# 1nc

**1nc SPP CP**

**The United States federal government should establish a Security and Prosperity Partnership to offer efficiency-based concessions to Mexico in exchange for a technical negotiations framework to establish a data collection and sharing site regarding the Transboundary water supply between the United States and Mexico.**

**The counterplan is distinct and vital to policy sustainability – concessions are key to remedy lack of trust, which undermines future cooperation**

**Anderson and Sands, 7** – \*Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Alberta, \*\*Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute (Greg, Christopher, “Negotiating North America: The Security and Prosperity Partnership”, Hudson Institute White Papers, Summer 2007)//SJF

U.S. wealth and strength are not always decisive in negotiations with Canada and Mexico; in fact, both U.S. neighbors have well-… issues to earn consideration on future matters that may be more important to each.

**The SPP’s gradual regulations process generates political will and avoids “big bang” reforms – even if the plan’s controversal, popular bureaucratic interest sways political officials, which is key to mobilize action**

**Ackleson and Kastner, 5** – jointly coordinate the Frontier Program, an interdisciplinary program for the historical studies of border security, food safety, and trade policy, \*assistant professor, Department of Government, New Mexico State University, \*\*assistant professor, Department of Diagnostic Medicine / Pathobiology, Kansas State University (Jason, Justin, *The American Review of Canadian Studies*, “THE SECURITY AND PROSPERITY PARTNERSHIP OF NORTH AMERICA”, 12/6/5)//SJF

The SPP seeks to repeat this 19th-century model of regulatory coordination. Canada’s, America’s, and Mexico’s … as well) may affect the durability of the agreement. These are points which we will return to in the conclusion.

**Only the counterplan allows for the US to maintain trade leadership – single-issue, under the radar deals kill legitimacy**

**Blank, 6/13** – Fulbright Research Chair in Governance and Public Administration at the University of Ottawa (Stephen, “North American Solutions”, World Policy Around the Table, 6/13/13, http://www.worldpolicy.org/blog/2013/06/17/north-american-solutions)//SJF

Large constituencies that support North American integration do exist. They consist of companies that run … and media radar. We must stop being afraid of public debate on the future of North America. If we act like conspirators, we will surely be accused of conspiracy.

**Trade leadership resolves a host of global issues**

**Posen, 9** - Deputy director and senior fellow of the Peterson Institute for International Economics (Adam, “Economic leadership beyond the crisis,”<http://clients.squareeye.com/uploads/foresight/documents/PN%20USA_FINAL_LR_1.pdf>)

In the postwar period, US power and prestige, beyond the nation's military might

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rise to the challenge, it should concentrate on the following priority measures.

**1nc da**

**Will pass, but opposition still high – push now key**

AP 11/18/13- Associated Press, News agency (“Fight Begins Over Opening Up Mexico's Oil Monopoly”, New York Times, 11/18/13, http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2013/11/18/world/americas/ap-lt-mexico-energy-reform.html?ref=americas&\_r=0)//KC

MEXICO CITY — The fight to revamp Mexico's moribund, state-run oil industry

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opponents don't appear to have the votes in congress to block the reform.

**U.S. engagement is a contentious and unpopular--caution is key or Nieto loses credibility from previous hardline stances**

Hakim, 5/1 master’s in Public and International Affairs @ Princeton; professor @ ivy league university and MIT; prolific journalist as expert on Lationamerican affairs; member of council on Foreign relations; president of Inter-American dialogue (Peter, May 1, 2013 *Reuters* “Which Mexico for Obama?” http://blogs.reuters.com/great-debate/2013/05/01/which-mexico-for-obama/)//JES

When President Barack Obama meets this week with President Enrique Peña Nieto in Mexico,

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and may even become a new source of friction in the bilateral relationship.

**And, most recent economic indicators show Mexico’s economy is failing—now’s the time for reform**

The Economist, 5/25, international affairs publication(The Economist, 25 May 2013, “Mexico’s economy, Reality Bites: Lacklustre growth shows the need for reform”, http://www.economist.com/news/americas/21578440-lacklustre-growth-shows-need-reform-reality-bites)//Holmes

INVESTORS who were starry eyed about Mexico’s economic potential at the start of the year

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Last year Mexico slipped out of the top ten of global tourist destinations.

