# **Philippines Case neg**

# STRAT SHEET

#### Good 2NR options –

Security K

* China will attack us noooo!!!!
* Al Qaeda will nuke us from THE PHILIPPINES!

Topicality

* “The check was written in the US!” –Dikshant
* Military usage might not be topical either..

DA/Case

* Roads key to deter China…. what?
* “Al-Qaida’s stronghold is now in Southeast Asia, FP 2003” -1AC tag

# China Adv

## 1NC Frontline

#### YOUR ENTIRE ADVANTAGE IS NON UNIQUE – DISPUTES ARE OVER, THE US IS ALREADY OPENING BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES AND COUNTERBALANCING IN THE REGION, AND CHINA IS FAR FROM CHALLENING THE US.

Kirk Spitzer, veteran journalist and defense correspondent, 6/11/12, Time Magazine, “U.S. Takes A Pass — For Now — On China Sea Disputes”, <http://battleland.blogs.time.com/2012/06/11/u-s-takes-a-pass-for-now-on-china-sea-disputes/>

TOKYO – The territorial disputes in the South China Seas are over, China has won, and the U.S. couldn’t care less. But that’s not necessarily bad.¶ While arguments over who owns which reefs, rocks and lagoons in the South China Sea will likely drag on awhile, the U.S. is saving its powder for a more important fight: keeping vital shipping lanes free from potential interference.¶ A months-long standoff over a remote reef system claimed by both China and the Philippines all but ended this weekend when the Obama administration signaled it would not intervene. That means Chinese patrol boats, which in April chased a Philippines’ warship from the Scarborough Shoal, will remain there as long they want. So, too, will Chinese fishing and commercial exploration ships.¶ That’s bad news for the neighbors. China has claimed virtually all of the South China Sea as its own, along with potentially huge deposits of oil, gas and other natural resources. The region includes the Spratly Islands, Scarborough Shoal and other scattered islets and shallows variously claimed by Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan, Indonesia and Brunei. If the U.S. won’t wade in on behalf of the Philippines, with which it shares a 60-year-old mutual defense treaty, then it sure won’t do so for anybody else. Without U.S. or other outside help, those countries will have little choice but to accept the Chinese claims, and cut whatever joint-development deals they can.¶ Yes, that could embolden China to make additional new demands (more on that later), but the bigger worry is whether China will use its growing air and sea power to threaten movement through the region. More than half the world’s commercial shipping passes through the South China Sea, including nearly all Mideast oil bound for Japan, South Korea, China and Southeast Asia. Just the threat of interrupting that flow could give China serious leverage in any dispute.¶ “The U.S. is not going to send the 7th Fleet to resolve problems with fish or coral in the South China Sea, because that is not the vital interest of the United States,” says Donald Weatherbee, fellow at the University of South Carolina’s Walker Institute of International Studies. “The vital American national interest is in freedom of navigation. (So far), China has done nothing to suggest that they are going to try to close off those waters to transit by vessels of the United States, Japan, Korea, or you name it. The minute the Chinese confronts us in that way, then it’s no longer a question of the Philippines or Indonesian national interest, it becomes a question of American national interests.”¶ But while Obama won’t referee competing territorial claims (urging a peaceful, diplomatic resolution — for what that’s worth), the Scarborough Shoal drama shows that such disputes won’t be cost-free for China. After meeting with Philippines President Benigno Aquino III in Washington on Friday, Obama said the U.S. will continue to build up its forces in the region, and will help allies like the Philippines do the same.¶ So far, the U.S. and Philippines have agreed to open the former Clark Air Base and Subic Bay naval facilities for U.S. troop rotations, port visits and training exercises; to donate two more retired U.S. Coast Guard cutters to the Philippines navy; and send radar and ocean-surveillance equipment to keep an eye on you-know-who. Although Clark and Subic were closed in the early ‘90s, the U.S. has kept about 600 Special Forces soldiers at a Philippines’ army base in the southern part of the country for nearly a decade.¶ All this is part of the “re-balancing” of U.S. forces in the region. Marines are moving to Australia. The U.S. and Japan are planning joint training bases in the Marianas. Spanking-new littoral combat ships will operate out of Singapore. The U.S. insists this is unrelated to China, but of course it’s completely related.¶ “China is going to view this as another example of containment, no matter what the U.S. calls it,” says Jeffrey Hornung, an associate professor at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Honolulu.¶ Meanwhile, China hasn’t made any friends with its handling of the Scarborough dispute. In addition to charging in with armed patrol boats and surveillance planes, it called off the visits of thousands of Chinese tourists to the Philippines, blocked imports of tens of millions of dollars of Philippines bananas, and even cancelled the highly-anticipated visit of China’s national basketball team (in poor but basketball-mad Philippines, it’s hard to know which was the harsher response).¶ The dispute is sure to strengthen the hand of hawks in nearby Japan, which has a China problem in its own waters. China has made strident claims to ownership of the Senkaku Islands, which it calls the Daioyu islands, ever since a Chinese fishing vessel was seized near the islands after colliding with a Japanese coast guard cutter in 2010. Japan released the ship and crew after China responded by embargoing shipments of rare earth materials, cancelling tourist trips to Japan and arresting a handful of Japanese businessmen on spying charges. (Japan later agreed to give 10 patrol ships to the Philippines, but says that’s unrelated.)¶ For its part, China has played down the dispute with Japan in recent months, and has promised that it won’t interfere with anyone’s navigation rights in the South China Sea. And it would seem foolish even to try. For all its double-digit defense spending, China is still many years away from being able to challenge U.S. military power, and no doubt knows that. Nor would it seem to have much to gain; China’s economy is thoroughly dependent on sea-going trade and cutting off any shipping would mean cutting off its own, as well.

