# 1

Immigration will pass – delay collapses economy

Bush 12-19 [Jeb Bush Jr. “Time is now for immigration reform”, thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/193578-time-is-now-for-immigration-reform]

Wide acknowledgement from Republican House leadership — and support among Republican constituents — shows that

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the higher the costs to our economy, our security and our families.

Any change in embargo drains massive amounts of political capital

Cardenas ’12 [11/13/12, Jose R. Cardenas is a writer for Foreign Policy. “Cuba policy in a second Obama term,” http://shadow.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2012/11/13/cuba\_policy\_in\_a\_second\_obama\_term]

Critics of current U.S. policy towards Cuba have already begun speculating what

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U.S. administration would need to re-evaluate the relationship.

PC key

Orlando Sentinel 11-1 [11/1/13, It’s a newspaper that follows Congress, “What we think: It'll take both parties to clear immigration logjam”, http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/2013-11-01/news/os-ed-immigration-reform-congress-20131031\_1\_immigration-reform-comprehensive-reform-house-republicans]

For those who thought the end of the government shutdown would provide a break from

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earn citizenship. House Democratic leaders will have to underscore the president's message.

Visas are key to cybersecurity preparedness

McLarty 9 (Thomas F. III, President – McLarty Associates and Former White House Chief of Staff and Task Force Co-Chair, “U.S. Immigration Policy: Report of a CFR-Sponsored Independent Task Force”, 7-8, http://www.cfr.org/ publication/19759/us\_immigration\_policy.html)

We have seen, when you look at the table of the top 20 firms

AND

going to strengthen, I think, our system, our security needs.

Prevents Nuclear war

Fritz 9 Researcher for International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament [Jason, researcher for International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament, former Army officer and consultant, and has a master of international relations at Bond University, “Hacking Nuclear Command and Control,” July, <http://www.icnnd.org/latest/research/Jason_Fritz_Hacking_NC2.pdf>]

This paper will analyse the threat of cyber terrorism in regard to nuclear weapons.

AND

its own, without the need for compromising command and control centres directly.

# 2

Interpretation- 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

AND

, 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.

Economic engagement must be conditional

Shinn 96 [James Shinn, C.V. Starr Senior Fellow for Asia at the CFR in New York City and director of the council’s multi-year Asia Project, worked on economic affairs in the East Asia Bureau of the US Dept of State, “Weaving the Net: Conditional Engagement with China,” pp. 9 and 11, google books]

In sum, conditional engagement consists of a set of objectives, a strategy for attaining those objectives, and tactics (specific policies) for implementing that strategy.

The objectives of conditional engagement are the ten principles, which were selected to preserve American vital interests in Asia while accommodating China’s emergence as a major power.

The overall strategy of conditional engagement follows two parallel lines: economic engagement, to

AND

105, no. 3 (1990), pp. 383-88).

Violation – the aff is a unilateral reduction of restrictions

Vote Negative-

Ground- Just Reducing Sanctions- gives almost no links to engagement kritiks

Limits- allowing a reduction of restrictions kills fairness – any small aff would be Topical

quid pro quo gives competition for conditions cp and say no arguments. Key to fight back against aff bias

# 3

The United States federal government should substantially reduce sanctions if and only if Brazil, Chile, and Mexico actively commit towards human rights reforms in Cuba.

Ending the embargo pushes Latin American governments to seek normalization between the US and Cuba multilaterally—solves normal relations and human rights credibility

Castañeda ‘9 [Jorge G. Castañeda, professor at New York University and fellow at the New America Foundation, was Mexico's foreign minister from 2000 to 2003, April 21, 2009, “The Right Deal on Cuba,” online: http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124027198023237151.html]

The question of what to do about the embargo has once again cornered an American

AND

occurred in Vietnam and China -- may force Cuba to open its society.

US human rights leadership is key to international peace, security, domestic interests, and the pursuit of global democracy

Griffey, 11 Brian, human rights consultant who has worked for the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International USA and as an investigative journalist, 3/18, <http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/150667-us-leadership-on-human-rights-essential-to-strengthen-democracy-abroad>, “U.S. leadership on human rights essential to strengthen democracy abroad,” ADM

In the midst of what many are calling the Arab world’s 1989, the United

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concerted and collective effort to be upheld, especially in times of crisis.

# 4

Economic engagement toward Latin America is based off of white supremacist norms

THORBURN representative of the WORKERS PARTY, USA 2k4

Michael-; “US Imperialism, Hands Off Latin America;” a Chicago-area meeting organized by the Peace Agenda Forum on October 21, 2004; published online-November 9; <http://www.anti-imperialist.org/Hands-Off-Latin-America_11-9-04.htm>

Economic Basis

Of course, behind all this military intervention are the economic interests of the U

AND

and imperialism - against the Republicans and Democrats. (to be continued).

The Affirmatives Rhetorical silence protects the invisibility of whiteness and preserves material white privilege.

Crenshaw ‘97 [1997, Carrie, PhD, Prof of Speech Comm @ Univ. Ala. former director of debate @ Univ. of Ala.; WESTERN JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATION; Resisting Whiteness’ Rhetorical Silence; 61(3), Summer; pp. 253-278]

This analysis brings into focus several observations about how whiteness operates rhetorically and ideologically in

AND

the ideology of white privilege “works” through rhetorical silence about whiteness.

Racism must be rejected in EVERY INSTANCE without surcease – prerequisite to morality.

Memmi ’00 [2000, Albert is a Professor Emeritus of Sociology @ Unv. Of Paris, Albert-; RACISM, translated by Steve Martinot, pp.163-165]

The struggle against racism will be long, difficult, without intermission, without remission

AND

peace. True, it is a wager, but the stakes are irresistible

# Credibility

Obama is a hard liner – new cabinet

Gray 13 – Managing Editor of Air Force Times at Army Times Publishing (Mel, “Senate Republicans: Obama's Nominees Too Hard-Line”, January 28 of 2013, Newsmax, <http://www.newsmax.com/Politics/obama-liberal-cabinet-nominations/2013/01/28/id/487676>)

¶ The GOP lawmakers, who play key roles in the confirmation process, contend

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the fact that he endorsed Obama over McCain in the 2008 presidential campaign.

Cuban policy is appeasement – it pleases Castro

Walser 12 – Ph.D. and a Senior Policy Analyst at The Heritage Foundation (Ray, “Cuban-American Leaders: “No Substitute for Freedom” in Cuba”, June 25 of 2012, <http://blog.heritage.org/2012/06/25/cuban-american-leaders-no-substitute-for-freedom-in-cuba/>)

However, these pleasing liberal assumptions are negated on a daily basis by hard-

AND

tyranny of the Castro regime, there is “no substitute for freedom.”

Appeasement kills credibility – it shows countries that the US isn’t hard line - playing a weak hand doesn’t work

Weissberg 10 - Professor of Political Science-Emeritus, University of Illinois-Urbana (Robert, “President Obama's Compulsive Appeasement Disorder”, August 27 of 2010, American Thinker, <http://www.americanthinker.com/2010/08/president_obamas_compulsive_ap.html>)

There's a simple explanation: we are no longer feared. Superpowers of yesteryear,

AND

it. Israel long ago learned this lesson, regardless of world outrage.

