### 1NC

#### Interpretation – Economic engagement is exclusively economic

**Jakštaitė 10** (Gerda, Doctoral Candidate Vytautas Magnus University Faculty of Political Sciences and Diplomacy (Lithuania), “CONTAINMENT AND ENGAGEMENT AS MIDDLE-RANGE THEORIES,” December 10, 2010, BALTIC JOURNAL OF LAW & POLITICS VOLUME 3, NUMBER 2 (2010), <http://versita.metapress.com/content/0w3157n438689417/fulltext.pdf>)

The approach to engagement as economic engagement focuses exclusively on economic instruments of foreign policy

AND

ensure safety in particular, whereas economic benefit is not a priority objective.

#### Violation – the aff is seawater agriculture

#### Voting Issue:

#### 1. Limits – there are countless non-economic engagement policies

#### 2. Ground – the aff denies access to key DA links by changing the ground from economics – kills fairness and economic education

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#### Text: The President of the United States should substantially increase its economic engagement towards Mexico by investing in seawater irrigation in Mexican deserts.

**Observation 1: Competition**

**A. The federal government includes all three branches -- prefer a definition from legal code**

**US Code no date** (“United States Federal Government Law & Legal Definition,” <http://definitions.uslegal.com/u/united-states-federal-government/>)

The United States Federal Government is established by the US Constitution. The Federal Government shares sovereignty over the United Sates with the individual governments of the States of US. The Federal government has three branches: i) the legislature, which is the US Congress, ii) Executive, comprised of the President and Vice president of the US **and** iii) Judiciary.

**B. Resolutional – Resolved means legislative action**

**Lousiana House of Representatives 5** (http://house.louisiana.gov/house-glossary.htm)

Resolution A legislative instrument that generally is used for making declarations, stating policies, and making decisions where some other form is not required. A bill includes the constitutionally required enacting clause; a resolution uses the term "resolved". Not subject to a time limit for introduction nor to governor's veto. ( Const. Art. III, §17(B) and House  Rules 8.11 , 13.1 , 6.8 , and 7.4)

**Observation 2: Solvency**

**The CP solves**

**Hsu 12** (David T. Hsu - Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of Pennsylvania’s Browne Center for International Politics, “Executive Discretion, Domestic Constraints, and Patterns of Post-9/11 U.S. Foreign Economic Policy”, September 2012, Pg 6, <http://davidthsu.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/hsu-patterns-of-post911-us-foreign-economic-policy-september-2012.pdf>) MaxL

The specific empirical puzzle, how to explain the pattern of U.S.

AND

an analytical focus on the president’s strategic motivations for manipulating foreign economic policies.

**Executive orders shield politics the president acts without using up capital**

**Howell, 2005,** [William G., Presidential Studies Quarterly, Ph.D., university of Chicago, “Unitlateral Power: a Brief Overview”, http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi\_0199-5050927/Unilateral-powers-a-brief-overview.html]

The actions that Bush and his modern predecessors have taken by fiat do not

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overturn him, the president can be confident that his policy will stand.

**XOS Shape American Policy – they are key to prez powers**

**McCormick 10** (James M. McCormick, , “American Foreign Policy and Process,” <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=m_MOrBfBEmYC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=executive+orders+quick+process&ots=HTAhZJp2qW&sig=7FfCHf0qgQRvKqDAEbGC_c-Dmw0#v=onepage&q=eecutive%20order&f=false>)

Other executive orders in the past sent American foreign policy in a new direction.

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, executive orders afford presidents yet another avenue of influence on foreign affairs.

#### Obama needs to take unilateral action to solve warming

**Westmoreland 10** (Joshua Westmoreland, Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review, 1/1/10 “Global Warming and Originalism: The Role of the EPA in the Obama Administration:” <http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1027&context=ealr&sei-redir=1#search=%22presidential%20power%20global%20warming%20obama%22>)

Mapping the national and international response to global warming poses a major challenge to President

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Administrator to issue GHG-emission-limiting regulations pursuant to the CAA.

#### Extinction

Tickell 8 – Environmental Researcher (Oliver, 8/11, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/aug/11/climatechange>) [Quals Added]

We need to get prepared for four degrees of global warming, Bob Watson [

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warming caused by human emissions could propel us towards a similar hothouse Earth.

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#### An “Obligation to the Poor” is neoliberal securitization – their discourse securitizes poverty as a threat, which is used to merge the development and military agendas

**Abrahamsen, 2005 – Professor of International Politics at University of Wales** [Rita, blair's africa: the politics of securitization and fear, Alternatives: Global, Local, Political, Vol. 30, No, 1 (Jan-Mar. 2005), pp 55-80, 29/07/13]

The desire to "make globalization work for the poor," as ex- pressed

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the two are at times almost indistinguishable, particularly in relation to Africa.

