay Science*, Nietzsche asks of the reader: “Look, isn’t our need for knowledge precisely this need for the familiar, the will to uncover every-thing strange, unusual, and questionable, something that no longer disturbs us? Is it not the instinct of fear that bids us to know? And is the jubilation of those who obtain knowledge not the jubilation over the restoration of a sense of security?” The fear of the unknown and the desire for certainty combine to produce a domesticated life, in which causality and rationality become the highest sign of a sovereign self, the surest protection against contingent forces. The fear of fate assures a belief that everything reasonable is true, and everything true, reasonable. In short, the security imperative produces, and is sustained by, the strategies of knowledge which seek to explain it. Nietzsche elucidates the nature of this generative relationship in the Twilight of the Idols:

“The causal instinct is thus conditional upon, and exited by, the feeling of fear. The “why?” shall, if at all possible, not give the cause for its own sake so much as for a particular kind of cause-a cause that is comforting, liberating, and relieving….That which is new and strange and has not been experienced before, is excluded as a cause. Thus one not only searches for some kind of explanation, to serve as a cause, but for a particularly selected and referred kind of explanation-that which most quickly and frequently abolished the feeling of the strange, new and hitherto unexperienced: the most habitual explanations.”

A safe life requires safe truths. The strange and the alien remain unexamined, the unknown becomes identified as evil, and evil provokes hostility-recycling the desire for security. The “influence of timidity,” as Nietzsche puts it, creates a people who are willing to subordinate affirmative values to the “necessities” of security: “they fear change, transitoriness: this expresses a straitened soul, full of mistrust and evil experiences.” The unknown which cannot be contained by force or explained by reason is relegated to the off-world. “Trust,” the “good,” and other common values come to rely upon an “artificial strength”: “the feeling of security such as the Christian possesses; he feels strong in being able to trust, to be patient and composed: he owes his artificial strength to the illusion of being protected by a god.” For Nietzsche, of course, only a false sense of security can come from false gods: “Morality and religion belong altogether to the psychology of error: in every single case, cause and effect are confused; or truth is confused with the effects of believing something to be true; or a state of consciousness is confused with its causes.

## ON

### AG

#### First, waste and poor management is causing a food crisis in Cuba.

**Cave 12**

DAMIENCAVE (foreign correspondent for *The New York Times*) “Cuba’s Free-Market Farm Experiment Yields a Meager Crop” December 8, 2012*The New York Times* <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/09/world/americas/changes-to-agriculture-highlight-cubas-problems.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0>

Yet at this point, by most measures, the project has failed. **Because of waste, poor management, policy constraints, transportation limits, theft and other problems, overall efficiency has dropped: many Cubans are** actually **seeing less food** at private markets. That is the case despite an increase in the number of farmers and production gains for certain items. **A** recent **study from the University of Havana showed that market prices jumped by nearly 20 percent in 2011 alone. And food imports increased to an estimated $1.7 billion** last year**, up from $1.4 billion** in 2006. “It’s the first instance of Cuba’s leader not being able to get done what he said he would,” said Jorge I. Domínguez, vice provost for international affairs at Harvard, who left Cuba as a boy. “The published statistical results are really very discouraging.” **A major cause: poor transportation, as trucks are in short supply, and the aging ones that exist often break down. In 2009, hundreds of tons of tomatoes**, part of a bumper crop that year, **rotted because of a lack of transportation by the government agency charged with bringing food to processing centers.** “It’s worse when it rains,” said Javier González, 27, **a farmer** in Artemisa Province who **described often seeing crops wilt and rot because they were not picked up.**

#### Ignore their evidence that food insecurity in Cuba is declining – it doesn’t adequately evaluate waste. This is something that affirmative uniquely solves.

