# 1NC

## 1NC T Economic Engagement

Economic engagement requires expanding bilateral economic relations

Kahler, 6 [2006, M. Kahler is from a Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California, San Diego, “Strategic Uses of Economic Interdependence: Engagement Policies on the Korean Peninsula and Across the Taiwan Strait” in Journal of Peace Research (2006), 43:5, p. 523-541, Sage Publications]

Economic engagement - a policy of deliberately expanding economic ties with an adversary in order

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great power politics and that it may be more widespread than previously recognized.

The aff specifically does not meet—they RESTRICT bilateral assistance

Sullivan, 5 [May 12, 2005, Mark Sullivan is a USFG Specialist in Latin American Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division, “Cuba and the State Sponsors of Terrorism List”, CRS Report for Congress, http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/47003.pdf]

The “state sponsors of terrorism list” is mandated under Section 6(j

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as well as Iran, Libya, North Korean, and Syria.2

The plan has to be government-to-government – not civil or private economic engagement

Daga, 13 - director of research at Politicas Publicas para la Libertad, in Bolivia, and a visiting senior policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation (Sergio, “Economics of the 2013-2014 Debate Topic:

U.S. Economic Engagement Toward Cuba, Mexico or Venezuela”, National Center for Policy Analysis, 5/15, <http://www.ncpa.org/pdfs/Message_to_Debaters_6-7-13.pdf>)

Economic engagement between or among countries can take many forms, but this document will

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some issues are more important with respect to some countries than to others.

B. Violation—the state sponsored terrorist list is a sanction—which means the plan targets private businesses and civil society

Peed, 5 [2005, Matthew Peed is an Editor of Duke Law Journal, BLACKLISTING AS FOREIGN POLICY: THE POLITICS AND LAW OF LISTING TERROR STATES, DUKE LAW JOURNAL Vol. 54:1321, http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1255&context=dlj&sei-redir=1&referer=http%3A%2F%2Fscholar.google.com%2Fscholar%3Fstart%3D40%26q%3Dcuba%2Bterrorism%2Blist%26hl%3Den%26as\_sdt%3D0%2C44#search=%22cuba%20terrorism%20list%22]

The list of state sponsors of terrorism is primarily a product of the law of

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a regular media splash despite the unchanging nature of the list itself.4

Economic engagement is increasing economic contacts in multiple-areas

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

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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

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, 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

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 more refined definition of appeasement that not only remains loyal to the traditional connotations

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off-again diplomatic negotiations between the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authority.

Thus, a rigid conceptual distinction can be drawn between engagement and appeasement. Whereas

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or in exchange for certain concessions on the part of the target state.

C. This is a voting issue

A. Limits – a government limit is the only way to keep the topic manageable – otherwise they could use any 3rd party intermediary, lift barriers to private engagement, or target civil society – it makes topic preparation impossible

B. Ground – formal governmental channels are key to predictable relations and trade disads and counterplans that test ‘engagement’

## 1NC TPA DA

Obama is spending his political capital on TPA – it will pass but it will be a tough fight

Politi, 2/10[2/10/14, James, Financial Times, “Trade: Pacts of strife”

<http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/c1254a20-8ff3-11e3-aee9-00144feab7de.html>]

But that vision is colliding with a sobering domestic reality. Passing big trade bills

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doesn’t mean I’m a rubber stamp for any agreement,” Mr Delaney says.

Plan massively unpopular—Democrats and GOP

Washington Times, ’13 [February 26, 2013, Washington Times “Administration tepid on end to Castro reign; 'Hopeful' democracy is in Cuba's future”]

¶ In addition, any serious shift in Cuba policy is likely to run up

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which blocks the lifting of the embargo unless significant democratic reforms are implemented.¶

**Obama’s focus and capital are key --- failure will crush the economy and U.S. leadership**

**McLarty & Cunningham, 2/2** [February 2, 2014, Mack McLarty is the chief of staff to Clinton during the NAFTA ratification fight, and Nelson W. Cunningham is a Specialist on international trade and foreign policy (2/2/2014, Mack and Nelson W., “A Critical Test of Leadership,” [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/thomas-f-mclarty/a-critical-test-of-leader\_b\_4705623.html]](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/thomas-f-mclarty/a-critical-test-of-leader_b_4705623.html%5d)

In his State of the Union address last week, President Obama took a good

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and Congress, including leaders of his own party, can work together?