#### Neoliberalism specifically in Latin America exacerbates inequality and justifies endless intervention — causes extinction – moral obligation to put those oppressed by the West at the center of decision making

Makwana 6 (Rajesh, STWR, 23rd November 06, <http://www.stwr.org/globalization/neoliberalism-and-economic-globalization.html>, ZBurdette)

Neoliberalism and Economic Globalization

The goal of neoliberal economic globalization is the removal of all barriers to commerce, and the privatization of all available resources and services. In this scenario, public life will be at the mercy of market forces, as the extracted profits benefit the few, writes Rajesh Makwana.

The thrust of international policy behind the phenomenon of economic globalization is neoliberal in nature. Being hugely profitable to corporations and the wealthy elite, neoliberal polices are propagated through the IMF, World Bank and WTO. Neoliberalism favours the free-market as the most efficient method of global resource allocation. Consequently it favours large-scale, corporate commerce and the privatization of resources.

There has been much international attention recently on neoliberalism. Its ideologies have been rejected by influential countries in Latin America and its moral basis is now widely questioned. Recent protests against the WTO, IMF and World Bank were essentially protests against the neoliberal policies that these organizations implement, particularly in low-income countries.

The neoliberal experiment has failed to combat extreme poverty, has exacerbated global inequality, and is hampering international aid and development efforts. This article presents an overview of neoliberalism and its effect on low income countries.

Introduction

After the Second World War, corporate enterprises helped to create a wealthy class in society which enjoyed excessive political influence on their government in the US and Europe. Neoliberalism surfaced as a reaction by these wealthy elites to counteract post-war policies that favoured the working class and strengthened the welfare state.

Neoliberal policies advocate market forces and commercial activity as the most efficient methods for producing

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corporations and affluent countries to secure their financial advantage within the world economy.

The policies were most ardently enforced in the US and Europe in the1980s during the

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, economic and political leverage, they continue to further their neoliberal objectives.

There is a consensus between the financial elite, neoclassical economists and the political classes

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the most likely means of reducing poverty and inequality in the poorest regions.

There is a huge discrepancy between the measurable result of economic globalization and its proposed

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economic growth per capita grew to over 8% between 1980 and 2000.)

Neoliberalism has also been unable to address growing levels of global inequality. Over the last 25 years, the income inequalities have increased dramatically, both within and between countries. Between 1980 and 1998, the income of richest 10% as share of poorest 10% became 19% more unequal; and the income of richest 1% as share of poorest 1% became 77% more unequal (again, not including China).

The shortcomings of neoliberal policy are also apparent in the well documented economic disasters suffered

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and medical expertise throughout the region and with other countries around the world.

The dramatic economic and social improvement seen in these countries has not stopped them from

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economic dominance has been and continues to be the USA’s main economic objective.

According to Maria Páez Victor: “Since 1846 the United States has carried out

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most vicious dictators such as Batista, Somoza, Trujillo, and Pinochet.”

As a result of corporate and US influence, the key international bodies that developing

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project contracts. They all gain considerably from the neo-liberal model.

So influential are corporations at this time that many of the worst violators of human rights have even entered a Global Compact with the United Nations, the world’s foremost humanitarian body. Due to this international convergence of economic ideology, it is no coincidence that the assumptions that are key to increasing corporate welfare and growth are the same assumptions that form the thrust of mainstream global economic policy.

However, there are huge differences between the neoliberal dogma that the US and EU

AND

to achieving development by imposing an ideology that suits their own economic needs.

The US and EU also provide huge subsidies to many sectors of industry. These devastate small industries in developing countries, particularly farmers who cannot compete with the price of subsidized goods in international markets. Despite their neoliberal rhetoric, most ‘capitalist’ countries have increased their levels of state intervention over the past 25 years, and the size of their government has increased. The requirement is to ‘do as I say, not as I do’.

Given the tiny proportion of individuals that benefit from neoliberal policies, the chasm between what is good for the economy and what serves the public good is growing fast. Decisions to follow these policies are out of the hands of the public, and the national sovereignty of many developing countries continues to be violated, preventing them from prioritizing urgent national needs.

Below we examine the false assumptions of neoliberal policies and their effect on the global economy.

Economic Growth

Economic growth, as measured in GDP, is the yardstick of economic globalization which

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economic growth is the only way to prosper a country and reduce poverty.

Logically, however, a model for continual financial growth is unsustainable. Corporations have to go to extraordinary lengths in order to reflect endless growth in their accounting books. As a result, finite resources are wasted and the environment is dangerously neglected. The equivalent of two football fields of natural forest is cleared each second by profit hungry corporations.

Economic growth is also used by the World Bank and government economists to measure progress

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growth have proved impossible due to the inadequacy of the statistical measures employed.

The mandate for economic growth is the perfect platform for corporations which, as a result, have grown rapidly in their economic activity, profitability and political influence. Yet this very model is also the cause of the growing inequalities seen across the globe. The privatization of resources and profits by the few at the expense of the many, and the inability of the poorest people to afford market prices, are both likely causes.