**Energy Reform key to PEMEX profitability, safety, and Mexico economy**

Meacham 08/13/13- Director of the Americas Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), quotes President Peña Nieto (Carly, “Mexican Energy Reform: Politics and Predictions”, CSIS, 08/13/13, http://csis.org/publication/mexican-energy-reform-politics-and-predictions)//KC

On August 13, Mexican president Enrique Peña Nieto addressed his nation, introducing

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suffer and the potential effects could include a full-blown budget crisis.

**Mexican economic decline collapses stability**

**Littlefield, 9** – research associate, Council on Hemispheric Affairs (Edward, “As Mexico’s Problems Mount: The Impact of Economic Recession on Migration Patterns from Mexico”, Indigenous Portal, 3/28/09, http://www.indigenousportal.com/Politics/As-Mexico%E2%80%99s-Problems-Mount-The-Impact-of-the-Economic-Recession-on-Migration-Patterns-from-Mexico.html)

Implications for Mexico and the United States Evidently, through migration, remittances, and

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in home invasions and kidnappings on organized crime from south of the border.

**That causes Latin American instability**

**Shirk, 11** – Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Trans-Border Institute at the University of San Diego (David A., “The Drug War in Mexico”, Council on Foreign Relations, March 2011, http://i.cfr.org/content/publications/attachments/Mexico\_CSR60.pdf) WL

First, the weaker the Mexican state, the greater difficulty the United States will

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also adversely affect the many U.S. citizens residing in Mexico.

**Latin American instability causes global conflicts and turns drus**

**Manwaring, 5** – adjunct professor of international politics at Dickinson, Retired U.S. Army colonel (Max G., “Venezuela’s Hugo Chávez, Bolivarian Socialism, and Asymmetric Warfare”, Strategic Studies Institute, October 2005, http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pdffiles/pub628.pdf)

President Chávez also understands that the process leading to state failure is the most

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they and their associated problems endanger global security, peace, and prosperity.

**1nc categories**

**“Economic engagement” is limited to expanding economic ties**

**Çelik 11** – Arda Can Çelik, Master’s Degree in Politics and International Studies from Uppsala University, Economic Sanctions and Engagement Policies, p. 11

Introduction

Economic engagement policies are strategic integration behaviour which involves with the target state. Engagement

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position of one state affects the position of others in the same direction.

**This is only tangible trade and financial benefits – including cultural engagement is untopical**

**Haass 00** – Richard Haass & Meghan O’Sullivan, Senior Fellows in the Brookings Institution Foreign Policy Studies Program, Honey and Vinegar: Incentives, Sanctions, and Foreign Policy, p. 5-6

Architects of engagement strategies have a wide variety of incentives from which to choose. **Economic engagement** might offer tangible incentives such as export credits, investment insurance or promotion, … help produce a framework to guide the use of engagement strategies in the upcoming decades.

**Voting issue for limits and ground – non-economic areas are huge, overstretch research burdens and require completely different strategies – trade and finance allow sufficient flexibility but lock-in a core mechanism for preparation**

**1nc security**

**Water war scenario planning creates a self-fulfilling prophecy and reactionary militarization---ensures violent reactions that turn the case and cause global wars---only the alt solves the root cause**

**Guslits 11** (Bayly Guslits Political Science Department University of Western Ontario “The War on Water: International Water Security” February 28, 2011http://centreforforeignpolicystudies.dal.ca/pdf/gradsymp11/Guslits.pdf)

The world is facing a water crisis, but there is still much that can

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water scarcity, and thus ensure water availability for environmental and anthropogenic purposes.

**Their call to reduce poverty is tainted by its concern with security—this wrecks solvency and drives covert imperialism and militarism, not an actual commitment to the poor**

**Smith 2007** – Aberystwyth University, for Dr. Pauline Evan (12/22, e-IR, “Assess the strengths and weaknesses of securitising poverty”, http://www.e-ir.info/?p=178, WEA)

The idea of poverty as a security issue has been fairly commonplace since the end of the Cold War. In 1993, the United Nations sought to redefine security with individuals as the referent object; a framework in which poverty is one of the principal security threats as it significantly reduces quality and quantity of life. At the same time, poverty was … and diversity of those people will be eroded. While poverty and related problems need to be addressed, it is important, for the sake of the people receiving aid, that problems are addressed on their terms and not on the terms of others.