Economic decline leads to miscalculation and crisis escalation—escalates

Harris and Burrows, ‘09 [Mathew, PhD European History at Cambridge, counselor in the National Intelligence Council (NIC) and Jennifer, member of the NIC’s Long Range Analysis Unit “Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis” <http://www.ciaonet.org/journals/twq/v32i2/f_0016178_13952.pdf>]

Increased Potential for Global Conflict Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and

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within and between states in a more dog-eat-dog world.

## 1NC Race K

Cuban civil society is anti black – their call for engagement is a call for racism

Allen ’11 [Jafari S. Allen is an Assistant Professor of African American Studies and Anthropology at Yale University. “The Erotics of Black Self-Making in Cuba,” pgs. 52-53 Thanks Charles]

Jose Marti, the intellectual hero of Cuban independence, invoked the biological truth that

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in the image of a black mulata seductress. (1995:18)

The aff’s call for legal relief is the perfection of slavery

The 1AC’s demand for legal relief is the perfection of the slave as a slave

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the slave expresses its fidelity and accepts it role as depending on the master

Farley 5 [Boston College (Anthony, “Perfecting Slavery”, <http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1028&context=lsfp>)]

Slavery is with us still. We are haunted by slavery. We are animated

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beyond the veil, beyond death; hence, the end of forever.

The affirmative rhetorical silence on whiteness is an active stance that allows white privilege to thrive by masking its existence and treating is as an assumed norm.

DR. CRENSHAW Prof of Speech Comm @ Univ. Ala. 1997

Carrie-PhD. USC; former director of debate @ Univ. of Ala.; WESTERN JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATION

This analysis of Helms’ opening argument illustrates how the ideology of white privilege operates through

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of whiteness like Helms’ protect material white privilege because they mask its existence.

Try or Die – Isolation of racially oppressed groups leads to the TERMINATION OF HUMANITY.

It is try or die—The isolation of blacks results in the termination of humanity—institutional racism ERUPTS into confrontations, Peace is the ONENESS of humanity, failure to combat racial or gender inequality contribute to PREJUDICE and SOCIAL OPPRESSION, by hesitating to PURSUE social justice we contribute to militarism and ideological justifications for WWIII—that’s Marable

Marable Director of the Institute for Research in African American Studies 1984

Manning-Professor of History @ Columbia University; *“Speaking Truth to Power:* *Essays on Race, Resistance and Radicalism*; p. 198-199.

Black Americans also comprehend that peace is not the absence of conflict. As long

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the electoral mainstream, the results may be the termination of humanity itself.

The alternative is an unflinching paradigmatic analysis that poses the question of whether civil society is ethical

As debaters, we aren’t policymakers or political activists but simply pedagogues in intellectual discussion—the act of an unflinching paradigmatic analysis allows us to deny intellectual legitimacy to the compromises that radical elements have made because of an unwillingness to hold moderates feet to the fire predicated on an unflinching paradigmatic analysis

Wilderson, ’10 [2010, Frank B. Wilderson is an Associate Professor of African-American Studies at UC Irvine and has a Ph.D. from UC Berkeley, “Red, White & Black: Cinema and the Structure of U.S. Antagonisms,”]

STRANGE AS it might seem, this book project began in South Africa. During

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, Andile Mngxitama, Prishani Naidoo, John Shai, and S'bu Zulu.

## 1NC Add Countries CP

Vote neg to endorse that the United States federal government should add every country to the list of countries governed by Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act. The United States federal government should cease current and ban future projects of regime change, economic sanctions, military base expansion, military occupation, military assistance for strategic partners, isolation of disapproved political movements, and counterterrorism operations to countries governed by Section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act.

Counterplan solves – the aff takes Cuba off the list of state sponsors of terrorism, the counterplan adds every country to the list of state sponsors of terrorism but says being on the list of state sponsors of terrorism prevents the US from being able to militarily or coercively intervene in that country’s affairs.

Your author concludes the only reason the list is problematic is it allows neoconservative approaches towards those countries, but we solve that better

Jackson ‘7 [2007, Richard, Professor in International Politics at Aberystwyth University, “Critical reflection on counter-sanctuary discourse”, In: M. Innes, ed. Denial of sanctuary: understanding terrorist safe havens, p. 30-33]

A related problem for the "terrorist sanctuaries" discourse is that it has always

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approaches to terrorism and the ongoing problem of civilian-directed state terror.

