# 1st off

Violence is inevitable but escalation isn’t. Knowing our friends and enemies allows wars to be controlled – attempting to erase dichotomies homogenizes the Other

Rasch 3 (Cultural Critique 54 (2003) 137-41, William Rasch is the Henry H. H. Remak Professor of Germanic Studies at Indiana University, Human Rights as Geopolitics  Carl Schmitt and the Legal Form of American Supremacy).NAR

In the past, we/they, neighbor/foreigner, friend/enemy

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signs of their outlaw status is their insistence on autonomy, on sovereignty.

Trying to create a uniformly peaceful world justifies violence against deviants who “create conflict”- means war is inevitable

Rasch 4 (William, Prof. of German Studies, Indiana U, Sovereignty and its Discontents, Birkbeck Law Press, pg. 15) my

What could be wrong with such a vision? Certainly it is neither verifiable nor

AND

solved, once and for all, the nihilistic problem of the political?

The total wars inherent to liberalism pose the greatest threat of extinction

Celermajer 07 (Danielle Celermajer, Professor of Human Rights at University of Sydney, “If Islam is our other, who are 'we'?”, http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\_hb3359/is\_1\_42/ai\_n29344394/?tag=content;col1, Autumn, 2007)

The moral tenor of the moment recalls Carl Schmitt's warning that war conducted in the

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--"[H]e who invokes the word 'humanity', wants to cheat."

The alternative is to reject the affirmative. Adopting a clear picture of who is a ‘friend’ and who is an ‘enemy’ ensures wars do not reach the point of genocide.

Rasch 5 (William Rasch, Prof. of German Studies, Indiana, 2005, *Lines in the Sand: Enmity as a Structuring Principle,* p.260-61)NAR

What is to be done? If you are one who says there is a

AND

it may also always produce recurring, asphyxiating political nightmares of absolute exclusion.

# 2nd off

#### A. Interpretation – economic engagement requires expanding bilateral economic relations

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

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

AND

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

#### This means the plan has to be government-to-government – not private economic engagement

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

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

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

AND

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

#### ‘Its’ is a possessive pronoun showing ownership

**Glossary of English Grammar Terms, 2005**

(http://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/possessive-pronoun.html)

Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs are the possessive pronouns used to substitute a noun and to show possession or ownership. EG. This is your disk and that's mine. (Mine substitutes the word disk and shows that it belongs to me.)

#### B. Violation – the plan just implements an act without engaging with Mexico or Mexican governmental agencies

Congress 2013 (Congress.Gov 2013 “H.R.1108 - Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2013” http://beta.congress.gov/bill/113th/house-bill/1108

Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2013 - Authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security

AND

construction or maintenance of such infrastructure.¶ Prescribes minimum requirements for such procedures.

#### C. Voting issue –

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

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

3. CI

4. At best FX

# 3rd off

#### The United States federal government should fully fund the development and deployment of sea basing. The United States federal government should

#### -end signature strikes which target unidentified militants

#### -limit targeted killings to a limited number of specific terrorists with transnational ambitions

#### -improve congressional oversight of drone strikes

#### -work internationally to establish rules and norms governing the use of drones

#### Seabasing solves heg

Perry 9 (Commander Michael F, US Navy, 6-5-09, “IMPORTANCE OF SEABASING TO LAND POWER GENERATION”, USAWC PROGRAM RESEARCH. http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/ GetTRDoc?AD=ADA508337& Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf

This study reaches six conclusions regarding the importance and future of Seabasing. First,

AND

achieve political purpose in a manner which most other joint capabilities cannot match.”

#### Drones solve boarder terror—efficiency and resolving unpopularity is key

Rozemberg 12

(Hernan, served as a Bureau Chief and senior correspondent for NPR's "Fronteras: The Changing America Desk," where he covered issues of immigration and border security, "Mixed Feelings On Border Drones: Boon To National Security, Threat To Privacy", July 5 2012, www.fronterasdesk.org/content/mixed-feelings-border-drones-boon-national-security-threat-privacy)

¶ The [Department of Homeland Security](http://www.dhs.gov/) just launched its tenth Predator B Unmanned Aerial System

AND

Policy, a foreign policy think tank in Washington, D.C.

# 4th off

#### Capital inflows are declining-keeps inflation low and the peso strong

Reuters 13 “Mexico keeps rate steady but watches capital inflows”Apr 26, 2013 <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/04/26/mexico-economy-idUSL2N0DD1RE20130426>

Central bank governor Agustin Carstens ruled out capital controls to temper inflows but said resuming

AND

first quarter of 2013, after picking up at the end of 2012.