**Our response is to interrogate the epistemological failures of the 1ac – this is a prereq to successful policy**

**Ahmed 12 –** Dr. Nafeez Mosaddeq Ahmed is Executive Director of the Institute for Policy Research and Development (IPRD), an independent think tank focused on the study of violent conflict, he has taught at the Department of International Relations, University of Sussex "The international relations of crisis and the crisis of international relations: from the securitisation of scarcity to the militarisation of society" Global Change, Peace & Security Volume 23, Issue 3, 2011 Taylor Francis

While recommendations to **shift our frame of orientation** away from conventional **state-centrism** … frameworks which could **inform more sober, effective, and joined-up policy-making on these issues.**

**1nc da**

**It will pass, but political capital is key**

**Baum, 11/21/13** (Janell, “It's Down to the Wire for Farm Bill Talks” Farm Futures,

<http://farmfutures.com/story-down-wire-farm-bill-talks-0-105219>)

USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack Thursday echoed previous statements regarding the impact of the farm bill on rural … the Senate version," Vilsack said. "My suspicion is that the SNAP issue is one of the issues that will be last addressed."

**Infrastructure is super unpopular with congress and drains pc**

Reilly 13 — reporter at Federal Times (Sean Reilly, Federal Times, 03-06-2013, “Private investors sought for border infrastructure”, <http://www.federaltimes.com/article/20130306/DEPARTMENTS03/303060009/Private-investors-sought-border-infrastructure>, Accessed 07-31-2013 | AK)

Cross-border trade is booming, but federal building money to expand and enhance border crossings has dried … and other hurdles means that new projects probably won’t take off for five more years, Wilson said.

**New farm bill key to prevent a food price spike**

Nelson 10/17/13 [Joe Nelson, writer for WEAU news, “Obama, ag industry waiting for new Farm bill,” http://www.weau.com/home/headlines/Obama-ag-industry-waiting-for-new-Farm-Bill-228259521.html]

With the government shutdown over, farmers are still waiting for a deal to be

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could cut down profits or even force some farmers to quit or retire.

**Extinction**

Brown 9 (Lester R, Founder of the Worldwatch Institute and the Earth Policy Institute “Can Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?” Scientific American, May, <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=civilization-food-shortages>)

The biggest threat to global stability is the potential for food crises in poor countries

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states disintegrate, their fall will threaten the stability of global civilization itself.

**1nc – structural violence**

**Nuclear war outweighs – prioritizing structural violence makes conflict inevitable**

**Boulding 78 –** professor of economics and director of the Center for Research on Conflict Resolution at the University of Michigan (Ken Boulding, Journal of Conflict Resolution, June 1978, “Future Directions in Conflict and Peace studies,” Vol. 22 No.2 pp. 342-354)//CC

Galtung is very legitimately interested in problems of world poverty and the failure of development

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, increases with every improvement in technology, either of war or of peacex

**War turns structural violence, not vice versa**

**Goldstein 01 –** professor of international relations at American University (Joshua Goldstein, 2001, “War and Gender,” p. 412)//CC

First, peace activists face a dilemma in thinking about causes of war and working

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on injustice as the main cause of war seems to be empirically inadequate.

**Egypt doesn’t have nukes- no impact**

FAS, “The Nuclear Potential of Individual Countries,” 4-6-1995, Fe. Of Am. Scientists, http://www.fas.org/irp/threat/svr\_nuke.htm#egypt

There are no reports of the … future. Egypt has subscribed to the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

**1nc—water wars**

**No water wars—their ev is hype.**

Katz 11—Lecturer of Geography and Environmental Studies @ University of Haifa [Dr. David Katz (PhD in Natural Resource Policy & MA in Applied Economics @ University of Michigan), “Hydro-Political Hyperbole: Examining Incentives for Overemphasizing the Risks of Water Wars,” Global Environmental Politics, Volume 11, Number 1, February 2011, pp. 12-35]

Evidence and Perception

In sum, despite some instances of violent conflict over water, there is little systematic evidence of war over water resources. Evidence for a … of actors to stress the possibility of imminent water wars can help explain the continued seemingly disproportionate popularity of such messages and help to evaluate such warnings more critically.pg. 17-18 //1nc

**No water wars AND no impact to water scarcity**

Allouche 11—Jeremy Allouche, research Fellow, water supply and sanitation @ Institute for Development Studies, former professor—MIT, PhD in International Relations from the Graduate Institute of International Studies [“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, January 2011, Pages S3–S8, Science Direct]

The question of resource scarcity has led to many debates on whether …the connections is thin ( [Barnett and Adger, 2007] and [Kevane and Gray, 2008]).

