=F/W=

A – Interpretation – the neg has to defend action by the federal government in Washington D.C.

====1. "Resolved" before a colon reflects a legislative forum====

Army Officer School ~’4 (5-12, "~~%23 12, Punctuation – The Colon and Semicolon", http://usawocc.army.mil/IMI/wg12.htm)

The colon introduces the following: a.  A list, but only after "

AND

resolved:"Resolved: (colon) That this council petition the mayor.

====2. "United States Federal Government should" means the debate is solely about the outcome of a policy established by governmental means====

Ericson 3 (Jon M., Dean Emeritus of the College of Liberal Arts – California Polytechnic U., et al., The Debater~’s Guide, Third Edition, p. 4)

The Proposition of Policy: Urging Future Action In policy propositions, each topic contains

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compelling reasons for an audience to perform the future action that you propose.

3. USFG democracy assistance <interp>

B – Violation – they don~’t defend USFG action to build political structures as the SOLE reason to vote affirmative

C – Reasons to prefer –

1. Fairness –

If they aren~’t bound by the topic they can choose from an infinite number of affs that we couldn~’t anticipate which gives them an unfair advantage in evidence specificity and knowledge. Fairness should be an impact in and of itself since it~’s wrong to cheat us out of a win in a competitive forum. They can talk about whatever they want outside of the debate but we can only win the debate here

Predictable ground – without defending a concrete action, the aff creates a vacuum where an infinite number of discursive appeals could be enacted by an infinite number of agents. Only fiat guarantees political process ground.

Mearsheimer, 95 - (John, Professor of Political Science at University of Chicago, International Security, v. 19, Winter)

There is another problem with the application of critical theory to international relations. Although

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far more violent than realism will not emerge as the new hegemonic discourse.

2. Debate Forum

Their framework allows the aff to defend positions that aren~’t falsifiable. This removes the unique education we get in debate: the ability to research and put together cohesive arguments to compel an audience. Honing advocacy skills requires that there be a topic that people can effectively engage in.

Rules and structures are necessary for good debate – they are critical for education and this turns their solvency claims

Shivley 2k

Ruth Lessl Shively, Assoc Prof Polisci at Texas A%26M, 2000 Political Theory and Partisan Politics p. 180

In the same manner, then, the ambiguists~’ refusals to will some­thing "definite

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. In other words, contestation rests on some basic agreement or harmony.

3. Rhetorical Precision

Even if language isn~’t objective, it~’s intersubjective. We must give words meaning that most people agree to in order for ANY communication to be effective.

Spegele ~’2

~~[Roger, prof of Int Politics and former Visiting Fellow @ Princeton, IR and the Third Debate~~]

However, Ashley~’s arguments about meaning rest on a seriously flawed conception of language

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when I argue that Ashley~’s discourse is Utopian, relativist, and irrational.

4. Switch-side debate good

Effective deliberative discourse is the lynchpin to solving all existential social and political problems—-a switch-side debate format that sets appropriate limits on argument to foster a targeted discussion is most effective—-our K turns the whole case

Christian O. Lundberg 10 Professor of Communications @ University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, "Tradition of Debate in North Carolina" in Navigating Opportunity: Policy Debate in the 21st Century By Allan D. Louden, p311

The second major problem with the critique that identifies a naivety in articulating debate and

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their time and political energies toward policies that matter the most to them.

The merits of debate as a tool for building democratic capacity-building take on

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navigate academic search databases and to effectively search and use other Web resources:

To analyze the self-report ratings of the instructional and control group students,

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searching, not just in academic databases. (Larkin 2005, 144)

Larkin~’s study substantiates Thomas Worthcn and Gaylcn Pack~’s (1992, 3) claim that

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cite and rely upon from an easily accessible and veritable cornucopia of materials.

There are, without a doubt, a number of important criticisms of employing debate

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to the possibilities of meaningful political engagement and new articulations of democratic life.

Expanding this practice is crucial, if only because the more we produce citizens that

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with the existential challenges to democracy ~~[in an~~] increasingly complex world.

