## Case

### 2ac – Solvency EXTN – AT: Rubber Stamp

#### Creation of the court is sufficient to solve credibility and shape norms.

Wexler, University of Illinois law professor, 2013

[Lesley, 5-8-13, “The Role of the Judicial Branch during the Long War: Drone Courts, Damage Suits, and FOIA Requests” <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2262412>, p.1-2, accessed 5-14-13, TAP]

Critics of the status quo would like greater transparency and accountability in regards to tar

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proposed the use of courts to foster either transparency or accountability or both.

#### Plan still solves.

Daskal, Georgetown Center on national security and the law professor, 2013

[Jennifer, 161 U. Pa. L. Rev. 1165, “The Geography of the Battlefield: A Framework for Detention and Targeting Outside the 'Hot' Conflict” http://digitalcommons.wcl.american.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1252&context=facsch\_lawrev

Zone, p.1222, accessed 12-16-13, TAP]

That said, there is a reasonable fear that any such court or review board

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features in and of themselves can lead to increased¶ reflection and restraint.

Additional accountability mechanisms, such as civil or criminal sanctions¶ in the event of material misrepresentations or omissions, the granting of¶ far-reaching authority to the relevant Inspectors General, and meaningful¶ ex post review by Article III courts,182 are also needed to help further¶ minimize abuse.

#### No impact to rubber stamping.

Guiora, University of Utah law professor, 2012

[Amos, Case Western Reserve Journal of Internal Law, vol 45, “Targeted Killing: When Proportionality Gets All Out of Proportion” http://law.case.edu/journals/JIL/Documents/45CaseWResJIntlL1&2.13.Article.Guiora.pdf, p.240, accessed 9-15-13, TAP]

While the model is different—a defense attorney cannot question ¶ state witnesses—

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an ¶ independent judiciary as a precursor to engaging in operational ¶ counterterrorism.

### 2ac – China Reps K [:45]

#### China reps k wrong.

Callahan, University of Manchester politics professor, 2005

[William, Review of International Studies / Volume 31 / Issue 04 / October 2005, “How to understand China: the dangers and opportunities of being a rising power” Cambridge Journals Online, p.711-2, accessed 9-30-13, TAP]

Although ‘China threat theory’ is ascribed to the Cold War thinking of foreigners who

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more interesting to examine the debates that produced the threat/opportunity dynamic.

#### All IR is partial – the permutation is best.

Lake, University of California San Diego political science professor, 2011

[David, International Studies Quarterly, “Why ’’isms’’ Are Evil: Theory, Epistemology, and Academic Sects as Impediments to Understanding and Progress” Wiley, p.467, accessed 3-19-14, TAP]

This diverse range of research traditions reflects the complex state of world¶ politics and

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accept these limits with humility and grace and,¶ indeed, embrace partiality.

#### Framing is irrelevant.

Reiter, Emory University political science professor, 1995

[Dan, International Security, Vol. 20, No. 2, “Exploding the Powder Keg Myth: Preemptive Wars Almost Never Happen” JSTOR, p.15-16, accessed 10-7-13, TAP]

A criticism of assessing the frequency of preemptive wars by looking only at wars themselves

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cancer, this is not demonstrated by the results of such a test.

### 2ac – Heg – Impact Overview – Yes Turns

#### Heg has reduced violence – it also checks nuclear great power war.

Thayer, University of Utah international relations professor, 2013

[Bradley, International Studies Review Volume 15, Issue 3, within The Forum: The Decline of War, “Humans, Not Angels: Reasons to Doubt the Decline of War Thesis” Wiley, p.409-10, accessed 1-21-14, TAP]

Accordingly, while Pinker is sensitive to the importance of power in a domestic¶

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and has¶ four major positive consequences for international politics (Thayer 2006).

In addition to ensuring the security of the United States and its allies, American

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reduce war’s likelihood—particularly¶ the worst form—great power wars.

Second, American power gives the United States the ability to spread democracy¶ and

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likely to want to resolve things amicably¶ in concurrence with US leadership.