#### The alternative is to deconstruct the affirmative by interrogating it’s neoliberal representations

Hay, Professor of [Political Analysis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_Science) at the [University of Sheffield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Sheffield)04 (Colin, “The normalizing role of rationalist assumptions in the institutional embedding of neoliberalism”, Economy and Society 33:4, 2004, Taylor and Francis)//AS

Accordingly, however depoliticized and normalized neoliberalism has become, it remains a political and

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, not to exercise any such judgement at all at the ballot box?

### 1NC

#### Nieto’s energy reform will pass now – his credibility is key

Hernandez 6/20/13 (Maria Jose, analyst in Eurasia Group's Latin America practice, holds a master's degree in public administration and economic policy analysis from the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) at Columbia University, “Politics and Oil: Mexico's Road to Reform,” 2013, <http://eurasia.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2013/06/20/politics_and_oil_mexicos_road_to_reform>)

Is Mexico finally on the verge of a historic reform push? Expectations are on

AND

, but the next few months will test the new president's political skills.

#### Plan causes massive opposition – engagement with the US is an insurmountable obstacle which tanks Nieto’s cred

Starr 12 - Director, U.S.-Mexico Network Associate Professor (NTT) University Fellow, Center on Public Diplomacy University of Southern California (Pamela, “U.S.-Mexico Relations and Mexican Domestic Politics”, October 6 of 2012, <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&ved=0CD4QFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fcollege.usc.edu%2Fusmexnet%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2010%2F10%2FCamp-Oxford-paper-final.doc&ei=mTLYUZTDMbOLyQGT14GwCQ&usg=AFQjCNH_cqiYTQRo7SFmpfWugH9ABshhCg&sig2=_M2KmLNnt3e8v4vVshc_fQ>)

The final implication of Mexican nationalism for U.S.-Mexico relations is the

AND

being too willing to accept support and guidance from north of the border.

#### Reform is key to the Mexican and global economies – investment

Siskind 6/25/13 (Cory, Research analyst, Control Risks, “Mexico Plays the Waiting Game on Big Reforms” http://www.huffingtonpost.com/cory-siskind/mexico-plays-the-waiting-\_b\_3493542.html)

Early 2013 saw one of the most productive one hundred days in Mexican political history

AND

the lowest rates of domestic credit to the private sector in the Americas.

#### Nuclear war

Harris and Burrows 9 Mathew, PhD European History @ Cambridge, counselor of the U.S. 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>

Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and indeed believes the future is

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

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#### China’s expanding into Latin America---US influence is key to crowd them out

Dowd 12 (Alan, Senior Fellow with the American Security Council Foundation, “Crisis in the America's,” http://www.ascfusa.org/content\_pages/view/crisisinamericas)

Focused on military operations in the Middle East, nuclear threats in Iran and North

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: There is room for only one great power in the Western Hemisphere.

#### US influence kills China's expansion

Shaiken et al ‘13

[Harley. Prof in the Center for Latin American Studies at UC-Berkeley. And Enrique Peters – Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Miami. And Adrian Hearn – Centro de Estudios China-Mexixo at Universidad NacionalAutonoma de Mexico. China and the New Triangular Relationships in the Americas: China and the Future of US-Mexico Relations, 2013. Pg 88-9]

The dominant strategies of each of the parties and how these strategies evolve over time

AND

dynamic, which may result in a closer relationship between these two countries.

#### Chinese influence is existential– it controls every extinction scenario including poverty and hunger

Zhang ‘12

[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

AND

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

### Poverty

#### 1. Too many alt causes – plan can’t solve

GDRC 05 (The Global Development Research Center. “Causes of Poverty.” MSU Women and International Development. http://www.gdrc.org/icm/poverty-causes.htm)

Acute causes of poverty: Warfare: The material and human destruction caused by warfare

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construction of adequate housing, infrastructure, and mechanisms for responding to crises.

#### 2. The only way to solve poverty globally is to reverse climate change

Odingoen 06 (Richard, Vice chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and works at the University of Nairobi, Kenya, “We Can't Solve Poverty Until We Stop Climate Change” <http://www.commondreams.org/views06/0515-29.htm>)

Reducing poverty globally means facing the climate challenge. It will not be solved by

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is to reverse the climate change that is turning their land into desert.

#### Ethical policymaking requires calculation of consequences

**Gvosdev 5** – Rhodes scholar, PhD from St. Antony’s College, executive editor of The National Interest (Nikolas, The Value(s) of Realism, SAIS Review 25.1, pmuse)

As the name implies, realists focus on promoting policies that are achievable and sustainable

AND

—and the one that had also been roundly condemned on moral grounds.

#### Role of the ballot is the evaluation of policy simulation and to maximize the lives saved. We should never sacrifice individuals for abstract market values – however, attempts to preserve lives gives equality to all rational beings – that’s key to value to life

Cummisky 96 (David, professor of philosophy at Bates College, Kantian Consequentialism, pg. 145)

We must not obscure the issue by characterizing this type of case as the sacrifice

AND

equal consideration suggests that one may have to sacrifice some to save many.

#### No internal link - they dont create jobs

### Hunger

#### No reason seawater ag key, other types of ag alt causes