5. Refusal to engage in policy debate leaves the discussion to elites and risks war – discussing policymaking can have a real world impact

Walt ~’91 (Stephen, professor at uchicago, international studies quarterly 35)

A second norm is relevance, a belief that even highly abstract lines of inquiry

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likely when national policy is monopolized by a few self-interested parties.

6. Breaking down predictability is self-defeating and impossible—-creativity inevitably depends upon constraints, the attempt to wish away the structure of predictability collapses the very structure their aff depends on—-it~’s better to retain predictability and be creative within it

Armstrong 2K – Paul B. Armstrong, Professor of English and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Winter 2000, "The Politics of Play: The Social Implications of Iser~’s Aesthetic Theory," New Literary History, Vol. 31, No. 1, p. 211-223

Such a play-space also opposes the notion that the only alternative to the

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makes it dependent on the forms it opposes. ~~[End Page 220~~]

The radical presumption of the sublime is not only terroristic in refusing to recognize the

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conditions of exchange would be provided by the nonconsensual reciprocity of Iserian play.

Iser~’s notion of play offers a way of conceptualizing power which acknowledges the necessity and

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combination of constraint and possibility, limitation and unpredictability, discipline and spontaneity.

=K=

====The 1AC ~’s problem-solution rhetoric addresses danger from a managerial perspective. This way of being educates us in to believing that the earth and humans are disposable tools. ====

McWhorter 92 (Ladelle, Heidegger and the Earth Essays in Environmental Philosophy, Thomas Jefferson University Press, pg.6)

The danger of a managerial approach to the world lies not, then, in

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human resources. personnel to be managed. or populations to be controlled.

====In order to find a different relationship to technology the alternative is to do nothing because only doing nothing allows for a new destining of being.====

Harman in 09 (Graham, Professor of Philosophy @ American University in Cairo, "Cambridge Journal of Economics", 2009, Vol. 34(1), Technology, objects and things in Heidegger p.17-25)

Another word in Heidegger~’s constellation of technology terms is danger, which turns out to

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the other destiny of being, without degenerating into a mere wish to know~’

=CA=

====Text: We should reject/critique Capitalism only to the extent that such rejection/critiquing does not act as a constraint on the option of international actions to prevent widespread atrocity.====

====1 Atrocities are becoming more frequent====

\*\*Global Focus\*\* 200\*\*4\*\* Humanitarian Protection %26 Intervention http://www.globalfocus.org/GF-Intervention.htm After the fall of the Berlin Wall, the collapse of the USSR and the end of the cold war, the world was plunged into an era of uncertainty. Instead of an expected a peace dividend, we saw a rise in low-intensity conflicts within states, incidents of genocide and ethnic cleansing, and the emergence of a new strain of international terrorism – a world of small wars, weak states and new threats. As the preeminent military and economic superpower, the U.S. entered the 21st century uncertain of its role as world leader.

The 1990~’s raised important questions about if, when and how the international community should respond to political conflict through intervention and peacemaking efforts. In places like Bosnia, Kosovo, Rwanda, Somalia, Haiti, Liberia, East Timor and more recently Iraq and Sudan, the world was been confronted with deadly situations, claiming innocent lives. Despite the apparent moral, and ethical imperatives to protect the vulnerable, the issues surrounding intervention remain conflicting and unresolved.

====\*\*2 We must take a stand against genocide and crimes against humanity – they can be stopped only when there is a clear message that it will not be tolerated====

\*\*Trimel 13\*\* Suzanne Trimel, Amnesty International USA, et al July 16, 2013 Press Release On International Justice Day, Survivors of Mass Atrocities Join Human Rights Leaders and Governments at U.N. for Discussion on Accountability and Justice

Global leaders unite in support of atrocity prevention through justice and accountability [[http://www.amnestyusa.org/news/press-releases/on-international-justice-day-survivors-of-mass-atrocities-join-human-rights-leaders-and-governments-http://www.amnestyusa.org/news/press-releases/on-international-justice-day-survivors-of-mass-atrocities-join-human-rights-leaders-and-governments]]

Keynote remarks will feature the Ambassadors of the sponsoring missions, alongside Adama Dieng, Undersecretary General and U.N. Special Adviser on Genocide Prevention, and Stephen J. Rapp, Ambassador of the US Department of State Office of Global Criminal Justice.