Even if multilateralism is low it is inevitable

Brady ’12 [7/3/12, Kyle Brady. “Libya Shows Multilateralism is New U.S. Strategy,” http://www.policymic.com/articles/1464/libya-shows-multilateralism-is-new-u-s-strategy]

As has been widely analyzed, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi’s Libya has fallen to the persistent

AND

that will have ample chance to be tested, refined and fully institutionalized.

Massive alt cause to Credibility–Syria- US unwillingness to get involved in Syria shows that any US response is unlikely and emboldens leaders

Korobkin ‘8-30 [8/30/13, Russell Korobkin is the Director of UCLA law School’s Negotiation and Conflict Resolution Program. “Syria and the President's Credibility Problem,” http://www.huffingtonpost.com/russell-korobkin/syria-and-the-presidents-\_b\_3844049.html]

In international diplomacy, world leaders often threaten that, if an adversary acts in

AND

minimize the costs in that event is, ironically, a poor strategy.

Soft doesn’t do anything

Sibley 98 (Robert, PhD Candidate in Political Philosophy – Carleton U., Journal of Commerce, 10-20, Lexis)

Under the government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien, Canada’s international reputation has been dilettantish

AND

that means, in part, spending to have a credible military force.

Multilateralism fails – lack of coherence on priorities and free-riding

Schweller ’11 [2011 Randall Schweller is a professor of political science at Ohio State University. “Emerging Powers in an Age of Disorder,” Global Governance, http://www.academia.edu/1211850/Emerging\_Powers\_in\_an\_Age\_of\_Disorder]

Liberals believe that the transition from unipolarity to multipolarity will unfold smoothly because the world

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or whatever remains of it. The system willthen be on automatic pilot.

The Cuban transition will be gradual and stable – Lifting sanctions nows ruins those reforms

López-Levy, 13 [4/10/13, Arturo López-Levy is a PhD candidate at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver, “Getting Ready for Post-Castro Cuba,” The National Interest, http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/getting-ready-post-castro-cuba-8316]

In the last five years, the Cuban government has created an important institutional foundation

AND

in a more institutionalized leadership that promotes younger leaders in an orderly fashion.

China will inevitably take over the US

Layne, ’12 [4/26/12, Christopher Layne is the Professor & Robert M. Gates Chair in Intelligence and National Security at the George Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A & M University, “The End of Pax Americana: How Western Decline Became Inevitable”, http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2012/04/the-end-of-pax-americana-how-western-decline-became-inevitable/256388/?single\_page=true,

China’s rise is one powerful indicator of America’s relative decline. The United States’ mounting

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and underappreciated restraints upon contemporary American political and military predominance’’ (Kirshner 2008).

# Ag

Cuban model is unsustainable – it can’t be exported

Henderson ’11-4 (11/4/13, Victoria L Henderson is a PhD candidate at Queen’s university and a director at the Institute for Social and Economic Analysis in Ontario, Canada. She holds degrees in Spanish and Latin American Studies and Geography. “Celebrity Scientist Thinks Canadians Should Sustain Poverty, Cuban-Style,” <http://panampost.com/victoria-henderson/2013/11/04/celebrity-scientist-thinks-canadians-should-sustain-poverty-cuban-style/>)

If Canada wants to avert an environmental apocalypse, it should follow the example of a communist state that consistently fails to meet its own citizens’ demands for toothpaste and toilet paper.

So says Canadian scientist-turned-eco-warrior David Suzuki, who sees Cuba as a model of sustainability.

This week, Suzuki is inviting the public to vote on whether his recently released

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the Cuban model constitutes willful blindness, let the parties be judged accordingly.

Plan kills Cuba’s agriculture model

Gonzalez, 4 [Carmen Gonzalez is a Associate Professor, Seattle University School of Law, “WHITHER GOES CUBA? PROSPECTS FOR ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PART II OF II: Trade Liberalization, Food Security, and the Environment: The Neoliberal Threat to Sustainable Rural Development” 14 Transnat'l L. & Contemp. Probs. 419]

The greatest challenge to Cuba's unique agricultural experiment is the eventual renewal of trade relations

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and ecological sustainability, and to explore alternative strategies for sustainable rural development.

Foreign investment impossible – ideologically constrained – embargo is a non-issue

Frank 12 – Journalist specializing in Cuban affairs (Marc, “Cuba struggles with foreign investment, growth”, Reuters, September 7, 2012, http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/09/07/us-cuba-investment-idUSBRE88618J20120907)

Cuba's investment reform plan announced last year spoke positively of foreign investment, promised a

AND

be told to come back later after a law governing them was approved.

No acid impact

Hofmann, Professor of Ecology, Evolution and Marine Biology – University of California Santa Barbara et al., ‘11

(Gretchen E., “High-Frequency Dynamics of Ocean pH: A Multi-Ecosystem Comparison,” PLoS ONE Vol. 6, No. 12)