#### Capital investment is the integral part of the US-Mexico economic relationship

Villarreal 12 M. Angeles Villarreal Specialist in International Trade and Finance August 9, 2012 “U.S.-Mexico Economic Relations: Trends, Issues, and Implications” <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32934.pdf>

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been an integral part of the economic relationship

AND

operations in Mexico and lower their labor costs in the overall production process.

#### The Aff’s capital inflows damage Mexico’s economy-empirically proven

Griffith-Jones 00 Stephany Griffith-Jones an economist specialising in international finance and development and an economist specialising in international finance and development “INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL FLOWS TO

LATIN AMERICA” March, 2000 http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/7/4577/lcl1351i.pdf

The significant increase in the volume of flows to Latin America in the 1990s,

AND

of macroeconomic variables) is damaging to investment, growth, and employment.

#### Mexican economic collapse wrecks the global economy

DMN 95 Dallas Morning News citing Victor Lopez Villafane who is the director of the Center for North American Studies, Technology Institute of Monterrey, a member of the Board of the North American Forum on Integration (NAFI), has been a visiting scholar in various institutions and universities across North America and the Asia-Pacific region, and received a Ph.D. in economics from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, 11/28, Lexis

With the exception of 1982 - when Mexico defaulted on its foreign debt and a

AND

the Mexican economy and the economies of some Asian and Latin American countries.

#### Global economic crisis causes nuclear war

Cesare Merlini 11, nonresident senior fellow at the Center on the United States and Europe and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Italian Institute for International Affairs, May 2011, “A Post-Secular World?”, Survival, Vol. 53, No. 2

Two neatly opposed scenarios for the future of the world order illustrate the range of

AND

theocratic absolutes, competing or converging with secular absolutes such as unbridled nationalism.

# Manufacturing

#### Manufacturing industry empirically resilient

**WSJ 11** (Wall Street Journal. 2/25/11. "The Truth About U.S. Manufacturing."online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703652104576122353274221570.html.html#articleTabs%3Darticle)

Is American manufacturing dead? You might think so reading most of the nation's editorial

AND

supplies, pharmaceuticals and medicine, and oil and natural-gas equipment.

#### 2. No internal link—all trade doesn’t collapse, it’s just slightly less efficient—they haven’t read a profit margins impact—

#### 3. Alt causes – robotic automation, poor education, no high skilled workers

**Khan 7/24** (Mubin S., Special Correspondent of New Age, a leading Bangladeshi newspaper, graduate of the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University, The Guardian, July 24, 2013, updated to correct some figures on 8/1, “US manufacturing and the troubled promise of reshoring,” <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/jul/24/us-manufacturing-troubled-promise-reshoring>, alp)

It's not just the Chinese who are perceived as a threat. It's a very

AND

, Congress and corporate community have not made much progress on that front.

#### Wilson concludes negative a few ways –

#### a) Trade is massively successful now despite infrastructure inefficiency

Wilson their author 12 — Christopher E. Wilson, Associate at the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, where he develops the Institute’s research and programming on regional economic integration and U.S.-Mexico border affairs. He is the author of Working Together: Economic Ties between the United States and Mexico (Wilson Center, 2011), and an editor and author of the Institute’s forthcoming State of the Border Report, and Erik Lee, serves as Associate Director at the North American Center for Transborder Studies (NACTS) at Arizona State University (Christopher E. Wilson, Erik Lee, *Site Selection*, July 2012, “Whole Nations Waiting”, <http://www.siteselection.com/issues/2012/jul/us-mex-border.cfm>, Accessed 07-15-2013 | AK)

Commerce between the United States and Mexico is one of the great — yet underappreciated

AND

is the United States' second largest export market and third largest trading partner.

#### b) They admit that their own studies are hopelessly flawed and produce a wide range of results – proves they cherry pick data

Wilson their author 12 — Christopher E. Wilson, Associate at the Mexico Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, where he develops the Institute’s research and programming on regional economic integration and U.S.-Mexico border affairs. He is the author of Working Together: Economic Ties between the United States and Mexico (Wilson Center, 2011), and an editor and author of the Institute’s forthcoming State of the Border Report, and Erik Lee, serves as Associate Director at the North American Center for Transborder Studies (NACTS) at Arizona State University (Christopher E. Wilson, Erik Lee, *Site Selection*, July 2012, “Whole Nations Waiting”, <http://www.siteselection.com/issues/2012/jul/us-mex-border.cfm>, Accessed 07-15-2013 | AK)

Several studies have attempted to quantify the costs of border area congestion to the economies of the United States and Mexico. In what is perhaps a testimony to the fragmented and geographically disperse nature of the border region, most of these studies have focused on particular North-South corridors of traffic and trade rather than taking a comprehensive, border-wide approach. The specific results of the studies (see table on p. 108) **are quite varied.**

#### Aerospace is uniquely resilient

**Farrow 11** — degree in journalism from the University of Toronto, Past-Chair of The Writers' Union of Canada, Writer-in-Residence at the University of Alberta (John, “The aerospace sector is more resilient than most others”, Derby Telegraph, 10/12/2011, lexis)

With the aerospace industry making a steady climb out of the economic turmoil, things

AND

pushing for new, environmentally friendly and efficient aircraft with lower fuel costs.