Third, along with the growth of the number of democratic states around the world has been the growth of the global economy. With its allies, the United¶ States has labored to create an economically liberal worldwide network characterized¶ by free trade and commerce, respect for international property rights,¶ mobility of capital, and labor markets. The economic stability and prosperity that¶ stems from this economic order is a global public good.

Fourth, and finally, the United States has been willing to use its power

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the world’s police, the global paramedic, and the planet’s fire department.

There is no other state, group of states, or international organizations that can

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¶ relative power changes and not to the benefit of the United States.

### EXTN – Lashout

#### Decline causes overreaction and lashout.

Beckley, Tufts University political science professor, 2012

[Michael, Harvard Kennedy School international security research fellow, “The Unipolar Era: Why American Power Persists and China’s Rise Is Limited” <http://academiccommons.columbia.edu/item/ac:146399>, p.194-5, accessed 3-20-14, TAP]

One danger is that declinism could prompt trade conflicts and immigration ¶ restrictions. The

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by cutting themselves off from a potentially ¶ vital source of American power.

Another danger is that declinism may impair foreign policy decision-making. ¶ If top government officials come to believe that China is overtaking the United ¶ States, they are likely to react in one of two ways, both of which are potentially ¶ disastrous.

The first is that policymakers may imagine the United States faces a closing ¶ “

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inadvertently promote the type of violent ¶ overreaction that they seek to prevent.

The other potential reaction is retrenchment – the divestment of all foreign ¶ policy obligations save those linked to vital interests, defined in a narrow and ¶ national manner. Advocates of retrenchment assume, or hope, that the world will ¶ sort itself out on its own; that whatever replaces American hegemony, whether it be ¶ a return to balance-of-power politics or a transition to a post-power paradise, will ¶ naturally maintain international order and prosperity.

But order and prosperity are unnatural. They can never be presumed. When ¶

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may fester without a ¶ leader to rally collective action.

### LIfton

#### Lifton wrong on every substantive question while generally lacking on analytical precision and logic – his framing of Al-Qaeda independently wrecks solvency and leads to otherization of the Muslim community.

Chernus, University of Colorado Boulder religious studies professor, 2004

[Ira, Journal of the American Academy of Religion, Vol. 72, No. 4, “Review: Superpower Syndrome: America’s Apocalyptic Confrontation with the World” JSTOR, p.1050-2, accessed 3-21-14, TAP]

For four decades Robert Jay Lifton has practiced the art of psychohistory in¶ the

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the George W. Bush administration's reaction to the 9/11 attack.

All of the hallmarks of Lifton's work are here: careful research, deft interweaving

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is a somewhat frustrating mix of sharp insight and murky overall¶ argument.

Lifton's master trope here is "apocalypticism"(h ence the subtitle:" America's¶

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purify some¶ part of the world of evil and thereby renew it.

Although Lifton always places acts of apocalyptic violence in their particular¶ historical contexts,

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Then they set out to erase their doubts by¶ destroying that other.

Apocalypticists also battle their death anxiety by identifying themselves with¶ God or some equally

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they wield their violence to bring history to a purified,¶ perfect end.

This is all very thought-provoking stuff (though perhaps familiar to specialists¶ in apocalyptic studies). And Lifton hangs numerous smaller insights on his¶ overall structure. But when he comes to the meat of his subject- the conflict¶ between the U.S. government and "Islamic terrorists" as represented by Osama¶ bin Laden and Al-Qaeda- the structure sometimes seems to run too quickly¶ past demonstrable facts.

For Lifton, the violent form of jihad practiced by Al-Qaeda and other

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returned to us so that Islam will reign¶ again" (79).

Although Lifton is usually quite respectful of empirical political facts, here¶ he barely

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and generalized model of¶ apocalypticism, Lifton may inadvertently reinforce that error.

### AT: Heg Bad – Offshore Balancing

#### Offshore balancing fails – cannot access alliance structure that provides security guarantees – that makes global war inevitable.