Since the publication of two reports in 2005–2006 [1], [2], the drive to forecast the effects of anthropogenic ocean acidification (OA) on marine ecosystems and their resident calcifying marine organisms has resulted in a growing body of research. Numerous laboratory studies testing the effects of altered seawater chemistry (low pH, altered pCO2, and undersaturation states - Ω - for calcium carbonate polymorphs) on biogenic calcification, growth, metabolism, and development have demonstrated a range of responses in marine organisms (for reviews see [3]–[8]). However, the emerging picture of biological consequences of OA – from data gathered largely from laboratory experiments – is not currently matched by equally available environmental data that describe present-day pH exposures or the natural variation in the carbonate system experienced by most marine organisms. Although researchers have documented variability in seawater carbonate chemistry on several occasions in different marine ecosystems (e.g., [9]–[15]), this variation has been under-appreciated in these early stages of OA research. Recently, a deeper consideration of ecosystem-specific variation in seawater chemistry has emerged (e.g., [16]–[18]), one that is pertinent to the study of biological consequences of OA. Specifically, assessments of environmental heterogeneity present a nuanced complement to current laboratory experiments. The dynamics of specific natural carbonate chemistry on local scales provide critical context because outcomes of experiments on single species are used in meta-analyses to project the overall biological consequences of OA [7], [19], to forecast ecosystem-level outcomes [20], and ultimately to contribute to policy decisions [21] and the management of fisheries [22], [23]. As noted earlier [24], natural variability in pH is seldom considered when effects of ocean acidification are considered. Natural variability may occur at rates much higher than the rate at which carbon dioxide is decreasing ocean pH, about −0.0017 pH/year [25], [26]. This ambient fluctuation in pH may have a large impact on the development of resilience in marine populations, or it may combine with the steady effects of acidification to produce extreme events with large impacts [24]. In either case, understanding the environmental variability in ocean pH is essential. Although data on the natural variation in the seawater CO2 system are emerging, nearly all high-resolution (e.g. hourly) time series are based on pCO2 sensors, with comparatively few pH time series found in the literature. From a research perspective, the absence of information regarding natural pH dynamics is a critical data gap for the biological and ecological arm of the multidisciplinary investigation of OA. Our ability to understand processes ranging from physiological tolerances to local adaptation is compromised. Specifically, laboratory experiments to test tolerances are often not designed to encompass the actual habitat exposure of the organisms under study, a critical design criterion in organismal physiology that also applies to global change biology [27]–[29]. It is noted that neither pH nor pCO2 alone provide the information sufficient to fully constrain the CO2 system, and while it is preferred to measure both, the preference for measuring one over the other is evaluated on a case-by-case basis and is often dictated by the equipment available. In this light, data that reveal present-day pH dynamics in marine environments and therefore ground pH levels in CO2 perturbation experiments in an environmental context are valuable to the OA research community in two major ways. First, estimates of organismal resilience are greatly facilitated. Empiricists can contextualize lab experiments with actual environmental data, thereby improving them. Notably, the majority of manipulative laboratory experiments in OA research (including our own) have been parameterized using pCO2 levels as per the IPCC emission scenario predictions [30]. One consequence of this practice is that organisms are potentially tested outside of the current exposure across their biogeographic range, and tolerances are not bracketed appropriately. This situation may not be a lethal issue (i.e. negating all past observations in experiments where environmental context was not known); however, the lack of information about the ‘pH seascape’ may be translated through these organismal experiments in a manner that clouds the perspective of vulnerability of marine ecosystems. For example, recent data on the heterogeneity of pH in coastal waters of the Northeastern Pacific [31], [32] that are characterized by episodic upwelling has caused biologists to re-examine the physiological tolerances of organisms that live there. Specifically, resident calcifying marine invertebrates and algae are acclimatized to existing spatial and temporal heterogeneity [17], [18], and further, populations are likely adapted to local to regional differences in upwelling patterns [33]. Secondly, in addition to improving laboratory experiments, data regarding the nature of the pH seascape also facilitate hypothesis-generating science. Specifically, heterogeneity in the environment with regard to pH and pCO2 exposure may result in populations that are acclimatized to variable pH or extremes in pH. Although this process has been highlighted in thermal biology of marine invertebrates [34], such insight is not available with regard to gradients of seawater chemistry that occur on biogeographic scales. With that said, recent field studies have demonstrated that natural variation in seawater chemistry does influence organismal abundance and distribution [16], [35], [36]. With our newfound access to pH time series data, we can begin to explore the biophysical link between environmental seawater chemistry and resilience to baseline shifts in pH regimes, to identify at-risk populations as well as tolerant ones. Additionally, the use of sensors in the field can identify hidden patterns in the CO2 system, revealing areas that are refugia to acidification or carbonate undersaturation; such knowledge could enable protection, management, and remediation of critical marine habitats and populations in the future. The recent development of sensors for in situ measurements of seawater pH [37], [38] has resulted in the ability to record pH more readily in the field in a manner that can support biological and ecological research. Since 2009, the Martz lab (SIO) has constructed 52 “SeaFET” pH sensors for 13 different collaborators (see http://martzlab.ucsd.edu) working in a broad range of settings. Using subsamples of data from many of these sensors, here we examine signatures of pH heterogeneity, presenting time series snapshots of sea-surface pH (upper 10 m) at 15 locations, spanning various overlapping habitat classifications including polar, temperate, tropical, open ocean, coastal, upwelling, estuarine, kelp forest, coral reef, pelagic, benthic, and extreme. Naturally, at many sites, multiple habitat classifications will apply. Characteristic patterns observed in the 30-day snapshots provide biome-specific pH signatures. This comparative dataset highlights the heterogeneity of present-day pH among marine ecosystems and underscores that contemporary marine organisms are currently exposed to different pH regimes in seawater that are not predicted until 2100. Results Overall, the patterns of pH recorded at each of the 15 deployment sites (shown in Figure 1, Table 1) were strikingly different. Figure 2 presents the temporal pattern of pH variation at each of these sites, and, for the sake of comparison, these are presented as 30-day time series “snapshots.” Note that all deployments generated >30 days of data except for sensors 3, 4, and 13, where the sensors were deliberately removed due to time constraints at the study sites. Though the patterns observed among the various marine ecosystems are driven by a variety of oceanographic forcing such as temperature, mixing, and biological activity, we do not provide a separate analysis of controlling factors on pH at each location. Each time series was accompanied by a different set of ancillary data, some rich with several co-located sensors, others devoid of co-located sensors. Given these differences in data collection across sites, here we focus on the comparative pH sensor data as a means to highlight observed pH variability and ecosystem-level differences between sites. For purposes of comparison, the metrics of variability presented here are pH minima, maxima, range, standard deviation, and rate of change (see Table 2). The rate presented in Table 2 and Figure 3 represents a mean instantaneous rate of change in pH hr−1, where a rate was calculated for each discrete time step as the absolute value of pH difference divided by the length of time between two adjacent data points. In terms of general patterns amongst the comparative datasets, the open ocean sites (CCE1 and Kingman Reef) and the Antarctic sites (Cape Evans and Cindercones) displayed the least variation in pH over the 30-day deployment period. For example, pH range fluctuated between 0.024 to 0.096 at CCE1, Kingman Reef, Cape Evans, and Cindercones (Figure 2A, B and Table 2). In distinct contrast to the stability of the open ocean and Antarctic sites, sensors at the other five site classifications (upwelling, estuarine/near-shore, coral reef, kelp forest, and