**UN will step in to resolve these water disputes—Their ev ignores its moderating effects**

Tir & Stinnett 12—Professor of Poli Sci @ University of Colorado Boulder & Professor of Poli Sci @ University of Georgia [Dr. Jaroslav Tir & Dr. Douglas M. Stinnett [Jaroslav Tir & Dr. Douglas M. Stinnett, “Weathering climate change: Can institutions mitigate international water conflict?,” Journal of Peace Research 49(1) 2012, pg. 211–225]

For both the direct and indirect scenarios, climate change and attendant increases in water scarcity could heighten the risk of conflict. The most pessimistic version of this ‘neo-malthusian’ prediction is that water scarcity will lead to future full-scale ‘water wars’ (Gleick, 1993; Klare, … international conflict (Wolf, Yoffe & Giordano, 2003). Pg. 214-215

**UN action preserves global governance**

Thakur 11—Professor of international relations @ Australian National University [Dr. Ramesh Thakur (Professor in the Institute of Ethics, Governance and Law, Griffith University), “U.N.-centered multilateralism vital,” The Daily Yomiuri, Aug. 1, 2011, pg. http://tinyurl.com/cymnn2g]

The survival and vitality of international organizations depend on two factors: the capacity to change and adapt and the quality of their governance. The world is interdependent in areas as diverse as financial markets, infectious diseases, … interplay of power must be mediated and moderated in an international framework of rules and norms. This is what makes the United Nations the centre for harmonizing the ubiquitous national interests to forging the elusive international interest.

**It’s failure places human survival at risk**

Masciulli 11—Professor of Political Science @ St Thomas University [Joseph Masciulli, “The Governance Challenge for Global Political and Technoscientific Leaders in an Era of Globalization and Globalizing Technologies,” Bulletin of Science, Technology & Society February 2011 vol. 31 no. 1 pg. 3-5]

What is most to be feared is enhanced global disorder resulting from the combination of weak global regulations; the unforeseen … superiority, or at least, parity, for the sake of their state’s survival and security now. Unless the global disorder-emergency scenario was to occur soon—God forbid—the great powers will most likely, recklessly and tragically, leave global survival and security to their longer term agendas. Pg. 4-5

**AND, Scarcity encourages cooperation that will spillover to other issues**

Hammoud 11—MA in International Affairs @ Lebanese American University [Rayan Amine Hammoud, Water Scarcity As A Window of Opportunity For A Peaceful Settlement In The Middle East, A thesis Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in International Affairs, Lebanese American University, January 2011]

While water war scenarios in the Middle East are by all means viable and legitimate, not only based on past experiences but also on the basis of the current hardliner positions of the different parties, other perspectives may also be possible. Despite the history of violence in the region over the past century, it is evident that these manifestations … political patience and procrastination, especially when considering the magnitude and extent of the effects of water shortages and of thedeterioration of water quality on the economic and social interests of their constituencies. Pg. 4-6

\*Forces Hawks to negotiate

\*Water overrides ideological disputes

**Failure risks world war III**

Sterling 11—MA in European Studies [Lord Sterling BS. in Poli Sci and History), “The Battle for Syria: How World War III Will Begin,” Before It's News, Wednesday, August 22, 2012 23:50, pg. http://tinyurl.com/d8nnzug]

As the alliance of NATO, Israel and the conservative Gulf Cooperative Council (monarchies continue with their relentless drive to destroy the generally popular (with the Syrian people) government of Syria and using the coming all-out battle in Syria as a backdoor to a regional war with … use of Advanced Biological weapons against the NATO homelands in Europe and North America and against Israel and certain GCC states ([link](http://europebusines.blogspot.com/2012/02/war-on-iran-syria-what-they-are-not.html)).

The World at large has entered the most dangerous time in Human History as events continue to unfold in the Middle East and enter their climax phase.