**Alvarez 13**

The Issue of Food Security in Cuba[1](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe483#FOOTNOTE_1) José Alvarez[2](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe483#FOOTNOTE_2). This is EDIS document FE483, a publication of the Department of Food and Resource Economics, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, UF/IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL. Published July 2004. Reviewed August 2009 and June 2013. Please visit the EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu>. The author would like to thank the University Press of Florida (http://www.upf.com) for permission to reproduce material from the book Cuba's Agricultural Sector (Alvarez, 2004).José Alvarez, Professor, Department of Food and Resource Economics, Everglades Research and Education Center, Belle Glade, FL, Florida Cooperative Extension Service, UF/IFAS, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/fe483>

**Annual food balance sheets show trends in the overall national food supply, disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed (the pattern of the diet), and reveal the extent to which the country's food supply is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements**. In addition, they are useful to appraise the food and agricultural situation of a country, making it possible to calculate import dependency ratios, signaling the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed, and helping project food demand. Food available for human consumption relates simply to the food reaching the consumer. Waste on the farm and during distribution and processing is taken into consideration as an element in the food balance sheet. **One of the major causes of food waste in some developing countries (and Cuba is a good example) is the lack of organization and inadequate marketing and distribution systems. Much of the food remains unsold because of imbalances in supply and demand or the failure to get available food supplies to the locations where they are needed.** This is particularly true of perishable foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables. **The accuracy of food balance sheets, which are in essence derived statistics, is dependent on the reliability of the underlying basic statistics of population, supply and utilization of foods, and nutritive value of food**. These vary greatly between countries. The production and trade statistics on which the accuracy of food balance sheets depends most are, in many cases, subject to improvement through the organization of appropriate statistical field surveys. **Surveys for waste, for example, are almost nonexistent**. In most cases, waste figures are based on expert opinion obtained in the countries. The use of both internal and external consistency checks help in evaluating the statistics provided. While being far from satisfactory in the proper statistical sense, the food balance sheets are valuable and useful for a variety of purposes, particularly for showing relative changes over time.

## Solvency

### Turn

#### Turn – Gov involvement kills competition and is net worse than the squo solving.

Leighton 01 (Wayne A. 8/7/01 ,an economist at the Federal Communications

Commission, ―Broadband Deployment and the Digital Divide A Primer‖, CATO an

American Libertarian Think Tank) ILM

Some people are promoting the equivalent of an "REA for broadband" to ensure ¶ that rural and low-income communities gain access to high-speed communications ¶ connections. However, the REA analogy is not only misplaced, it is harmful. The ¶ wires over which broadband service can be transmitted are already in place—owned ¶ by telephone, cable, and even electricity providers. Upgrades are needed to provide ¶ broadband, but not the massive investment that is required to run a new line to ¶ every customer's home. And wireless transmission from both satellite and land-based systems has just begun. Whereas electricity has traditionally been provided ¶ by a single distributor, broadband Internet service has many potential distributors ¶ that use a variety of technologies. Tax credits or subsidies to promote broadband ¶ deployment would distort competition between those technologies, enriching ¶ incumbents and thwarting the technologies of tomorrow. For an industry in which ¶ the technologies of today were unheard of just a few years ago, nothing could ¶ threaten progress more. And for those consumers who are waiting for prices to fall ¶ or service to extend to their communities, new technologies and competition will ¶ offer the best solution. Lost in this debate, moreover, is the fact that access to the ¶ information superhighway does not require broadband. While broadband is ¶ superior, it is not necessary for access. The first question, then, is whether low-income, rural, and other households are gaining access to the internet at all. The second question is whether those households-and for that matter all Americans- are gaining broadband internet access. To both questions, the answers are decidedly positive. In light of this, broadband tax credits or subsidies appear to be an unwise, unnecessary, and expensive approach to what is quickly becoming a nonproblem.