#### Squo solves – Already funding and opening bases in the Philippines

Carlo Munoz, Staff writer on defense and national security for The Hill newspaper, 6/6/12, “The Philippines re-opens military bases to US forces”, http://thehill.com/blogs/defcon-hill/operations/231257-philippines-re-opens-military-bases-to-us-forces-

American warships and fighter plans can once again call Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base home after Manila approved limited U.S. deployments to the former American military outposts. ¶ “They can come here provided they have prior coordination from the government,” Filipino Under Secretary for Defense Affairs Honorio Azcueta announced shortly after his meeting with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey on Monday. ¶ “That’s what [the Philippines] want ... increase in exercises and interoperability” with U.S. forces, Azcueta said, according to reports by the Philippine Star. ¶ Azcueta's announcement opens the door for the first American military deployments to Clark Air Force Base and the naval base in Subic Bay since DOD officially shuttered the facilities in 1991 and 1992, respectively. ¶ The only active U.S. military operation in the Philippines has been a U.S. special-operations task force supporting Filipino forces in their ongoing campaign against Abu Sayyaf and other Muslim extremist groups in the southern part of the country. ¶ The deal to reopen Subic Bay and Clark Air Force Base was struck during Dempsey's visit to the Asia-Pacific region to attend the Shangri-La defense talks held in Singapore last Saturday. ¶ Dempsey and Defense Secretary Leon Panetta used the three-day conference among top U.S. and international defense officials to sell the White House's new Pacific-focused national security strategy to its regional allies.¶ That said, the Philippines is poised to take on a large part of that emerging U.S. strategy in the region. ¶ In March, the Obama administration opted to triple the amount of military funding to the Philippines as U.S. forces look to expand their foothold in the country. ¶ Manila will receive $30 million in foreign military funding from the the United States this year, according to news reports — nearly three times the $11.9 million in military funds Washington pledged to the Philippines in 2011.

#### No internal link – there’s no reason why increasing transportation infrastructure in 1 base in the Philippines would deter China

#### China and Philippines cooperating now

GENALYN D. KABILING, 7/25/2012, Manila Bulletin Publishing Corporation, “PH Won’t Go To War To End Territorial Row”, http://www.mb.com.ph/articles/367387/ph-won-t-go-to-war-to-end-territorial-row

MANILA, Philippines --- The territorial conflict between the Philippine and China is far from over but Manila is nowhere on the brink of going to war to solve the spat in the West Philippine Sea (South China Sea), Malacañang said Wednesday.¶ Presidential spokesman Edwin Lacierda said the government remains committed to peaceful means to resolve the territorial spat with China, dispelling speculations it would resort to a violent solution to the conflict.¶ “We are nowhere on the brink of armed conflict. We have continued to conduct a peaceful discussion with our Chinese counterparts. We have done it through diplomatic means,” Lacierda said in a Palace press briefing.¶ Lacierda also stated that the government will keep its “policy of de-escalation” of the tension in the West Philippine Sea, citing its restraint since the standoff started at Panatag Shoal last April between Philippine and Chinese ships.¶ He added that they have also been working with Southeast Asian nations to form a binding code of conduct in the West Philippine Sea to avoid the escalation of tension.¶ “Right now, in the absence of a code of conduct, we have exhibited restraint. China has also voiced its preference for a peaceful and diplomatic solution,” Lacierda said.¶ “We hope that even while we are drafting the code of conduct, we can exhibit restraint between the two nations and we are going to maintain a peaceful and diplomatic stance to the resolution towards Panatag Shoal,” he added.