#### Airpower doesn't deter – only ground forces are perceived

Allan, 94

(Charles, Air Force National Defense Fellow at the CSIS,"Extended Conventional Deterrence: In from the Cold and Out of the Nuclear Fire?" Washington Quarterly, Summer, 1994)

Information. As we have seen, imperfect information about a defender's commitment may be

AND

Without clear recognition of U.S. power, deterrence cannot hold.

#### No reason why the auto industry collapse would cause massive wars. 2008 Proves when Detroit failed nothing happened.

#### No risk of auto industry collapse – rising now and the aff wouldn’t solve

Contractor 8-12 Farok Contractor, professor of management and global business at Rutgers, “Seven Reasons to Expect US Manufacturing Resurgence” Epoch Times, 8/12/12 <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n2/opinion/seven-reasons-to-expect-us-manufacturing-resurgence-278304-all.html>

Seven factors converging by 2012 suggest that U.S. manufacturing could see a

AND

few weeks of losses from assembly operations idled by 2011 floods in Thailand.

#### 1. Hegemony is resilient – the US is way ahead of everyone else

Brooks and Wohlforth, 08

(Stephen G Brooks & William C. Wohlforth Associate Professors in the Department of Government @ Dartmouth College. World Out of Balance, p. 27-31)

“Nothing has ever existed like this disparity of power; nothing,” historian Paul

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one thing; being the world’s single superpower on the cheap is astonishing.”

#### Prefer our evidence – there are institutional reasons to exaggerate the benefits of hard power

Layne, 97

(Christopher Layne is Visiting Associate Professor at Naval Postgraduate school, “From Preponderance to Offshore Balancing: America's Future Grand Strategy”, International Security, Vol.22 Issue. 1 Summer 1997)

The security/interdependence nexus results in the exaggeration of threats to American strategic interests

AND

to the strategy of preponderance’s concern with maintaining U.S. credibility.

#### American hegemony does not solve conflict

Bandow, Senior Fellow at the Cato institute, 13

(Doug Bandow, special assistant to President Reagan, editor of political magazine *Inquiry*, 7-5-13, “Egypt and American Hubris,” http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/egypt-american-hubris-8692, 7-7-13, JZ)

American foreign policy is a wreck. The presumption that Washington controls events around the globe has been exposed to all as an embarrassing illusion.

Egypt teeters on the brink, again. Syria worsens by the day. Israeli

AND

in Syria and elsewhere. Venezuela without Chavez looks like Venezuela with Chavez.

It wasn’t supposed to be this way. America was the unipower, the hyperpower, the sole superpower, the essential nation. Washington was the benevolent hegemon. Only members of the axis of evil had something to fear from the United States. All the U.S. government had to do was exercise “leadership” and all would be well.

That U.S. pride swelled with the end of the Cold War is hardly a surprise. But what unfortunately emerged was a rabid arrogance, the view that “what we say goes.” It was the very hubris about which the ancient Greeks warned.

Alas, this all proved to be a world of illusion, filled with smoke

AND

ready to thwart U.S. military objectives when it saw fit.

American pleading, threats, promises and sanctions had no effect on the course of events in North Korea. Civil and military conflicts ebbed and flowed and political contests waxed and waned in Congo, Sudan, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe with Washington but an ineffective bystander. Russia’s Vladimir Putin ignored U.S. priorities both before and after the fabled “reset” in relations. China protected North Korea and bullied its other neighbors, despite diplomatic pleadings and military pivots.

As for succeeding events, where is the evidence that Morsi, Egypt’s generals and the Egyptian people sat around awaiting the opinion of U.S. policymakers? Washington’s support for the odious Mubarak left it with little credibility. Maybe the generals can be bought with the promise of more military aid, but even they know that the U.S. cannot protect them if their soldiers refuse their orders. Morsi’s fate was decided in Cairo, not Washington.

Americans understandably pine for a simpler world in which Washington is the center of the world and the U.S. orchestrates international events. Alas, that world never really existed. It certainly does not exist today.