extreme) captured much greater variability (pH fluctuations ranging between 0.121 to 1.430) and may provide insight towards ecosystem-specific patterns. The sites in upwelling regions (Pt. Conception and Pt. Ano Nuevo, Figure 2C), the two locations in Monterey Bay, CA (Figure 2D), and the kelp forest sites (La Jolla and Santa Barbara Mohawk Reef, Figure 2F) all exhibited large fluctuations in pH conditions (pH changes>0.25). Additionally, at these 6 sites, pH oscillated in semi-diurnal patterns, the most apparent at the estuarine sites. The pH recorded in coral reef ecosystems exhibited a distinct diel pattern characterized by relatively consistent, moderate fluctuations (0.1<pH change<0.25; Figure 2E). At the Palmyra fore reef site, pH maxima occurred in the early evening (~5:00 pm), and pH minima were recorded immediately pre-dawn (~6:30 am). On a fringing reef site in Moorea, French Polynesia, a similar diel pattern was observed, with pH maxima occurring shortly after sunset (~7:30 pm) and pH minima several hours after dawn (~10:00 am). Finally, the greatest transitions in pH over time were observed at locations termed our “Extreme” sites - a CO2 venting site in Italy (site S2 in ref. [36]) and a submarine spring site in Mexico. For these sites, the patterns were extremely variable and lacked a detectable periodicity (Figure 2G). The sites examined in this study do not comprehensively represent pH variability in coastal ecosystems, partly because we focused on surface epipelagic and shallow benthic pH variability. Many organisms that may be impacted by pH variability and ocean acidification reside at intermediate (>10 m) to abyssal depths. Notable regimes missing from Figure 2 include seasonally stratified open ocean locations that exhibit intense spring blooms; the equatorial upwelling zone; other temperate (and highly productive) Eastern Continental Boundary upwelling areas; subsurface oxygen minimum zones and seasonal dead zones; and a wide variety of unique estuarine, salt marsh, and tide pool environments. Spring bloom locations exhibit a marked increase in diel pCO2 variability during the peak bloom with a coincident drawdown similar in magnitude but opposite in sign to the upwelling signals shown in Figure 2 [39]. Equatorial upwelling locations undergo significant stochastic variability, as observed by pCO2 sensors in the TAO array (data viewable at http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/). Intertidal vegetated and tide pool habitats may exhibit major pH fluctuations due to macrophyte or animal respiratory cycles [15], while CO2 production in oxygen minimum zones can reduce pH to a limit of about 7.4 [40]. Due to local temperature differences, variable total alkalinity, and seasonal differences between deployment dates at each site, a comparison of average pH across the datasets would be somewhat misleading. However, some information can be gleaned from an examination of the averages: the overall binned average of all 15 mean values in Table 1 is 8.02±0.1. This pH value is generally in agreement with the global open ocean mean for 2010 of 8.07, a value generated by combining climatology data for temperature, salinity, phosphate, silicate [41]–[43], total alkalinity [44], and pCO2 [45] for the year 2000, corrected to 2010 using the average global rise of 1.5 µatm pCO2 yr−1. Rather than make a point-by-point comparison of the mean pH of each dataset, we focus instead on the differences in observed variability amongst the sites. For this analysis, summary statistics of the comparative datasets were ranked in order to examine the range of variability across all 15 sites (Fig. 3). Discussion Collected by 15 individual SeaFET sensors in seven types of marine habitats, data presented here highlight natural variability in seawater pH. Based on Figure 3, it is evident that regions of the ocean exhibit a continuum of pH variability. At sites in the open ocean (CCE-1), Antarctica, and Kingman reef (a coastal region in the permanently stratified open Pacific Ocean with very low residence times, and thus representative of the surrounding open ocean water), pH was very stable (SD<0.01 pH over 30 days). Elsewhere, pH was highly variable across a range of ecosystems where sensors were deployed. The salient conclusions from this comparative dataset are two-fold: (1) most non-open ocean sites are indeed characterized by natural variation in seawater chemistry that can now be revealed through continuous monitoring by autonomous instrumentation, and (2) in some cases, seawater in these sites reaches extremes in pH, sometimes daily, that are often considered to only occur in open ocean systems well into the future [46]. Admittedly, pH is only part of the story with regard to the biological impacts of OA on marine organisms. However, continuous long-term observations provided by sensors such as the SeaFET are a great first step in elucidating the biophysical link between natural variation and physiological capacity in resident marine organisms. In the end, knowledge of spatial and temporal variation in seawater chemistry is a critical resource for biological research, for aquaculture, and for management efforts. From a biological perspective, the evolutionary history of the resident organisms will greatly influence the adaptation potential of organisms in marine populations. Thus, present-day natural variation will likely shape capacity for adaptation of resident organisms, influencing the resilience of critical marine ecosystems to future anthropogenic acidification. Below we discuss the comparative SeaFET-collected data and, where applicable, the biological consequences of the temporal heterogeneity that we found in each of the marine ecosystems where sensors were deployed. As the most stable area, the open ocean behaves in a predictable way and generally adheres to global models attempting to predict future CO2 conditions based on equilibration of the surface ocean with a given atmospheric pCO2 (e.g. [47]). This can be shown with longer-term pH records obtained with SeaFET sensors, which are available at the CCE-1 mooring (Fig. 4). The ambient pH values for this open ocean location can be predicted to better than ±0.02 from the CO2-corrected climatology mentioned above; pH has dropped by about 0.015 units since 2000. At CCE-1, the annual carbonate cycle followed the sea surface temperature cycle, and pH was driven mostly by changes in the temperature dependence of CO2 system thermodynamics (Figure 4). SeaFET observations at CCE-1 agree with the climatology to +0.017±0.014 pH units, with episodic excursions from the climatology but a general return to the climatological mean. Although the annual cycle in the open ocean is somewhat predictable, it is notable that even at these seemingly stable locations, climatology-based forecasts consistently underestimate natural variability. Our observations confirm an annual mean variability in pH at CCE-1 of nearly 0.1, suggest an inter-annual variability of ~0.02 pH, and capture episodic changes that deviate from the climatology (Figure 4). Similar underestimates of CO2 variability were observed at nine other open ocean locations, where the Takahashi pCO2 climatology overlaps PMEL moorings with pCO2 sensors (not shown). Thus, on both a monthly (Fig. 2) and annual scale (Fig. 4), even the most stable open ocean sites see pH changes many times larger than the annual rate of acidification. This natural variability has prompted the suggestion that “an appropriate null hypothesis may be, until evidence is obtained to the contrary, that major biogeochemical processes in the oceans other than calcification will not be fundamentally different under future higher CO2/lower pH conditions” [24]. Similarly, the sensors deployed on the benthos in the Antarctic (Cindercones and Cape Evans, Figure 2B) recorded relatively stable pH conditions when compared to other sites in the study. Very few data exist for the Southern Ocean; however, open-water areas in this region experience a strong seasonal shift in seawater pH (~0.3–0.5 units) between austral summer and winter [48], [49] due to a decline in photosynthesis during winter and a disequilibrium of air-sea CO2 exchange due to annual surface sea ice and deep water entrainment [50]. Given the timing of deployment of our sensor in McMurdo Sound (austral spring: October–November), the sensor did not capture the change in seawater chemistry that might have occurred in the austral winter [49]. In general, due to sea ice conditions, observations from the Southern Ocean are limited, with water chemistry data falling into two categories: (1) discrete sampling events during oceanographic cruises (e.g. US Joint Global Ocean Flux Study, http://www1.whoi.edu/) and (2) single-point measurements from locations under sea ice [49], [51], [52]. Biologically speaking, the Southern Ocean is a region expected to experience acidification and undersaturated conditions earlier in time than other parts of the ocean [47], and calcifying Antarctic organisms are thought to be quite vulnerable to anthropogenic OA given the already challenging saturation states that are characteristic of cold polar waters [53]–[56]. Short-term CO2 perturbation experiments have shown that Antarctic calcifying marine invertebrates are sensitive to decreased saturation states [51], [57], although the number of species-level studies and community-level studies are very