# 2nc

**Our impact is 100 million times greater than nuclear war—you should vote neg even if 99% of humanity will perish**

Ćirković 8—Professor of Physics @ University of Novi Sad in Serbia and Senior Research Associate at the Astronomical Observatory of Belgrade [Milan M. Ćirković Ph.D. (Fellow of the Institute for Ethics and Emerging Technologies), “How can we reduce the risk of human extinction?,” Institute for Ethics and Emerging Technologies, September 17, 2008, pg. http://ieet.org/index.php/IEET/print/2606]

The risks from anthropogenic hazards appear at present larger than those from natural ones. Although great progress has been made in reducing the number of nuclear weapons in the world, humanity is still … we value future human generations, then reducing extinction risks should dominate our considerations. Fortunately, most measures to reduce these risks also improve global security against a range of lesser catastrophes, and thus deserve support regardless of how much one worries about extinction.

**Our impact qualitatively distinct—Their impact is just a recoverable setback**

Bostrom 9—Director of the Future of Humanity Institute and the Programme on the Impacts of Future Technology [Nick Bostrom (Professor of Philosophy @ Oxford University), “The Future of Humanity,” Geopolitics, History, and International Relations, Vol. 1, No. 2 (2009): 41-78// http://www.nickbostrom.com/papers/future.html]

The greatest extinction risks (and existential risks more generally) arise from human activity. Our species has survived volcanic eruptions, meteoric impacts, and other natural hazards for tens of thousands of years. It seems unlikely that any of these old risks should exterminate us in the near future. By contrast, human civilization is introducing many novel phenomena into the world, ranging from nuclear weapons to designer pathogens to high-energy particle colliders. The most severe existential risks of this century derive from expected technological developments. Advances in … distinct from a “mere” collapse of global civilization, although in terms of our moral and prudential attitudes perhaps we should simply view both as unimaginably bad outcomes.30 One way that civilization collapse could be a significant feature in the larger picture for humanity, however, is if it formed part of a repeating pattern. This takes us to the second family of scenarios: recurrent collapse.

**A less than 1% risk of this impact wins the debate**

Hughes 1—Executive Director of the Institute for Ethics and Emerging Technologies [James J. Hughes Ph.D (Professor of medical ethics and research methods @ Trinity College), “Relinquishment or Regulation: Dealing with Apocalyptic Technological Threats,” Prepared for the Scientific Freedom and Responsibility Co-Curricular Initiative, Trinity College, Fall 2001, November 14, 2001]

Many critics have dismissed Joy’s concerns as “science fiction,” meaning they do not believe in the possibility of super-plagues, nanorobots … the atmosphere was a theoretical impossibility. But how much of an impossibility is still too possible? How do we know when we have passed the three in a million chance, and is this even the appropriate level of risk to take with the future of life on the planet? How large must the potential rewards of some line of research be to gamble with human existence? Pg. 7

**2nc solves water wars**

**3. Scarcity creates interdependence and provides an impetus for treaty formation**

Dinar et al. 11—Professor of international environmental politics @ Florida International University [Dr. Shlomi Dinar, Dr. Ariel Dinar (Professor of Environmental Economics and Policy and Director of the Water Science and Policy Center @ University of California-Riverside) & Pradeep Kurukulasuriya (Senior Technical Advisor on Climate Change Adaptation @ United Nations Development Programme), “Scarcity and Cooperation along International Rivers: An Empirical Assessment of Bilateral Treaties,” International Studies Quarterly (2011) 55, pg. 809–833]

Scarcity, Conflict, and Cooperation

Inspired by neo-Malthusian thinking, various studies have argued that resource scarcity and environmental degradation are important factors for understanding violent … studies have found support for this general cooperation contention (Espey and Towfique 2004; Tir and Ackerman 2009).5 pg. 810-811

\*Interdependence & mutual hostages

**4. Water tension leads to treaty renewals. The best available dataset is on our side**

Wolf 98—Professor of geography @ Oregon State University and the director of the Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database [Dr. Aaron T. Wolf, “Conflict and cooperation along international waterways,” Water Policy 1 (1998) pg. 251-265]

In order to cut through the prevailing anecdotal approach to the history of water conflicts, we investigated those cases of … new treaties. The question which emerges, which is arguably more interesting than where water wars will break out, is, given all of the seemingly conflict- inducing characteristics of transboundary waterways, why has so little international violence taken place? Pg. 254-258

\*Don’t underhiight this card. It is worth reading. 1.) It is a VERY good impact takeout. 2.) It is a pretty good I Lk extension to the institutions offense 3.) the author is super qualified

**5. Treaties will solve for the extremely limited number of sites where a water war is even possible**

Wolf 98—Professor of geography @ Oregon State University and the director of the Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database [Aaron T. Wolf, “Conflict and cooperation along international waterways,” Water Policy 1 (1998) pg. 251-265