"Mass murder, mass rape, and mass mutilation are not acts of spontaneous violence," said Ambassador Rapp. "They are planned and executed as means to gain or retain power. These wrongs will end when we assure that their perpetration will lead not to power but to prosecution and punishment."

In recent history, millions of individuals have been the victims of genocide, crimes

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investigate and prosecute such crimes at the national level will not be tolerated.

Yet, every hopeful step is met with new and compelling challenges. Political alliances sometimes supersede international legal and moral obligations, shielding indictees such as Omar al-Bashir, the sitting President of Sudan, from appearing before a court of law to answer for their alleged crimes.

"The price of impunity for atrocity crimes, more than any other crimes, is too high," said Adama Dieng. "It fragments the social fabric of societies and perpetuates mistrust among communities or towards the State. A fragmented or frustrated society is a society that cannot live in peace."

Yet, the ongoing crises in Sudan, the crisis in Syria and the ongoing impunity for atrocities committed in Kenya, DRC, Cote d~’Ivoire, Sri Lanka and Yemen, to name just a few of the countries impacted by the gravest crimes under international law – continue to elude the moral conscience and legal obligations of the UN Security Council and far too many member countries.

On International Justice Day, the sponsors of the event, the American Coalition for

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the impunity that allows the perpetrators of these grave crimes to remain free.

====3 Institutional and personal accountability is needed to prevent genocide – pure criticism opens the door to atrocity====

\*\*Brisevac 13\*\* Aleksandar Brisevac, The Institute for Cultural Diplomacy. July 12, 2013 Cultural Diplomacy %26 Human Rights "Preventing Genocide and Mass Atrocities – Case Study: Sudan" [[http://culturaldiplomacyandhumanrights.wordpress.com/2013/07/12/preventing-genocide-and-mass-atrocities-case-study-sudan/-http://culturaldiplomacyandhumanrights.wordpress.com/2013/07/12/preventing-genocide-and-mass-atrocities-case-study-sudan/]]

Between May 27th and June 1st 2013, the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy in Berlin held a Symposium on Cultural Diplomacy and Human Rights "Towards a Global Human Rights Culture: The Need for a Collective Alliance in the Protection %26 Promotion of Human Rights".

The conference provided the platform for activists, experts, academics and world leaders involved in the field of Human Rights to come together, create alliances, and better coordinate their activities, thus promoting better implementation and enforcement of Human Rights in a more effective nature.

One of the speakers at the Symposium was Dr. Mukesh Kapila, Special Representative of Aegis Trust. Mr.Mukesh gave a very provocative Lecture on the topic of "Preventing Genocide and Mass Atrocities – Case Study: Sudan"

"Are you surprised that genocides happen again, and again, and again because

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because in the end it is people that are leaders and running institutions."

====\*\*4 Anti-coloniality is used in the South as a cover for committing atrocities====

\*\*Breakey 11\*\* Hugh Breakey, Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, Griffith University, May, 2011.

The Responsibility to Protect and the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts : Review and Analysis

http://www.griffith.edu.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0007/333844/Responsibility-to-Protect-and-the-Protection-of-Civilians-in-Armed-Conflict-Review-and-Analysis.pdf

Peters, "Humanity as the A and Ω of Sovereignty" , p.

AND

interests." Howard -Hassmann, "Mugabe~’s Zimbabwe", p. 912.

====5 Coloniality is falsely used to prevent intervention to protect====

\*\*Breakey 11\*\* Hugh Breakey, Institute for Ethics, Governance and Law, Griffith University, May, 2011.