limited. The Western Antarctic Peninsula and the sub-Antarctic islands will experience pronounced increases in temperature [54] and could consequently undergo more variation and/or undersaturation given the increased potential for biological activity. Importantly, depending on the patterns of seasonally-dependent saturation state that will be revealed with improved observations [58], Antarctic organisms may experience more variation than might be expected, a situation that will influence their resilience to future acidification. Three other types of study sites – the coastal upwelling, kelp forest and estuarine/near-shore sites – all exhibited variability due to a combination of mixing, tidal excursions, biological activity, and variable residence time (Fig. 2). Although these sites are all united by fairly obvious heterogeneity in pH, organisms living in these areas encounter unique complexities in seawater chemistry that will influence their physiological response, resilience, and potential for adaptation. Typically, estuarine environments have riverine input that naturally creates very low saturation states [59]–[61]. Seawater chemistry conditions in these areas often shift dramatically, challenging biogenic calcification by resident organisms. Additionally, these species must also tolerate abiotic factors that interact with pH, such as temperature [62]. Two sensors in the Monterey Bay region, L1 (at the mouth of Elkhorn Slough) and L20 (~2 km seaward and north of L1), recorded rapid changes in pH. However, as opposed to riverine input, the low pH fluctuations observed here are likely due to isopycnal shoaling or low CO2 water that is pulsing up to the near shore on internal tides. These locations may also experience high river run-off in the rainy season, but such conditions were not reflected in the time series shown in Fig. 2. Organisms living in upwelling regions may be acclimatized and adapted to extremes in seawater chemistry; here, deep CO2-enriched waters reach the surface and may shoal onto the benthos on the continental shelf [31], [32]. Data collected from our upwelling sites support the patterns found by cruise-based investigations; pH fluctuations were often sharp, and large transitions of up to ~0.35 pH units occurred over the course of days (Fig. 2). Laboratory studies on calcifying marine invertebrates living in upwelling regions suggest that these organisms maintain function under such stochastic conditions. However, overall performance may be reduced, suggesting that these species are indeed threatened by future acidification [17], [18], [63]. For kelp forests, although there is less influence from riverine inputs, pH variation is quite dynamic at these sites in the coastal California region (Fig 2; [18]). Patterns here are likely driven by fluctuations in coastal upwelling, biological activity, currents, internal tides, seasonally shoaling isopleths, as well as the size of the kelp forest, which may influence residence times via reduced flow. Kelps may respond positively to increased availability of CO2 and HCO3−, which may allow for reduced metabolic costs and increased productivity [64]. Increased kelp production may elevate pH within the forest during periods of photosynthesis, causing wider daily fluctuations in pH, though this is speculative at this time. As a result, kelp forests, particularly those of surface canopy forming species such as Macrocystis pyrifera, may contain a greater level of spatial heterogeneity in terms of the pH environment; vertical gradients in pH may form due to enhanced levels of photosynthesis at shallower depths. Such gradients may increase the risk of low pH exposure for benthic species while buffering those found within the surface canopy. Kelp forests provide habitat to a rich diversity of organisms from a wide range of calcifying and non-calcifying taxa [65]. As with organisms from the other coastal locations (estuarine and upwelling), the biota living within kelp forest environments are most likely acclimatized to this degree of natural variation. However, continued declines in oxygenation and shoaling of hypoxic boundaries observed in recent decades in the southern California bight [66], [67] are likely accompanied by a reduction in pH and saturation state. Thus, pH exposure regimes for the coastal California region's kelp forest biota may be changing over relatively short time scales. Over longer temporal scales as pH and carbonate saturation levels decrease, the relative abundances of these species may change, with community shifts favoring non-calcified species, as exemplified by long-term studies in intertidal communities by Wootton et al. [15]. For all the marine habitats described above, one very important consideration is that the extreme range of environmental variability does not necessarily translate to extreme resistance to future OA. Instead, such a range of variation may mean that the organisms resident in tidal, estuarine, and upwelling regions are already operating at the limits of their physiological tolerances (a la the classic tolerance windows of Fox – see [68]). Thus, future acidification, whether it be atmospheric or from other sources, may drive the physiology of these organisms closer to the edges of their tolerance windows. When environmental change is layered upon their present-day range of environmental exposures, they may thereby be pushed to the “guardrails” of their tolerance [20], [68]. In contrast to more stochastic changes in pH that were observed in some sites, our coral reef locations displayed a strikingly consistent pattern of diel fluctuations over the 30-day recording period. Similar short-term pH time series with lower daily resolution [69], [70] have reported regular diel pH fluctuation correlated to changes in total alkalinity and oxygen levels. These environmental patterns of pH suggest that reef organisms may be acclimatized to consistent but moderate changes in the carbonate system. Coral reefs have been at the center of research regarding the effects of OA on marine ecosystems [71]–[73]. Along with the calcification biology of the dominant scleractinian corals and coralline algae, the biodiversity on coral reefs includes many other calcifying species that will likely be affected [74]–[77]. Across the existing datasets in tropical reef ecosystems, the biological response of calcifying species to variation in seawater chemistry is complex (see [78]) –all corals or calcifying algal species will not respond similarly, in part because these calcifying reef-builders are photo-autotrophs (or mixotrophs), with algal symbionts that complicate the physiological response of the animal to changes in seawater chemistry. Finally, the “Extreme” sites in our comparative dataset are of interest in that the low pH levels observed here represent a natural analogue to OA conditions in the future, demonstrating how the abundance and distribution of calcifying benthic organisms, as well as multi-species assemblages, can vary as a function of seawater chemistry [16], [35], [36], [79]. The variability in seawater pH was higher at both the groundwater springs off the coast of Mexico and the natural CO2 vents off the coast of Italy than at any of the other sensor locations. Offshore of Puerto Morelos, Mexico (and at other sites along the Mesoamerican Reef), natural low-saturation (Ω~0.5, pH 6.70–7.30, due to non-ventilated, high CO2, high alkalinity groundwater) submarine springs have been discharging for millennia. Here, variability in pH is due to long-term respiration driving a low ratio of alkalinity to dissolved inorganic carbon in effluent ground water. These sites provide insight into potential long-term responses of coral backreef ecosystems to low saturation conditions [79]. Unlike Puerto Morelos, the variability of pH at volcanic CO2 vents at Ischia, Italy is almost purely abiotically derived, due entirely to CO2 venting and subsequent mixing. This site in the Mediterranean Sea hosts a benthic assemblage that reflects the impacts of OA on rocky reef communities [16], [36]. Overall, the ‘extreme’ systems provide an opportunity to examine how variability in pH and extreme events (sensu [80]) affects ecological processes. Knowledge of this biophysical link is essential for forecasting ecological responses to acidification in ecosystems with sharp fluctuations in pH, such as upwelling or estuarine environments. Despite reductions in species richness, several calcifying organisms are found in low pH conditions close to the vents [16] and the springs [79]. The persistence of calcifying organisms at these extreme sites, where mean pH values are comparable to those that have reduced organism performance in laboratory experiments (i.e., pHT 7.8; reviewed in [16]), suggest that long exposures to such variability in pH, versus a consistently low-pH environment, could play an important role in regulating organism performance. Variability in pH could potentially promote acclimatization or adaptation to acidification through repeated exposure to low pH conditions [24]; alternatively, transient exposures to high pH conditions could buffer the effects of acidification by relieving physiological stress. Thus, the ecological patterns coupled with the high fluctuations in pH at the extreme sites highlight the need to consider carbonate chemistry variability in experiments and models aimed at understanding the impacts of acidification.