3.1. Strategic argument

If one were to launch a … a site for a water war turns out to be as difficult as accepting the rationale for launching one. Pg. 259

**2nc link—un**

**2. Water wars hype makes this the perfect issue for UN revitalization**

Wolf & Jarvis 12—Professors of geography @ Oregon State University [Aaron T. Wolf (chair of the Department of Geosciences & Project Director of the Program in Water Conflict Management and Transformation) & W. Todd Jarvis (Associate Director of the Institute for Water and Watersheds at Oregon State University) “Water Wars: Hydropotential or Hydrohype? [Revolve](http://www.revolve-magazine.com/home/author/revolve/), April 15, 2011, pg. http://tinyurl.com/cgfkee8]

Transboundary water issues affect …Annan for his 2001 quote “[f]ierce competition for freshwater may well become a source of conflict and wars in the future.”

**2nc overview—coop**

**Water coop encourages Israeli-Syrian peace**

Dajani 11—Atkin Fellow @ International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR) [Muna Dajani (Masters degree in International Development and Environment from the University), “Dry Peace: Syria—Israel and the Water of the Golan,” The Atkin Paper Series, March 2011]

In order to move forward with the Syrian-Israeli peace process, the readiness of parties for a peaceful solution and … between Israel and Syria would form a basis for developing dialogue and cooperation on sustainable water management pg. 23

**Failure risk planetary destruction—there will not be a recovery**

Smith 12 [Brandon Smith, “[Syria And Iran Dominos Lead To World War](http://www.infowars.com/syria-and-iran-dominos-lead-to-world-war/),” Infowars, Wednesday, August 22, 2012 at 8:09 am, pg. http://www.infowars.com/syria-and-iran-dominos-lead-to-world-war/]

Syria’s civil war has … the rest of the world burns itself out, and comes begging them for help.

**2nc link—coop**

**5. Water tension institutionalizes cooperation—the peace dividend will spillover to other areas**

Carius et al. 4—Director of Adelphi Research, a German public policy research institute on environment, development, and foreign policy. [Alexander Carius, Geoffrey D. Dabelko (Director of the Wilson Center’s Environmental Change and Security Project) & Aaron T. Wolf (Professor of geography @ Oregon State University and the director of the Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database), “Water, Conflict, and Cooperation,” ECSP Report • Issue 10 • 2004]

Aggressively pursuing a water peacemaking strategy can provide dividends beyond water for stakeholders. It can build … the Baltic Sea during the Cold War (Helsinki Commission) and the current cooperation in post-apartheid Southern Africa through the Southern African Development Community (Conca & Dabelko, 2002). Pg. 62

**6. Water negotiations pave the way for preventative diplomacy**

Rahaman 12—Researcher at Water and Development Research Group, Aalto University School of Engineering [Muhammad Mizanur Rahaman (Visiting Scholar at the Department of Geography, University of Cambridge), “Water wars in 21st century: speculation or reality?,” Int. J. Sustainable Society, Vol. 4, Nos. 1/2, 2012]

If we can manage properly, water serves as a tool for sustainable development,

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Forces Command, 2010, pp.30–31). Pg. 5

**niles**

**Cultural norms ensure Nile countries cooperate instead of fighting over water**

The New Courier 3 [Barry James, October, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\_ID=14364&URL\_DO=DO\_TOPIC&URL\_SECTION=201.html]

As the example of the Nile basin illustrates, the tendency among nations has been

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past 12 centuries, many of which have survived wars over other issues.

**2nc structural violence**

**c. reject their evidence – it over-determines the prevalence of structural violence**

**Cox and Scruton 84** – [Caroline, 1984, Dir. Nursing Education Research Unit – U. London and Former Head Dept. Soc. – Polytechnic of North London, and Roger, Reader in Philosophy – Birkbeck College London, Institute for European Defence & Strategic Studies Occasional Paper No. 7, “Peace Studies: A Critical Survey”, p. 27-29]

Definitions which aim at precision, on the other hand, are usually of the

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succinctly, and in a familiar Leninist slogan, "Peace means Socialism".

**Structural violence isn’t a root cause**

**Martin 90 –** associate professor of Society at the University of Wollongong (Brian Martin, 1990, “Uprooting War,” http://www.uow.edu.au/arts/sts/bmartin/pubs/90uw/uw13.html)//CC

Here I wish to note one important point: attention should not be focused on

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of many problems which were not addressed by the single-factor perspective.