Net-benefit is taking Cuba off the list is bad –

First neoliberalism – removing Cuba from the terror list simply allows the US to get a foot in the door – we’ll increase ties with Cuba

The Boston Globe ‘13 [February 19th, 2013, “Cuba’s reforms pave way for new US policy, too”, The Boston Globe, http://www.bostonglobe.com/opinion/editorials/2013/02/09/cuba-reform-create-opportunity-drag-policy-into-century/xER2NTTXGsxdLej0miHwFM/story.html]

The Cuban-American population, which has historically opposed any loosening of US policy

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both. This would include boosts to US farm companies while helping Cubans.

That improves relations with Latin America as a whole – the aff makes the US appear benign

Thale and Boggs ’13 [March 5th, 2013, Geoff and Clay, Washington’s Office on Latin America’s Program director and Officer for Cuba, “Cuba and the Terrorist List”, Washington Office on Latin America, http://www.wola.org/commentary/cuba\_and\_the\_terrorist\_list]

On February 21, the Boston Globe reported that senior State Department officials were considering

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retire in 2018, effectively putting an end date on the Castro era.

American engagement in Latin America threatens progressive political action and re-entrenches neoliberalism

Renique ‘10 [September 20th, 2010 Gerardo, Associate Professor in the Department of History at the City College of the City University of New York, “Latin America today: The revolt against neoliberalism”, Socialism and Democracy, 19:3, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08854300500284561#.UcnZQvnVCSo>]

In opposition to this agenda, the new subaltern movements offer a politics of hope

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to defeat other leftwing and popular movements and to largely isolate the Cuban regime

Aff frees up resources to be used for the War on Terror—turns the aff

Levy ‘11 [December 1st, 2011, Arturo, Lecturer and Doctoral Candidate at the Josef Korbel School of International Affairs at the University of Denver, received the Leonard Marks Essay Award of the American Academy of Diplomacy, masters degree from Columbia in International Affairs, “A Call for Cuba’s Removal from the List of State Sponsers of Terrorism”, Center for International policy/Latin American Working Group, http://www.lawg.org/storage/documents/Cuba/lawg\_cip\_dec\_2011.pdf]

So, let me discuss the first issue, why including Cuba on the terrorist

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of its demobilization, making this a non issue, the presence of members

## 1NC China SOI DA

China is beating out US for Cuban influence

Boston Globe 13 (“Cuba’s reforms pave way for new US policy, too.” Bostonglobe.com 9 February 13. Web.) <http://www.bostonglobe.com/opinion/editorials/2013/02/09/cuba-reform-create-opportunity-drag-policy-into-century/xER2NTTXGsxdLej0miHwFM/story.html>

Direct relations would also further US national security and environmental interests; as Cuba opens

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bilateral communications to ensure safety standards for their mutual protection from oil spills.

Engagement with Cuba blocks out China

Benjamin-Alvarado ‘06

PhD of Political Science, University of Nebraska

The Current Status and Future Prospects for Oil Exploration in Cuba: A Special Report for the Cuban Research Institute, Florida International University. Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, University of Nebraska Omaha1 November 2006

Given that there are no formal diplomatic of economic relations between the governments of the

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circumstances but have well-served the commercial interests of all parties involved.

China’s influence in Latin America is key to their soft power

Malik, 06 – PhD in International Relations (Mohan, "China's Growing Involvement in Latin America," 6/12, <http://uyghuramerican.org/old/articles/300/1/info@uyghuramerican.org>)

China's forays into Latin America are part of its grand strategy to acquire "comprehensive

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trade agreements), and mutual security pacts, intelligence cooperation and arms sales.

Chinese international influence is an existential impact – it controls every scenario for extinction

Zhang 2012 (Prof of Diplomacy and IR at the Geneva School of Diplomacy. “The Rise of China’s Political Softpower” 9/4/12 http://www.china.org.cn/opinion/2012-09/04/content\_26421330.htm)

As China plays an increasingly significant role in the world, its soft power must

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As the China model improves, it will continue to surprise the world.