No risk of resource wars---historical evidence all concludes neg---cooperation is way more likely and solves

Allouche 11 [January 2011, Jeremy, Research Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex. "The sustainability and resilience of global water and food systems: Political analysis of the interplay between security, resource scarcity, political systems and global trade" Food Policy Volume 36, Supplement 1, Pages S3-S8]

Water/food resources, war and conflict

The question of resource scarcity has led to many debates on whether scarcity (whether

AND

the last two centuries humankind has breached many resource barriers that seemed unchallengeable.

Lessons from history: alarmist scenarios, resource wars and international relations

In a so-called age of uncertainty, a number of alarmist scenarios have

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for raising water/food as key policy priorities at the international level.

In the Middle East, presidents, prime ministers and foreign ministers have also used

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negotiated since 1945 ([FAO, 1978] and [FAO, 1984]).

The fear around water wars have been driven by a Malthusian outlook which equates scarcity

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Dinar and Dinar, 2005] and [Brochmann and Gleditsch, 2006]).

In terms of international relations, the threat of water wars due to increasing scarcity does not make much sense in the light of the recent historical record. Overall, the water war rationale expects conflict to occur over water, and appears to suggest that violence is a viable means of securing national water supplies, an argument which is highly contestable.

The debates over the likely impacts of climate change have again popularised the idea of

AND

Barnett and Adger, 2007] and [Kevane and Gray, 2008]).

The environment is resilient – It has withstood ridiculous amounts of destruction.

Easterbrook 95, Distinguished Fellow, Fullbright Foundation (Gregg, A Moment on Earth pg 25) MI

In the aftermath of events such as Love Canal or the Exxon Valdez oil spill

AND

advent of the industrial affronts of the dreaming ape. Human assaults on the

No impact to biodiversity

Sagoff ‘97 [March 1997, Mark, Senior Research Scholar, Institute for Philosophy and Public policy in School of Public Affairs – U. Maryland, William and Mary Law Review, “INSTITUTE OF BILL OF RIGHTS LAW SYMPOSIUM DEFINING TAKINGS: PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION: MUDDLE OR MUDDLE THROUGH? TAKINGS JURISPRUDENCE MEETS THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT”, 38 Wm and Mary L. Rev. 825, L/N]

Note – Colin Tudge - Research Fellow at the Centre for Philosophy at the London School of Economics. Former Zoological Society of London: Scientific Fellow and tons of other positions. PhD, Zoology at Cambridge.

Simon Levin = Moffet Professor of Biology, Princeton. 2007 American Institute of Biological Sciences Distinguished Scientist Award 2008 Istituto Veneto di Scienze Lettere ed Arti 2009 Honorary Doctorate of Science, Michigan State University 2010 Eminent Ecologist Award, Ecological Society of America 2010 Margalef Prize in Ecology, PhD

Although one may agree with ecologists such as Ehrlich and Raven that the earth stands

AND

sense, good for mankind. The most valuable things are quite useless.

New tech and adaption solve food shortages

Michaels 11 Patrick Michaels is senior fellow in environmental studies at the CATO Institute. " Global Warming and Global Food Security," June 30, CATO, http://www.cato.org/publications/commentary/global-warming-global-food-security

While doing my dissertation I learned a few things about world crops. Serial adoption

AND

to 2010. And per capita grain production is rising, not falling.

# 2NC

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We have contextual evidence — weakening sanctions with the Cuban government is appeasement.

Diaz-Balart 12 — Mario Diaz-Balart, Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (R-FL), 2012 (“Obama Has Policy of Appeasement Toward Castro Regime,” Fox News, August 21st, Available Online at http://www.capitolhillcubans.com/2012/08/diaz-balart-obamas-appeasement-policy.html, Accessed 07-03-2013)

In July, Hugo Chavez commented on the United States presidential election, saying that he thought Barack Obama was “deep down a good guy.”

Earlier this summer, Mariela Castro, daughter of titular Cuban dictator Raul Castro, who taunts Cuba’s brave pro-democracy activists as “despicable parasites,” also praised President Obama after his administration allowed her to enter the United States to give a series of lectures and tour various U.S. cities.

These compliments – and the fact that they were not disavowed by the White House – come as no surprise, given President Obama’s appeasing stance regarding anti-American totalitarian regimes.

Since he took office in January 2009, President Obama has pursued a policy of appeasement toward the totalitarian Cuban dictatorship.

Despite the Castro brothers’ harboring of international terrorists and their increasingly relentless oppression of the Cuban people, President Obama weakened U.S. sanctions and has increased the flow of dollars to the dictatorship.

In response, the Castro brothers amped up their repression of the Cuban people and imprisoned American humanitarian aid worker Alan Gross for the “crime” of taking humanitarian aide to Cuba’s small Jewish community.

Clearly, President Obama is not concerned about the threat posed by the Cuban dictatorship, nor has he manifested genuine solidarity with the pro-democracy aspirations of the Cuban people.

The Cuban people are protesting in the streets and demanding freedom. But rather than supporting the growing, courageous pro-democracy movement, President Obama instead has chosen to appease their oppressors.

While President Obama claims that his policies aim to assist the oppressed Cuban people, his actions betray that he is not on their side.

You cannot credibly claim to care about the oppressed while working out side deals with their oppressors and welcoming the oppressors’ elite into the United States with open arms. And you cannot claim to support political prisoners while increasing the flow of dollars to their jailers.

The failures of the Obama administration in Cuba are not an isolated foreign policy failure.

Around the world, President Obama has taken an approach of appeasement when it comes to some of our most virulent enemies.

In addition to Cuba, from Iran to Syria to Venezuela, President Obama has shown an unwillingness to stand firm when anti-American forces threaten our interests, and his weakness has emboldened America’s enemies. If we are going to reassert our position in the world, we need a change at the top.

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

Resnick 1 – Dr. Evan Resnick, Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yeshiva University, “Defining Engagement”, Journal of International Affairs, Spring, 54(2), Ebsco

ENGAGEMENT VS. ISOLATION, APPEASEMENT VS. CONTAINMENT

The proposed definition of engagement helps clarify the distinctions between alternative foreign policy approaches that

AND

from expanding its territory or sphere of geopolitical influence (appeasement plus containment).

The opposite of a policy of engagement would be one in which a state comprehensively

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contacts with another state across multiple issue-areas (engagement plus disengagement).

The distinctions drawn between engagement, appeasement, containment and isolation allow for a more

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American policy toward China should constitute "containment but not isolation."(n41)

CONCLUSION

In matters of national security, establishing a clear definition of terms is a precondition

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"engagement," they undermine the ability to build an effective foreign policy.

The refined definition I propose as a substitute for existing descriptions of engagement is different

AND

the information necessary to better manage the rogue states of the 21st century.

Prefer competing interpretations—reasonability is arbitrary and forces judge intervention. Embargo is so broad a term prefer limiting interpretations.