## 1NC

#### A – The US focus is on the Philippines and disaster relief as part of the “pivot to Asia.”

**Mardell on 11/12/13**

Mark, North American Editor for the BBC, Mardell: US pivots to the Philippines <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-24915818>

**President Obama's much debated "pivot to Asia**" can often seem like an abstract diplomatic desire. But it **may now be saving lives. The "pivot" has meant Mr Obama has continued switching US military focus from the Middle East to the Pacific Ocean.**

**It is controversial on many levels, but it may be paying dividends for the unfortunate people of the Philippines.** Yesterday two transport planes and a group of marines [were sent](http://www.foxnews.com/world/2013/11/12/us-sends-water-generators-and-troops-to-aid-storm-survivors/) to Tacloban. New treaty likely The aircraft carrier George Washington and cruisers Antietam and Cowpens, the destroyers Mustin and Lassen, and the supply ship Charles Drew are also [heading to the area](http://killerapps.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2013/11/11/everyone_hates_us_bases_in_asia_until_disaster_strikes). The US military has had a tortured relationship with the Philippines - a [base was closed](http://www.nytimes.com/1991/12/28/world/philippines-orders-us-to-leave-strategic-navy-base-at-subic-bay.html?pagewanted=all&src=pm) in the 1990s, which was a real strategic loss.Recently relationships have improved a lot, and a [new treaty](http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=120696) is likely. This swift response from the US is in contrast to the Philippines' big neighbour, China. They've [offered](http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/12/us-china-philippines-aid-idUSBRE9AB0LM20131112) a measly $100,000. OK, they are locked in a [bitter dispute](http://globalnation.inquirer.net/80899/china-hits-manila-as-un-arbitration-proceedings-on-spratlys-dispute-start) over who owns the Spratley Islands. This makes them all the more worried about the [possible treaty](http://www.chinapost.com.tw/commentary/the-china-post/special-to-the-china-post/2013/07/21/384313/Philippine-bases.htm) **between the Philippines and the US,** but **that makes offering aid clever diplomacy, rather than comforting the enemy.**

#### B – Economic engagement to (FILL IN COUNTRY NAME) is a substantial change and would require a pivot away from Asia and the Philippines.

Haibin 13

(Niu [Research Fellow, Shanghai Institutes for International Studies]; Latin America's Rising Status in the Sino-US Relationship; www.chinausfocus.com/foreign-policy/latin-americas-rising-status-in-the-sino-us-relationship/; kdf)