Brooks et al., Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College, 12

(Stephen, John Ikenberry, Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University in the Department of Politics and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, William C. Wohlforth, Professor in the Department of Government at Dartmouth College, “Don't Come Home, America: The Case against Retrenchment,” International Security, Volume 37, Number 3, Winter 2012, “Don't Come Home, America: The Case against Retrenchment,” project muse, accessed 7-13-13, CMM)

Balancing.¶ Some advocates of retrenchment suggest that deep engagement in the security affairs of

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analyses find no evidence of external or internal balancing by major powers.38

#### Offshore balancing doesn’t solve – physical presence not key.

Nye, Harvard University international relations professor, 2008

[Joseph, “Recovering American Leadership” <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00396330801899447>, p.61-2, accessed 9-30-13, TAP]

In light of these new circumstances, how will the only superpower guide ¶ its

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. Turning inward does no good if ¶ the problems follow you home.

#### No offshore strategy coming.

Kagan, Brookings Institution foreign policy senior fellow, 1-24-11

[Robert, Weekly Standard, Vol 16 Number 18, “The Price of Power” <http://www.weeklystandard.com/articles/price-power_533696.html?page=3>, accessed 2-16-11, TP]

In theory, the United States could refrain from intervening abroad. But, in

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allow the United States to make do with a substantially smaller force structure.

### AT: Heg Bad – Imperialism

#### Empire is a misnomer.

Ikenberry, Princeton University international relations, 2004

[John, Foreign Affairs, March/April, “Illusions of Empire: Defining the New American Order” Lexis, accessed 1-21-14, TAP]

Is the United States an empire? If so, Ferguson's liberal empire is a

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of international institutions that have limited and legitimated U.S. power.

## K

### 2ac – Nietzsche

#### Constructing prior questions doesn’t disprove the aff – it results in generalizations and inaction.

Owen, University of Southampton political theory professor, 2002

[David, Millennium Journal of International Studies, Vol 31 No 3, “Re-orienting International Relations: On Pragmatism, Pluralism, and Practical Reason” Sagepub, accessed 9-30-13, TAP]

Commenting on the ‘philosophical turn’ in IR, Wæver remarks that ‘[a]¶

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helped to promote the IR theory wars by motivating this¶ philosophical turn.

The first danger with the philosophical turn is that it has an inbuilt tendency to

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it¶ is not the only or even necessarily the most important kind.

The second danger run by the philosophical turn is that because prioritisation of ontology and

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the promotion of the pursuit of generality over that of empirical¶ validity.

The third danger is that the preceding two combine to encourage the¶ formation of

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first¶ and second dangers, and so a potentially vicious circle arises.

#### Threats are real.

Earl C. Ravenal 9, distinguished senior fellow in foreign policy studies @ Cato, is professor emeritus of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. He is an expert on NATO, defense strategy, and the defense budget. He is the author of *Designing Defense for a New World Order.*What's Empire Got to Do with It? The Derivation of America's Foreign Policy.” *Critical Review: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Politics and Society* 21.1 (2009) 21-75

The underlying notion of “the security bureaucracies . . . looking for new enemies

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or to a lack of sufficient imagination to exploit opportunities for personal profit.

#### Death is bad – it is an ontological evil.

Paterson, Providence College philosophy department, 2003

[Craig, “A Life Not Worth Living?” <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1029225>, p.19, accessed 9-30-13, TAP]

Contrary to those accounts, I would argue that it is death per se¶

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of participating in a full array of¶ the goods of life.81

1. Fear of death is good – it is key restore meaning to life and mobilize political action.

Miriam Greenspan, Internationally Recognized Psychotherapist and Author, 2003

["An Excerpt from *Healing through the Dark Emotions: The Wisdom of Grief, Fear, and Despair*," Spirituality & Health, Available Online at http://www.spiritualityhealth.com/newsh/excerpts/bookreview/excp\_5513.html, Accessed 10-15-2004 ]

"Fear is a very powerful emotion. When you feel fear in your body

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just you and I but all of us can live together without fear."

#### C. Saving life is a prerequisite to celebrating it

Michael and Caldwell, senior philosophy lecturer University of New South Wales and lecturer in social inquiry at the University of Technology Sydney, 04

<Michaelis and Peter, The Consolations of Optimism. In Life Death and Meaning: Key Philosophical Readings on Big Questions. Pg 385>

It aligns with Nietzsche’s injunction about the ultimate and ineliminable ground of joy being the mere fact of being—that is, that existing itself for a conscious rational being can be viewed as a triumph over the absurdity of existence and, therefore, a reason to congratulate oneself and rejoice. This can he considered a practical take on stoicism and is a valuable one to embrace. It has direct implications for the reasonableness of optimism itself.