## CP

## 2NC Overview

The counterplan solves

Kerry ‘9 [One Hundred Eleventh Congress First Session. February 23, 2009. JOHN F. KERRY, Massachusetts, Chairman CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, Connecticut RICHARD G. LUGAR, Indiana RUSSELL D. FEINGOLD, Wisconsin Republican Leader designee BARBARA BOXER, California BOB CORKER, Tennessee ROBERT MENENDEZ, New Jersey JOHNNY ISAKSON, Georgia BENJAMIN L. CARDIN, Maryland JAMES E. RISCH, Idaho ROBERT P. CASEY, Jr., Pennsylvania JIM DeMINT, South Carolina JIM WEBB, Virginia JOHN BARRASSO, Wyoming JEANNE SHAHEEN, New Hampshire ROGER F. WICKER, Mississippi EDWARD E. KAUFMAN, Delaware KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND, New York. “CHANGING CUBA POLICY--IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTEREST.” http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CPRT-111SPRT47260/html/CPRT-111SPRT47260.htm]

In the short-term, staff recommends the targeted sequencing of U.S

AND

component of this road map could include reengagement with Cuba in international institutions.

The counterplan represents a distinct path from the plan and is key to a stable democratic transition

Gutierrez-Boronat ‘10 [Orlando, teaches Political Theory at Florida International University and is the National Secretary of the Cuban Democratic Directorate, Concessions to the Cubans would Embolden the Regime, 2010, http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/1816]

We shouldn't make unilateral concessions to the Castro regime because it will cost lives.

AND

intolerance through clear, resolute and morally coherent policies that put democracy first.

Unilaterally cooperating with Cuba destroys the credibility of all Latin American democracy---causes authoritarian backsliding

Castañeda 8 - Jorge G. Castañeda, professor at New York University and fellow at the New America Foundation, was Mexico's foreign minister from 2000 to 2003, September-October 2008, “Morning in Latin America,” Foreign Affairs, Vol. 87, No. 5

Realpolitik and fear of another exodus of Cuban refugees across the Straits of Florida may

AND

for other exceptions that would justify their existence by invoking the Cuban precedent.

## 2NC AT Perm do CP—1:30

1. The counterplan is an opportunity cost to the plan---the plan commits unconditionally but the counterplan uses the plan as leverage---they’re mutually exclusive---the counterplan does NOT fiat the plan---a normalization process is a likely outcome but it would be different from that of the aff because it would be multilateral. This is not simply a conditions counterplan but a PIC’s out of the unilateral action of the aff.

2. The counterplan represents a separate, multilateral path, is interpreted differently by Cuba, and means the US avoids the actions of the plan

Weeks and Fiorey, 12 [Gregory Weeks is a Associate Professor of Political Science, and Erin Fiorey is a Director of LA Studies at UNC AND B.A., Wake Forest University, , “Policy Options for a Cuban Spring”, http://usacac.army.mil/CAC2/MilitaryReview/Archives/English/MilitaryReview\_20120630\_art014.pdf]

If we bring together the lessons of the history of U.S.-Cuban

AND

have left the United States isolated in both the region and the world.

3. A multilateral approach is less than the plan—it includes interlocutors

Iglesias, 12 [Carlos Iglesias is a Commander, US Navy. Paper submitted for the Master of Strategic Studies Degree at the the US Army War College, “United States Security Policy Implications of a Post-Fidel Cuba”. http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA560408]

Unlike the policy implications above, the major hurdle to this interest does not come

AND

displacement of anti-American influences (e.g. Chávez). 100

4. They sever unconditional engagement. QPQ is plan-minus — counterplan only normalizes relations with a multilateral coalition, not in all circumstances—disproves the plan being a good idea

5. “Should” requires immediacy

Summers 94, Justice, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 11-8-1994, “Kelsey v. Dollarsaver Food Warehouse of Durant,” online: http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker3fn14

The legal question to be resolved by the court is whether the word "should

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in national jurisprudence and long abandoned by the statutory policy of this State.

6. And unconditionality

Summers 94 - Justice, Supreme Court of Oklahoma, 11-8-1994, “Kelsey v. Dollarsaver Food Warehouse of Durant,” online: http://www.oscn.net/applications/oscn/DeliverDocument.asp?CiteID=20287#marker3fn14

Certain contexts mandate a construction of the term "should" as more than merely

AND

to the jury which tells the triers they "should disregard false testimony").

7. Engagement must be unconditional—it’s distinct from conditional policies. QPQ plans are not topical.

Smith ‘5 [2005. Karen E. Smith is a Professor of International Relations and Director of the European Foreign Policy Unit at the London School of Economics. “Engagement and conditionality: incompatible or mutually reinforcing?” *Global Europe: New Terms of Engagement*. http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/484.pdf]

First, a few definitions. ‘Engagement’ is a foreign policy strategy of building

AND

change in another country, conditionality more of a top-down strategy.

8. Textual competition unnecessary — texts are policy shorthand. Wording debates are unproductive and crowd-out substance — policy comparison is more valuable than semantics.

## 2NC AT Reject CP—1:10

They say reject the counterplan--

1. Aff choice — plan can specify QPQ. Condition counterplans are core neg ground when aff specifies unconditional engagement — scholarly literature supports.

Kahl and Brimley 8 — Colin Kahl, Assistant Professor in the Security Studies Program at Georgetown University, Fellow at the Center for a New American Security, holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, and Shawn Brimley, Bacevich Fellow at the Center for a New American Security, 2008 (“The Case for Conditional Engagement in Iraq,” Policy Brief — Center for a New American Security, March 6th, Available Online at http://www.cnas.org/node/155, Accessed 07-15-2013)

President Bush and his successor have only three basic choices on strategy for Iraq: unconditional engagement, conditional engagement, or unconditional disengagement. Only a policy of conditional engagement can help translate recent security gains into something more sustainable.

OR

1. Condition counterplans are core neg ground—leads to a deeper understanding of engagement techniques that remedies failed policies--scholarly literature supports.

---- which to read? T violation on perm do cp or aff choice?

Kahl and Brimley 8 — Colin Kahl, Assistant Professor in the Security Studies Program at Georgetown University, Fellow at the Center for a New American Security, holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, and Shawn Brimley, Bacevich Fellow at the Center for a New American Security, 2008 (“The Case for Conditional Engagement in Iraq,” Policy Brief — Center for a New American Security, March 6th, Available Online at http://www.cnas.org/node/155, Accessed 07-15-2013)

President Bush and his successor have only three basic choices on strategy for Iraq:

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-term, but only so long as Iraqis move toward political accommodation.

2. The 1NC solvency advocate proves there is a distinction between a unilateral action and a multilateral action

3. Topic burden — engagement debates necessitate QPQ and multilateral discussion. They are mutually exclusive options.

Kim and Kang 9 — Sung Chull Kim, Professor of Northeast Asian Studies at the Hiroshima Peace Institute, and David C. Kang, Professor of International Relations and Business at the University of Southern California, 2009 (“Introduction: Engagement as a Viable Alternative to Coercion,” *Engagement with North Korea: A Viable Alternative*, Edited by Sung Chull Kim, Published by SUNY Press, ISBN 1438427867, p. 9)

The nature of an engagement strategy depends partly on whether the engagement is bilateral or

AND

as they try to end North Korea's nuclear ambitions constitute a challenging issue.