The Responsibility to Protect and the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts : Review and Analysis

http://www.griffith.edu.au/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0007/333844/Responsibility-to-Protect-and-the-Protection-of-Civilians-in-Armed-Conflict-Review-and-Analysis.pdf

§3.3 R2P as "Trojan Horse" and "redecorated colonialism"

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be intrusive, and hence in tension with st ate sovereignty. 305 )

As might be expected, this "Trojan Horse" challenge assumed a central role

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a critic of R2P, Hehir is dismissive of the Trojan Horse charge:

the link between the emergence of R2P and the invasion of Iraq can only be susta ined if we can determine that without the framework of R2P the United States - led coalition would not have been able to justify its invasion on humanitarian grounds. This is patently not the case. 311

More generally, R2P proponents have emphasized the current limitations on R2P (such as

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the US: "The era of globalization is post - imperial." 314

=Case=

\*\*Despite political reforms, the Zapatista movement failed to create social change and deferred to corrupt institutions\*\*

\*\*Lakin 09\*\* Jason Lakin (Jason Lakin joined the International Budget Partnership as Program Officer for the Partnership Initiative in May 2009.¶ Lakin completed his Ph.D. in political science and social policy at Harvard University in 2008, and spent the 2008-2009 academic year as a research fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health. His dissertation focused on the politics surrounding the creation and implementation of Mexico~’s 2003 health insurance reform. Prior to graduate school, Lakin worked briefly as a research assistant for the DC Fiscal Policy Institute in 2002.¶ Lakin completed a B.A. in History at Brown University in 1998 and went on to work as a research assistant to the late Seymour Martin Lipset. Lakin and Professor Lipset co-authored The Democratic Century in 2004. Jason has spent time working, volunteering ,and conducting research in a number of countries around the world since the mid-1990s, including Kenya, Zimbabwe, Chile, Mexico, and India.)¶ "Fifteen Years After The Zapatistas" Harvard International Review¶ April 13, 2009 ¶ http://hir.harvard.edu/blog/jason-lakin/fifteen-years-after-the-zapatistas

So why haven~’t all of these political changes made more of a difference to the

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findings are consistent across states as different as Oaxaca, Mexico and Chiapas.

\*\*The Zapatistas don~’t want any help- dialogue is an ineffective way of breaking down the current system\*\*

\*\*Khokar 5-2\*\* (Tanya Khokhar is a program analyst at the Ford Foundation in New York City. She is a 2012 graduate of Columbia University~’s School of International and Public Affairs, where she earned a master~’s degree in international affairs, specializing in economic and political development and conflict resolution. She is from Karachi, Pakistan.) Harvard Kennedy School~’s Public Policy Journal¶ May 2, 2013¶ http://harvardkennedyschoolreview.com/zapatista-development-local-empowerment-and-the-curse-of-top-down-economics-in-chiapas-mexico/

Guaquitepec is a small village in Chiapas, the southernmost state in Mexico and by

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~~] Such alternative models offer engaging platforms for local empowerment and collective action.

====The Zapatista movement fails- empirics====

\*\*Arsenault 13\*\* (Chris- as a reporter with Inter Press Service news agency. He has also reported for CBC radio, the Halifax Chronicle Herald and dozens of magazines. His work focuses on North and South America, geopolitics, energy markets and social movements. Educated in Canada, he holds a BA in history and economics from Dalhousie University and an MA in history from the University of British Columbia, where he was awarded the 2008/09 Phil Lind Fellowship. In 2012, he held the Wolfson Press Fellowship at Cambridge University, February 15. 2013. Zapatista break silence to Slam Mexico Elite, [[http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/01/201313014344451496.html-http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/01/201313014344451496.html]]

In recent communiques, Marcos [[has described-http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/notas/901623.html]] Mexico~’s government as a "zombie state"

AND

the Zapatistas in 2006, was largely unsuccessful in building a national movement.

====Zapatista movement is too radical to effectively result in a global movement====

\*\*Greebon 8\*\* ( Deborah A is the Executive Director at OneVillage Partners and Board of Directors at Center for Community Alternatives, November 2008, Civil Society~’s Challenge to the State: A Case Study of the Zapatistas and their Global Significance, [[http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/uploadedFiles/moynihan/dst/Greebon.pdf?n=4980-http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/uploadedFiles/moynihan/dst/Greebon.pdf?n=4980]])

Because space does not permit an analysis of neoliberalism, globalization, or any of

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the current system of global relations to re-conceptualize and create an alternative