**War turns their impacts**

**Winter and Leighton 99 –** Professor of Psychology at Whitman (Deborah Winter and Dana Leighton, “Structural Violence Section Introduction,” http://www.psych.ubc.ca/~dleighton/svintro.html)//CC

While structural violence often leads to direct violence, the reverse is also true,

AND

, who endure decades of poverty and disease in war-torn societies.

# 1nr

**at: w/m – cultural ties**

**Increasing cultural ties is non-economic**

**Barber 79** – James, Professor of Political Science at the Open University, International Affairs, 55(3), July, JStor, p. 367

Economic sanctions are economic measures directed to political objectives. They are normally supplemented by

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they see these sanctions as the economic dimension of a wider war effort.

**Tech transfer isn’t topical – it uses diplomatic means which makes the plan “commercial” engagement, not “economic”**

**Reuvers 12** – Shirin Reuvers, Masters in Management and Governance at University of Twente, “Research on Commercial Diplomacy: Review and Implications”, July, http://essay.utwente.nl/61817/1/2012-07\_MSc\_SIMReuvers.pdf

For the purposes of this thesis commercial diplomacy is defined as the use of diplomatic means to support commercial … of a theoretical difference, we decided to combine elements of commercial and economic diplomacy in our definition since in practice both terms are often used interchangeably.

**at: counter-interpretation**

**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 … Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment: A critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy. New York: Oxford University Press, (1982). This is also cited in Fareed Zakaria, “The Reagan Strategy of Containment,” Political Science Quarterly 105, no. 3 (1990), pp. 383-88).

**2nc topic education da**

**Topic education – blurring the line of “economic” creates definitional chaos that precludes any understanding of engagement – here is intent to define**

**van Bergeijk 11** – Dr. Peter A.G. van Bergeijk, Professor of International Economics and Macroeconomics at the Institute of Social Studies at Erasmus University, Economic Diplomacy: Economic and Political Perspectives, p. 8-9

Clearly, there is a need for improved understanding of economic diplomacy's activities, tools and goals. This article contributes to this …? How is diplomacy different from policy, or what distinguishes economic diplomacy from foreign economic policy? Answers to these questions are sought through review and analysis of the available literature in the fields of international relations (1R), economics, international political economics (IPE), and diplomatic studies.

**2nc limits da**

**a) explodes the topic to broad diplomatic, military, and cultural arenas – our interpretation is the best middle ground because it still lets the AFF choose a number of positive sanctions and objectives, but locks in economic means as a site of negative ground**

**Resnick 01** – 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

Scholars have limited the concept of engagement in a third way by unnecessarily restricting the scope of the policy. In their evaluation of post-Cold War US … types of positive sanctions.

**b) they allow engagement over human rights, democracy, prolif, or drugs**

**Rose 08** – Andrew K. Rose, Haas School of Business at the University of California, Berkeley, and Mark M. Spiegel, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, “Non-Economic Engagement and International Exchange: The Case of Environmental Treaties”, http://halleinstitute.emory.edu/pdfs/PIEF\_Rose\_Spiegel.pdf

1. Introduction

Countries, like people, interact with each other on a number of different dimensions

AND

relations. The answer, in both theory and practice, is positive.

**REJECT THE TEAM –**

**Participation – broad topics destroy entire programs**

**Rowland 84 –** (Robert C., Baylor U., “Topic Selection in Debate”, American Forensics in Perspective. Ed. Parson, p. 53-4)

The first major problem identified by the work group as relating to topic selection is

AND

of broad topics that has led some small schools to **cancel their programs**.

**Very nuanced distinction here -- commercial diplomacy involves targeted transactions towards increasing specific exports. Economic engagement as a phrase denotes activities which facilitate trade and investment via establishing a framework of rules and disciplines through which markets function.**

**Woolcock 13** – Stephen Woolcock, Lecturer in International Relations at The London School of Economics, and Sir Nicholas Bayne, Fellow at the International Trade Policy Unit of the London School of Economics, The Oxford Handbook of Modern Diplomacy, p. 387

Before suggesting some ways in which economic diplomacy could be seen as a distinct branch of diplomacy it is helpful to … of rules and disciplines within which markets and such commercial diplomacy function.4