## Case

Jackson and critical terror studies are wrong—no evidence to substantiate their claims and no viable alternative

Jones and Smith ‘9 [April 2009, David and M. L. R, University of Queensland, Queensland, Australia and King's College, University of London, London, UK, “We're All Terrorists Now: Critical—or Hypocritical—Studies “on” Terrorism?,” Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, Volume 32, Issue 4 April 2009 , pages 292 – 302, Taylor and Francis]

The journal, in other words, is not intended, as one might assume

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them. Do these claims, one might wonder, have any substance?

Significantly, the original proposal circulated by the publisher Routledge and one of the editors

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one might ask, what exactly does a critical approach to terrorism involve?

What it Means to be Critical

The editors and contributors explore what it means to be “critical” in detail

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study and its allegedly uncritical acceptance of the Western democratic state's security perspective.

Indeed, to be critical requires a radical reversal of what the journal assumes to

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“silenced from public and … academic discourse” (p. 1).

The complicity of terrorism studies with the increasingly authoritarian demands of Western, liberal state

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journalists to be “the terrorist's best friend” (p. 7).

Stohl further compounds this incoherence, claiming that “the media are far more likely

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no rational actor would engage in a campaign doomed to be endlessly misreported.

Nevertheless, the notion that an inherent pro-state bias vitiates terrorism studies pervades

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and correspond to a stable picture of reality” (p. 42).

Elsewhere, Adrian Guelke, in “Great Whites, Paedophiles and Terrorists: The

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more serious problem than non-state terrorism” (p. 76).

Yet, one searches in vain in these articles for evidence to support the ubiquitous

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confines of logic, reason, and the usual standards of academic inquiry.

Alleging a constitutive weakness in established scholarship without the necessity of providing proof to support

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hand experience of groups like the Taliban, Al Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah.

A consequence of avoiding primary research, it is further alleged, leads conventional analysts

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lost the capacity to reflect on both their practice and their research ethics.

By contrast, the critical approach is not only self-reflective, but also

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Douglass, Burke, and Booth explore, somewhat repetitively, its implications.

Reflexive or Defective?

Firstly, to challenge dominant knowledge and understanding and retain sensitivity to labels leads inevitably

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it would seem, all conventional terrorism studies address issues of homeland security.

In keeping with this critical orthodoxy that he has done much to define, Anthony

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to map out, study or resolve it” (p. 38).

Interestingly, Burke, Booth, and the symposistahood deny that there might be objective

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to them, the critical theorist's radical questioning of language denies this possibility.

The critical approach to language and its deconstruction of an otherwise useful, if imperfect

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substitute for philosophy, social science, and a real theory of language.

The problem with the critical approach is that, as the Australian philosopher John Anderson

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the language is used, and the study of the linguistic phenomena themselves.

It is precisely, however, this confused mixture of fact and discourse that critical thinking seeks to impose on the study of terrorism and infuses the practice of critical theory more generally. From this confused seed no coherent method grows.

What is To Be Done?

This ontological confusion notwithstanding, Ken Booth sees critical theory not only exposing the dubious

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concluding injunction to “stand outside” prevailing ideologies (p. 78).

In his preferred imperative idiom, Booth further contends that terrorism is best studied in

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It is within this transformative praxis that critical theory situates terrorism and terrorists.

The political goals of those non-state entities that choose to practice the tactics

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of evaluation, is, it would seem, wrong but potentially excusable.

On the basis of this worrying relativism a further Ken Commandment requires the abolition of

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of al Qaeda] cannot fully be understood apart from its evilness.”4

The line of relativist inquiry that critical theorists like Booth evince toward terrorism leads in

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and the international order these structures inhabit and have done much to shape.

Histrionically Speaking

Critical theory, then, embraces relativism not only toward language but also toward social

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loathing of the openness that affords her histrionic posturing obscures this constituting fact.

On the basis of this histrionic empathy with the “other,” critical theory concludes

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is “always” a weapon of the weak (p. 33).

At the core of this critical, ethicist, relativism therefore lies a syllogism that holds all violence is terror: Western states use violence, therefore, Western states are terrorist. Further, the greater terrorist uses the greater violence: Western governments exercise the greater violence. Therefore, it is the liberal democracies rather than Al Qaeda that are the greater terrorists.

In its desire to empathize with the transformative ends, if not the means of

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the “manipulation of the politics of fear” (p. 75).

Moreover, the resolution of this condition of escalating violence requires not any strategic solution

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create an enduring architecture of basic shared values” (p. 46).