#### Change and survival are critical to affirming life – permutation solves.

May, Clemson University philosophy professor, 2005

[Todd, Philosophy & Social Criticism, Vol. 31, No. 5-6, “To change the world, to celebrate life” <http://www.jcu.edu/education/dshutkin/fys/ChangeWorldBody.pdf>, p.519-20, accessed 9-30-13, TAP]

For those among us who seek in philosophy a way to grapple with our lives

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speak in words worth hearing. Why else would we read¶ Foucault?

We seek to conceive what is wrong in the world, to grasp it in

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for offering it a new face, or at least a new expression.

There is struggle in this, struggle against ideas and ways of thinking¶ that present themselves to us as inescapable. We know this struggle from¶ Foucault’s writings. It is not clear that he ever wrote about anything¶ else. But this is not the struggle I want to address here.

For there is, on the other hand, another search and another goal.

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.¶ In short, we would like our thought to celebrate our lives.

To change the world and to celebrate life. This, as the theologian¶ Harvey Cox saw, is the struggle within us.1¶ It is a struggle in which one¶ cannot choose sides; or better, a struggle in which one must choose both¶ sides. The abandonment of one for the sake of the other can lead only¶ to disaster or callousness.

Forsaking the celebration of life for the sake of changing the world¶ is the

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attends to it should be evident¶ to all of us by now.

The alternative is surely not to shift one’s allegiance to the pure¶ celebration of

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by an equally expansive disregard¶ for those we place in harm’s way.

This is the struggle, then. The one between the desire for lifecelebration and

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question then becomes one of how to choose both¶ sides at once.

#### Ressentiment is wrong – no basis for it – it is an outdated generalization.

Foot, University of California Los Angeles philosophy professor, 2001

[Philippa, in Nietzsche by John Richardson and Brian Leiter, “Nietzche: the Revaluation of Values” <http://www.amazon.com/Nietzsche-Oxford-Readings-Philosophy-Richardson/dp/0198752709>, p.219-20, accessed 3-19-14, TAP]

The conclusion of this discussion must be that Nietzsche’s “revaluation of values” is

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and could see inhumanity on its present scale and inits present blatant forms.

#### People should be allowed the CHOICE of deciding for themselves how to determine their own approach to life. Foreclosing this IS a denial of life—should be rejected.

Hamilton, Kings College philosophy of religion lecturer, 2000

[Christopher, Ethical Theory and Moral Practice, Vol. 3, No. 2, “Nietzsche on Nobility and the Affirmation of Life” JSTOR, p.192, accessed 3-19-14, TAP]

If this line of reflection is right, then we can make sense of a

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of life which is any more than an affirmation of one's own life.

#### Ressentiment doesn’t trigger state lashout.

Kaufman, University of Delaware international relations professor, 2009

[Stuart , “Narratives and Symbols in Violent Mobilization: The Palestinian-Israeli Case,” Security Studies 18:3, 400 – 434]

Even when hostile narratives, group fears, and opportunity are strongly present, war

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chauvinist mobilization, and a security dilemma.

#### VTL is subjective.

Tännsjö, Stockholm University philosophy professor, 2011

[Torbjörn, “Shalt Thou Sometimes Murder? On the Ethics of Killing” <https://www.google.com/search?q=Shalt+Thou+Sometimes+Murder%3F+On+the+Ethics+of+Killing&oq=Shalt+Thou+Sometimes+Murder%3F+On+the+Ethics+of+Killing&aqs=chrome..69i57.227j0j4&sourceid=chrome&espv=210&es_sm=122&ie=UTF-8>, accessed 11-10-13, TAP]

I suppose it is correct to say that, if Schopenhauer is right, if

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suffering (in their lives) than I avoid (in my life).

Going on with my life in spite of the fact that it lacks meaning (

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heavy, I should make in the best interest of my dear ones.