For the Obama administration's second term, it is a major policy adjustment rather than a policy continuation to focus on Latin America.Since 9/11, counter-terrorism efforts, the international financial crisis, and the pivot to Asia have occupied the majority of the U.S. foreign policy agenda. Subsequently, Latin America has been an overlooked region for more than a decade. The Obama administration’s first term tried to improve its relationship with the region, but faced setbacks because of its policies on Cuba, immigration and anti-drug issues. Instead, the regional approach must be shifted to a bilateral, country-by-country approach.¶ There Obama administration’s policy shift in Latin America can be explained by two factors: the rediscovered importance of Latin America to the United States’ economic recovery and Latin America’s position as a promising region could allow US engagement to make visible achievements. First, in the 2012 presidential debates, Republican candidate Mitt Romney criticized Obama's Latin American policy and treated the Latin American economy as an alternative to China, arguing to strengthen US trade with the region. This argument obviously had an impact on Obama’s second term agenda and Latin American policy. Second,following the same logic of its pivot to the Asia Pacific, Latin America is a stable and promising region the U.S. can’t afford to overlook**.** Achievements in US relations with Latin America will also help Democrats win future presidential elections considering the increasing influence of Latinos in domestic politics.¶ In regards to President Xi’s Latin American policy, it is more a continuation than an adjustment of policy. In the past decade, the Sino-Latin American relationship has witnessed a golden period of development. China is the second largest trading partner for Latin America; its demand for raw materials and primary products has both improved Latin American countries’ terms of trade and contributed to the region’s better performance in dealing with the recent international financial crisis. Additionally, President Xi has worked to deepen the ties by addressing potential challenges, strengthening this promising relationship. China raised its strategic partnerships with Peru and Mexico to comprehensive strategic ones. Mutual investment, financial cooperation and open trade are being paid more attention from the Chinese side. One aim of China’s recent diplomacy is to establish a Sino-Latin American Dialogue Forum, which has received positive supports from Brazil, Mexico, and other countries within the region.¶ Now, it is necessary to understand how this strengthening interest by the US and China in Latin America could impact the Sino-US relationship as well as Latin America as a whole. From a geopolitical perspective, both sides have some arguments to dilute each other’s influence globally. However, policy influence of such arguments is very limited. It is natural for both world powers’ diplomatic agendas to intersect. One noteworthy argument from Chinese side is that China should enhance its engagement with regions outside of Asia as the US pivot to the Asia Pacific attempts to contain China. This argument should be interpreted to explore the diplomatic space available for China as a global power rather than to counter US hegemony. Also, China needs to understand the recent intensive American engagement with Latin America by following the same logic.¶ In fact, both countries demonstrated their pragmatic spirit and economic-oriented approach during their recent engagements with Latin America. The most cited achievement about President Xi's visit to Mexico was that China agreed to resume imports of Mexican pork and to import tequila. Similar review was also given to President Obama’s visit to Mexico by arguing the trip was to focus on economic cooperation rather than drug issues. This is a good posture considering that no Latin American country wants to choose side between the US and China. Ultimately, Latin American countries benefit from cooperation with the world’s two largest markets.¶ Although both countries are trying to avoid geopolitical competition, it is important to manage their interaction in Latin America. At the bilateral level, the United States and China have held several strategic dialogues on Latin American affairs since 2006. The purpose of the dialogue is to enhance mutual trust and prevent miscalculations by interpreting their engagements with Latin America. This continual dialogue can help interpret why the US government holds a positive attitude to China’s increasing ties with Latin America despite some very conservative and suspicious attitudes in the US. The US has showed its support to both China’s permanent observer status in the Organization of American States and China’s membership at the Inter-American Development Bank.

#### C – Failure to effectively contribute aid to the Philippines increases the chance of violence against womyn and rape. We have a moral obligation to stop this. Now is key.

**Holzer 11/12/13**

Jillian Holzer,Post-Haiyan, Urgent Action Needed to Prevent Violence Against Women, <http://womenthrive.org/media-resources/pressroom/releases/post-haiyan-urgent-action-needed-prevent-violence-against-women>

**With thousands of women in the Philippines displaced by Friday’s historic typhoon**, a leading voice for women in developing countries is calling on disaster response actors to put women’s safety front-and-center in their efforts—now, not next week. The following is a statement from Ritu Sharma, Co-Founder and President of Women Thrive Worldwide: **“The decisions made in these next few crucial days will determine the safety of womyn and girls in post-typhoon Philippines. Unless relief actors get it right, starting now we *will* see an uptick in assaults against womyn and children**. **“What we learned in Haiti in 2010, the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004, and other natural disasters is that crises like Haiyan are especially hard on womyn and girls. We typically see an increase in rape and other forms of violence against womyn after natural disasters for many reasons. As shelters for internally displaced people are set up, response actors need to keep the concerns of womyn and girls at the forefront.** “Some steps should be obvious, yet are often overlooked. Camps should be adequately lit. Showers and latrines for women and girls should be private and secure. Shelters should be guarded against intruders. And distribution of supplies should be monitored closely to prevent sexual exploitation. **International relief agencies and government officials have a moral obligation not only to ensure that aid is being delivered, but also that measures are undertaken right away to prevent gender-based violence.”**

<this evidence has been gender modified>

#### We think this is important enough to move it beyond the debate round – we will stand in silence the remainder of this speech and give you a few options of ways that you can help – we would encourage you to take out your phone and donate $10 to help with relief through one of the following ways

**The UN World Food Programme – Text AID to 27722**

**Salvation Army – Text Typhoon to 80888**

**Or send water purification through Operation USA by texting AID to 50555**