In the end, un-coerced norm projection is not concerned with the world as it is, but how it ought to be. This not only compounds the logical errors that permeate critical theory, it advances an ultimately utopian agenda under the guise of *soi-disant* cosmopolitanism where one somewhat vaguely recognizes the “human interconnection and mutual vulnerability to nature, the cosmos and each other” (p. 47) and no doubt bursts into spontaneous chanting of Kumbaya.

In analogous visionary terms, Booth defines real security as emancipation in a way that

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analysis but instead are to serve as cheerleaders for this critically inspired vision.

Overall, the journal's fallacious commitment to emancipation undermines any ostensible claim to pluralism and

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to the journal appear to hold Western politicians and the Western media.6

It is the exploitation of this oughtistic style of thinking that leads the critic into

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order to “other” minority communities and create a politics of fear.

Critical Studies and Strategic Theory—A Missed Opportunity

Of course, the doubtful contribution of critical theory by no means implies that all

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first edition should come from established terrorism researchers who critique the critical position.

Interestingly, the specter haunting both conventional and critical terrorism studies is that both assume

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state, in any context, without any necessary moral value being involved.

Ironically, then, strategic theory offers a far more “critical perspective on terrorism

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, terrorism does not, ipso facto, denote “absolutely illegitimate violence.”

Intriguingly, Stohl, Booth, and Burke also imply that a strategic understanding forms

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as Horgan and Boyle point out, have more conventional studies of terrorism.

Yet, Burke offers—as a critical revelation—that “the strategic intent

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can be eliminated is illogical: you can never eliminate an abstract noun.

Consequently, those interested in a truly “critical” approach to the subject should

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. These reviewers agree: they are two sides of the same coin.

Conclusion

In the looking glass world of critical terror studies the conventional analysis of terrorism is

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liberal state. Terrorists therefore deserve empathy and they must be discursively engaged.

At the core of this understanding sits a radical pacifism and an idealism that requires

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pages of the journal of Critical Studies on Terrorism are its natural home.

# Afropessimism

## 2NC Turns Case

Terrorism is only made possible through racism.

Marable, ’01 [November 20th, Manning- Prof of History and Political Science @ Columbia U Director of the Institute for Research in African American Studies; Z SPACE; online publication, November 20; www.zcommunications.org/the-failure-of-u-s-foreign-policies-by-manning-marable.pdf]

The bombing campaign against the people of Afghanistan will be described in history as the

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violence of terrorism. Because without justice, there can be no peace.

Our kritik turns the case—their emancipatory discourses wouldn’t have been possible without the fungibility of the slave

Wilderson, ’10 [2010, Frank B. Wilderson is an Associate Professor of African-American Studies at UC Irvine and has a Ph.D. from UC Berkeley, “Red, White & Black: Cinema and the Structure of U.S. Antagonisms,”]

Again, what is important for us to glean from these historians is that the

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created the Human out of culturally disparate entities from Europe to the East.

## 2NC AT Permutation

The United States remains institutionally racist—the house has been remodeled but never been taken down—seemingly race neutral policies mask the way racism has imbedded itself

The U.S. society remains a racist system, and though the ideals that give it legitimacy can be used by antiracist struggles to bring about its demise, no large-scale action has been taken to rebuild this system of racism from the foundation up. This white supremacist framework has successfully incorporated “other Americans” of color

Feagin 2k President of the American Sociological Association

Joe-Prof of Sociology, Univ. of Fla. Gainesville; “RACIST AMERICA: Roots, Current Realities and Future Reparations”; 235-236.

The liberal wing of the white elite has an inordinate fondness for setting up commissions

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unite for their own survival and periodically, for large-scale protest.

## 2NC – Reformism Links

Reformism and engagement has no critical potential – the liberal class is dead – by extolling power of the state as the agent of change fail

Reformism is not an option—the left liberal class willingly sacrifices others in the

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security state, globalization, and permanent war via mionr reforms like the affirmative

Hedges, ’11 [Chris Hedges, Fellow at The Nation Institute, F. Ross Johnson-Connaught Distinguished Visitor in American Studies at the Centre for the Study of the United States at The University of Toronto, long-time foreign correspondent for the New York Times where he was part of a team of reporters that won a Pulitzer Prize for their coverage of the war on terrorism, recipient of the Amnesty International Global Award for Human Rights Journalism, holds a B.A. in English Literature from Colgate University and a Master of Divinity from Harvard Divinity School, 5/23/2011, “Why Liberal Sellouts Attack Prophets Like Cornel West”, <http://www.commondreams.org/view/2011/05/23-4>]

The capitulation of the liberal class to corporate capitalism, as [Irving Howe](http://www.pbs.org/arguing/nyintellectuals_howe.html) once noted

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state is exposed, so is the callous heart of the liberal class.