4. Functional limits — topic is too broad without credible threat of QPQ. Protect neg ground — preparation already stretched thin because of country diversity and weak definitions of “economic engagement”.

5. Disads not sufficient — impacts don’t outweigh case. Only counterplans effectively telescope debates onto core question of conditional vs. unconditional engagement.

6. Race to the top — solvency advocates limit QPQ potential and force aff

AND

generate offense—artificially excluding the counterplan diminishes debate as an intellectual laboratory.

7. Even if they win conditions counterplans are bad, accept this one because it conditions a policy different from that of the aff

## 2NC Cuba Say Yes

Their evidence assumes the US unilaterally pressures Cuba to adopt reform—Cuba will accept a multilateral coalition and the counterplan functions even if Cuba vetoes

The counterplan’s *multilateralism* avoids the perception of imposition

Lockhart ‘9 – Melissa Lockhart, Senior Programs Officer for the Pacific Council on International Policy, April 22, 2009, “The United States, Cuba and the Western Hemisphere,” online: http://cuba.foreignpolicyblogs.com/2009/04/22/the-united-states-cuba-and-the-western-hemisphere/

In a Wall Street Journal piece this week, Jorge Castañeda suggested an intriguing solution

AND

: Cuba will discuss, but will not back down on any issue.

## Disease Defense

Global pandemics unlikely and don’t cause extinction

Ridley ’12 [August 17th, 2012, Matt, columnist for The Wall Street Journal and author of The Rational Optimist: How Prosperity Evolves, “Apocalypse Not: Here’s Why You Shouldn’t Worry About End Times,” http://www.wired.com/wiredscience/2012/08/ff\_apocalypsenot/all/]

The emergence of AIDS led to a theory that other viruses would spring from tropical

AND

genome and devise a vaccine or cure is getting better all the time.

## 2NC – Multilat High

OR the impact cards are about cooperation – this is inevitable because allies need the US

Walt ‘11 [12/5/11, Stephen Walt is a Professor of International Relations at Harvard University, “Does the U.S. still need to reassure its allies?” http://walt.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2011/12/05/us\_credibility\_is\_not\_our\_problem]

A perennial preoccupation of U.S. diplomacy has been the perceived need to

AND

about it, but in most cases little incentive to actually do it.

Syria delay proves

Sappenfield ‘9-2 [9/2/13, Mark Sappenfield is a staff writer for the CS Moniter. “Syria strike delay: Does it make Obama a 'weak president'?” http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/DC-Decoder/Decoder-Wire/2013/0902/Syria-strike-delay-Does-it-make-Obama-a-weak-president]

The announcement Saturday that Congress will have a say on whether to punish the Syrian

AND

week, congressional approval provides at least the sheen of a broader process.

## 2NC – Multilat Fails

A lack of global institutions and crappy leaders undermines multilateralism

Rothkopf ’12 [6/18/12, David Rothkopf, CEO and editor at large of Foreign Policy, is author of Power, Inc.: The Epic Rivalry Between Big Business and Government -- and the Reckoning That Lies Ahead. “For Multilateralism, Is This the Dark Moment Before the Dawn?” http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/06/18/for\_multilateralism\_is\_this\_the\_dark\_moment\_before\_the\_dawn]

We have gone in a matter of not too many months from a golden moment

AND

presence of Obama the multilateralist as they did a couple of years ago.

Even MINIMAL tension in objectives causes fracturing of multilateral cooperation

Bunch ’12 [10/4/12, Terence Bunch is a photojournalist and writer focusing on the globalization of the world from a non-political perspective. “Extremism: The United States Empire, and Internecine Multilateralism,” http://www.terencebunch.co.uk/articles/extremism-the-united-states-empire-and-internecine-multilateralism/]

A multilateral alliance may involve many disparate nation states each holding very different political outlooks

AND

even in areas in which no multilateral instrument exists or was originally planned.

Countries won’t trust us   
Lake, 1AC Author, 10 [David A. Lake is a Professor of Social Sciences, distinguished professor of political science at UC San Diego, “Making America Safe for the World: Multilateralism and the Rehabilitation of US authority”,<http://dss.ucsd.edu/~dlake/documents/LakeMakingAmericaSafe.pdf>]

How then can US authority be made safe for the world? Once broken,

AND

the political order sit supports, threaten to unravel in a vicious circle.

And multilat is bad because it raises the bar for the US to take action – Syria proves

Muravchik ’11 [5/25/11, Joshua Muravchik, a fellow at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, is the author of The Next Founders: Voices of Democracy in the Middle East. “Obama's Trap in Syria,” http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2011/03/25/obamas-trap-in-syria-how-his-multilateralism-in-libya-will-trip-us-up.html]

Protests are sweeping Syria, but any U.S. response may be hamstrung

AND

we may rue the day that he took us to an opposite extreme.

## AT Ocean Destruction

Size of the oceans means no significant impact from current activities.

Bjørn Lomborg 01, Director, Environmental Assessment Institute, THE SKEPTICAL ENVIRONMENTALIST, 2001 p. 189

But the oceans are so incredibly big that our impact on them has been astoundingly

AND

present, a minor consequences to communities of organisms living in ocean waters.

Oceans are resilient – Coral reefs thriving even after numerous nuclear testing proves.

Goklany, 4/17/08 Writer for Cato Think tank [Indurt,. Author of The Improving State of the World: Why We're Living Longer, Healthier, More Comfortable Lives on a Cleaner Planet] [http://www.catostore.org/index.asp?fa=ProductDetails&method=cats&scid=32&pid=1441339]

## AT Dead Zone (Hypoxia)

Dead zones are inevitable – They’re global.

Andrew Manale, EPA, 2007, Georgetown International Environmental Law Review, Summer, 19 Geo. Int'l Envtl. L. Rev. 809, p. 812

The environmental consequences worldwide resulting from this imbalance are severe and worsening. Excess N

AND

age called methemoglobinemia, are the consequences of nitrogen-contaminated drinking water.

## \*\*\*Food Wars\*\*\*

Food wars are a myth – there’s zero empirical evidence

Salehyan 7 (Idean, Professor of Political Science – University of North Texas, “The New Myth About Climate Change”, Foreign Policy, Summer, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\_id=3922)

First, aside from a few anecdotes, there is little systematic empirical evidence that

AND

there is much more to armed conflict than resource scarcity and natural disasters.

No shortages – food is abundant

Poole 6 (Holly Kavana, Institute for Food and Development Policy, “12 Myths About Hunger”, Backgrounder, 12(2), Summer, 4-9, http://www.foodfirst.org/12myths)

Myth 1: Not Enough Food to Go Around Reality: Abundance, not scarcity

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right now. Many are net exporters of food and other agricultural products.

Democracy solves the impact

Salehyan 7 (Idean, Professor of Political Science – University of North Texas, “The New Myth About Climate Change”, Foreign Policy, Summer, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story\_id=3922)

To be sure, resource scarcity and environmental degradation can lead to social frictions.

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at providing public goods such as clean air and water to their citizens.