#### No South China sea war – economic concerns

Michael Martin, a proprietary trader. Previously, he was the chief investment officer of Cordova Capital Holdings, LLC, where he oversaw the trading and risk management portfolio of domestic and international equities, derivatives, and commodities, June 16, 2011, “South China Sea: Escalating Sino-Vietnam dispute 'too costly' analysts say”, http://www.ibtimes.com/articles/164279/20110616/china-vietnam-south-sea-asean-petrovietnam-marine-war-oil-energy-fuel-saudi.htm?page=all

Beijing sent a maritime patrol ship into the South China Sea today.¶ But Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hong Lei maintains the People's Republic will "not use force" in its growing dispute with Vietnam and five other nations and territories for sovereignty over the valuable water space.¶ within 25 feet of the Impeccable.¶ It is still unknown just how much natural gas and oil is beneath the South China Sea's seabed.¶ Some Chinese sources estimate it's over 200 billion barrels, roughly 80 percent of Saudi Arabia's oil reserves, but others say that's an extreme exaggeration.¶ The benefits may be unclear, but Beijing can calculate how much its mounting face-off with Vietnam over the sea space would cost the Chinese economy.¶ At face value, the price tag is US $12.7 billion-- the amount of Vietnam's trade deficit with China in 2010, according to Vietnam's General Statistics Office.¶ That's seven percent of China's trade surplus from last year, a small but significant chunk of the country's earnings.¶ Still, analysts say all-out war would mean a much more complicated calculation of losses.¶ Responding to the six-hour-long live-fire drills Vietnam conducted in the South China Sea-- one hour for each of the countries and territories laying claim on the waters, China's Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hong Lei announced that China "won't use force" to respond to what it sees as offensives in an area where the People's Republic claims to have "indisputable sovereignty."¶ "I think that economics definitely had something to do with the announcement," said Nariman Behravesh, chief economist at the IHS Global Insight, a leader in economic analysis, on call from London.¶ It has growing trade links with all Asian economies, especially the countries interested in Spratly," Behravesh said, referring to the disputed islands off China and Vietnam's shared coastline.¶ Analysts believe that despite the ongoing deluge of strongly worded condemnations, accusing Vietnam of threatening Chinese autonomy in the region, China is likely to stand by its promise of detente.¶ "There is a way to measure how likely things are to lead to military confrontation," said Dr. Donald K. Emmerson, Director of the Southeast Asia Forum at Stanford University.¶ Emmerson attended the 2011 Shangri-La dialogue in Singapore, after Chinese ships cut cords on PetroVietnam's survey ships late last month. Then, China's tone was conciliatory, until another subsequent attack on June 9, when another Chinese vessel cut cords on another PetroVietnam ship, in what Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Phuong Nga said was a "premeditated" offensive.¶ "China relies increasingly on the import of fuels from the Middle East. Those fuels come from the Malacca Strait into the South China Sea. If China were to wage a war in the primary transit area for fuels, that would be an unwise decision," Emmerson said,¶ That's one reason not to go to war over the South China Sea.¶ Another reason for the Southeast Asian nations and territories laying claim to the sea-- there are six in total, including Vietnam, the Philippines and Taiwan-- not to engage China militaristically would be to preserve geopolitical stability in the region.¶ "The border states realize that a full-scale war with tankers being blown up at sea would be so dangerous to the countries concerned," he said, explaining that the international economy would be greatly shaken by the disruption of the key shipping route.

#### No timeframe – the South China Sea has been disputed since 2011, there’s no reason why the plan is key.

#### South China sea won’t escalate

Cecille Suerte Felipe, The Philippine Star, May 22, 2012, “Shoal row won't escalate, Taiwan says”, http://www.philstar.com/Article.aspx?articleId=809482&publicationSubCategoryId=63