## 2NC – Disconnected DA

This type of objective ethics causes callous advocacy which justifies atrocities

Stone-Mediatore ‘7 [2007, Shari, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Ohio Wesleyan University, “Challenging Academic Norms: An Epistemology for Feminist and Multicultural Classrooms”, http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/nwsa\_journal/v019/19.2stone-mediatore.html]

Even if objectivity is a myth, the valorization of traits associated with objectivity can

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to pain and suppressing compassionate impulses that would otherwise be troubled by violence.

## 2NC – Foreign Wars Link

Their focus on foreign wars ignores the domestic wars at home  
Rodriguez ‘8

Dylan Rodriguez 2008 [Assistant Professor at University of California Riverside, Abolition Now! p.93-100]

We are collectively witnessing, surviving, and working in a time of unprecedented state

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, every desperate act, and every attack aborted or drowned in blood.”

## 2NC Terrorism Link

They got it wrong – the dichotomy that the tag of the Zulaika evidence is not based on terrorism but on a racist dichotomy

Sharp, ‘7 [2007, Patrick B. Sharp, Chair, Department

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Savage Perils: Racial Frontiers and Nuclear Apocalypse in American Culture” pdf]

4 The distinction between white civilization and nonwhite savagery became deeply entwined in American colonial

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racist society that was built on the notion of civilized progress replacing savagery.

## 2NC More Links

The rhetoric of pluralist reform helps protect and maintain stability for black suffering that underwrites the foundation of the US—their legislative antics help civil society maintain legitimacy at the expense of Indians and Blacks

Status quo intellectual protocol’s ignore the way ontology doesn’t permit us from understanding the being of the black man—ideas of civic participation is little more than a passionate dream that narrows the distance between the protester and the police—the fixation on specific unique experience of a myriad identities deals with conflicts within America and hides the suffering that underwrites the antagonism of America—their antics help civil society recuperate and maintain stability

Wilderson, ’10 [2010, Frank B. Wilderson is an Associate Professor of African-American Studies at UC Irvine and has a Ph.D. from UC Berkeley, “Red, White & Black: Cinema and the Structure of U.S. Antagonisms,”]

The difficulty of writing a book which seeks to uncover Red, Black, and

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stability. But this stability is a state of emergency for Indians and Blacks

## AT Assata

The stories of deceased and living martyrs fuel new activism.

Corrigan ‘9 [Lisa M. Corrigan, Assistant Professor, Department of Communication, “Sacrifice, Love, and Resistance: The Hip Hop Legacy of Assata Shakur” Women & Language Volume 32 No 2 (2009) http://assatateachin.files.wordpress.com/2013/05/assatarapmusic.pdf]

To understand heroism and its importance to social movements, we must understand the importance

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modem heroes, which often fuels new activism and creates contemporary role models.

We have cards in the context of Assata – her death will revive a movement that is moribund – that causes real change

THOMPSON staff reporter for the WASHINGTON POST 2k13

Krissah-; “Assata was convicted of murder. Is she a terrorist?;” WASHINGTON POST, May 8

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/assata-shakur-was-convicted-of-murder-is-she-a-terrorist/2013/05/08/69acb602-b7e5-11e2-aa9e-a02b765ff0ea_story_3.html>

Shakur’s contemporary Elaine Brown, who led the Black Panthers after its chairman Huey P

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Now, so is her profile on the FBI’s Most Wanted Terrorist list.

# China DA

## 1NC Pan

Their authors presume and utilize western identities to describe China—that makes conflict inevitable

Pan, ‘04[Chengxin, PhD Poli. Sci. and Int’l Relations @ Australian Nat’l U, “The "China Threat" in American Self-Imagination: The Discursive Construction of Other as Power Politics,” in *Alternatives: Global, Local, Political*, Vol. 29]

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

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character, China would now automatically constitute a threat to the United States.