Instead of embracing the illusion of Washington’s omniscience, Washington officials should acknowledge the limitations on their power and influence. They should reflect on events spinning out of control in Egypt. It’s time for the more “humble” foreign policy that candidate George W. Bush promised in what seems to be a lifetime ago.

#### No impact – deterrence theory is non-falsifiable and counter-productive unless applied to specific scenarios

Gray, Ph.D., Reading University International Politics and Strategic Studies Professor, Former Advisor to US and British Gov't, National Institute for Public Policy Founder, Former Reagan  President's General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament Advisor, Former Hudson Institute and International Institute for Strategic Studies Fellow, 8/1/2003

[Colin, "Maintaining Effective Deterrence," <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?PubID=211>, da: 7/26/10]

Develop a more empirical theory of deterrence. In its immediate form, deterrence is

AND

decades when responsible oficials were obliged to assume that deterrence could be fragile.

However, if the United States now aspires to deter the leaders of culturally mysterious

AND

decisive military threat must carry a message that speaks convincingly in all languages.

#### Conventional deterrence fails--Motivated biases

Rhodes, Rutgers University Global Security and Democracy Center Director, 2000

[Edward, "CAN THE UNITED STATES DETER IRAQI AGGRESSION? THE PROBLEMS OF CONVENTIONAL DETERRENCE ," http://www.ciaonet.org/special\_section/iraq/papers/rhe01/rhe01.pdf, 3/10]

\* Third and most interestingly, in addition to experiencing cultural barriers to understanding and

AND

twist the available evidence to make it consistent with the image they desire.

One major study, for example, concluded that "When policy makers believed in

AND

of hand and led to war." [Lebow (1985), 212]

This inability of potential aggressors to recognize deterrent commitments -- because of cultural barriers, the aggressor's inward focus, or its susceptibility tostress and motivated biases in interpreting commitments -- has at least four important implications for deterrence policies.

# Security

#### No impact to bioterror

Dove 12 [Alan Dove, PhD in Microbiology, science journalist and former Adjunct Professor at New York University, “Who’s Afraid of the Big, Bad Bioterrorist?” Jan 24 2012, http://alandove.com/content/2012/01/whos-afraid-of-the-big-bad-bioterrorist/]

The second problem is much more serious. Eliminating the toxins, we’re left with

AND

biodefense industry is a far greater threat to us than any actual bioterrorists.

#### 1. Terrorists won’t pursue or use nuclear weapons

Waltz, 03

(Kenneth, The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed, 2003, p. 130)

For terrorists who abandon tactics of disruption and harassment in favor of dealing in wholesale

AND

to wreak great destruction, threats they would not want to execute anyway.

#### The U.S. won’t retaliate –

#### 1. Obama knows the costs

Crowley, 10

Senior Editor the New Republic, 10 (Michael, January, “Obama and Nuclear Deterrence”, http://www.tnr.com/node/72263)

The Los Angeles Times ran an important story yesterday about the Obama administration's Nuclear Posture

AND

or any president, for that matter--would go through with it.

#### 2. Makes no sense

**Spring, 01**

(Baker, Research Fellow at Heritage Foundation, Heritage Backgrounder 1477, Sept 20, http://www.heritage.org/Research/MissileDefense/BG1477.cfm)

Nuclear retaliation is not appropriate for every kind of attack against America. Some opponents

AND

. The United States needs to be able to resort to defensive options.

#### Al-Qaeda doesn’t have nukes and history proves they won’t use them if they had them

Frost, 05

(Robin, teaches political science at Simon Fraser University, British Colombia, “Nuclear Terrorism after 9/11,” Adelphi Papers, December)

From time to time, it has been rumored that al-Qaeda had acquired

AND

radiological material that could be used to fabricate a radiological dispersion device.’

#### Terrorists aren’t pursuing nuclear attacks

Wolfe 12 – Alan Wolfe is Professor of Political Science at Boston College. He is also a Senior Fellow with the World Policy Institute at the New School University in New York. A contributing editor of The New Republic, The Wilson Quarterly, Commonwealth Magazine, and In Character, Professor Wolfe writes often for those publications as well as for Commonweal, The New York Times, Harper's, The Atlantic Monthly, The Washington Post, and other magazines and newspapers. March 27, 2012, "Fixated by “Nuclear Terror” or Just Paranoia?" [http://www.hlswatch.com/2012/03/27/fixated-by-“nuclear-terror”-or-just-paranoia-2/](http://www.hlswatch.com/2012/03/27/fixated-by-)

If one were to read the most recent unclassified report to Congress on the acquisition

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,800 terrorist attacks in 2008, none were caused by CBRN hazards.