TAIPEI – The conflict among countries claiming Panatag (Scarborough) Shoal will not escalate into a major conflict, which would give the United States an excuse to get involved in the issue, an official of Taiwan said yesterday.¶ Arthur Ding, acting director of the Institute of International Relations of the National Chengchi University, said China, one of the claimants of Panatag Shoal along with Taiwan and the Philippines, would not want to jeopardize its relations with other Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) countries.¶ “The reason it (conflict) will not escalate is... if China takes any kind of action, participate actively... it will jeopardize its relations with ASEAN countries and give the United States an excuse to further get involved,” Ding told journalists from different countries invited for the inauguration of President Ma Ying-jeou last Sunday.¶ During a briefing at the IIR-NCU here, Ding said China is conscious of the consequence of its actions in claiming Panatag Shoal, including the possible involvement of the US if the conflict escalates.¶ “There’s no doubt there’s so (much) tension, probably some kind of friction in South China Sea but I don’t see the likelihood that the tension will escalate into a kind of major conflict. (I think) it will be settled peacefully,” he pointed out.¶ Ding explained that the “tension will continue but the territory dispute will not be settled according to the so-called relevant international law because the countries will just continue to justify their claim.”¶ “So I don’t see China will take that kind of immediate action although China is right, no doubt it is now towards the so-called power shift. China will become one of the focus of G2,” Ding noted.¶ G2 would put the United States and China at the head of international affairs.¶ ¶ “But I don’t think China will be rushing to take that kind of action (in the Panatag Shoal claim) to become a super power. China does not want to alienate (itself), and jeopardize relations with neighboring countries and for the US to get an excuse to get more involved in this region,” Ding added.¶ He pointed out the fact that China has not yet sent any warship to the disputed area is a sign that it foresees the consequences of its actions.¶ Earlier, Taiwanese President Ma expressed optimism that conflicting territorial claims of the Philippines, China and Taiwan in the South China Sea will be resolved peacefully.¶ Ma said they are committed to addressing the dispute in a “rational and peaceful way.”¶ “In the South China Sea, we have implemented a cohesive policy that we safeguard the sovereignty dispute, pursue peace and prosperity and promote joint exploration,” Ma said.¶ “We are a peace-loving country and we will solve the conflict in a rational and peaceful way.”

#### Case can’t solve – deterrence would happen through tanks and planes not through new roads in our bases.

## Squo solves

#### Squo solves - the US reopened 2 military bases in the Philippines

Robert Johnson, Military & Defense Editor, 6/8/12, “The US Will Open Massive Philippine Bases Not Occupied Since The Cold War”, http://www.businessinsider.com/the-us-is-reopening-massive-philippine-military-bases-not-used-since-the-cold-war-2012-6

With the U.S. moving the majority of its naval fleet to the Pacific, commanders are eagerly looking for invitations to park the planes and ships that will be pouring into the region.¶ Travis Tritten at Stars and Stripes reports that the Pentagon has apparently been fanning the old flame of friendship with the Philippines and will be re-opening two bases it left in 1991 — Subic Bay and Clark Air Base.¶ The U.S. had a falling out with the island nation in the early nineties and pulled out of the bases, which were then built-up by a series of private developers and builders. How useful what's left is a matter of debate, but the locations used to be major centers of operation for American forces in the Pacific.¶ Clark Air Base and its military reservation are 244 square miles of land that played a vital role for the U.S. during the Vietnam war and is capable of hosting the largest of America's military aircraft.¶ Subic Bay played an even greater role in U.S. operations and until the withdrawal in 1991 it was the largest American overseas military base in the world. The waters at Subic Bay should have no problem hosting U.S. submarines and the largest of naval ships.

## No War

#### China-Philippine won’t go to war over the South China Sea

 The Guardian, April 17 2012, “Philippine president: No war with China over shoal”, http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/10198318

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — China and the Philippines say they won't escalate their weeklong maritime standoff over an uninhabited shoal in the disputed South China Sea, but each still appeared to be waiting for the other side to give up Tuesday.¶ The Philippines pulled out a warship and replaced it with a coast guard vessel to "de-escalate the situation" over Scarborough Shoal off the country's northwestern coast, President Benigno Aquino III said Monday. But the vessel continued the Philippines' faceoff against two Chinese maritime surveillance ships.¶ The horseshoe-shaped shoal is among hundreds of disputed isles and reefs in the South China Sea, which is believed to be rich in oil and gas, along with being prime fishing ground and among the world's busiest sea lanes. China claims the sea nearly in its entirety, though the Philippines and four other countries have claims of their own.¶ Tensions have risen in the area in recent months, particularly between China and the Philippines.¶ Aquino said his country will assert its sovereignty but won't risk armed conflict. Paraphrasing late British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, he said, "It's better to jaw, jaw, jaw than to war, war, war."¶ Chinese Embassy spokesman Zhang Hua in Manila said that although China and the Philippines disagree over who possesses the shoal, "both sides agreed not to do anything to complicate or aggravate the situation."

#### No China war.

MacGregor 11 [Lean, Mean Fighting Machine How to slash the Pentagon budget? Declare victory and go home. BY DOUGLAS MACGREGOR | APRIL 26, 2011 http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/04/26/lean\_mean\_fighting\_machine]

For one thing, there is no existential military threat to the United States or to its vital strategic interests. The nuclear arsenals in Russia and China could be used against the United States and its forces, but Russian and Chinese leaders have no incentive to contemplate suicide in a nuclear confrontation with the United States. Russia's diminished million-man armed forces are hard-pressed to modernize, let alone secure their own country, which borders 14 other states. For all its rhetoric, Russia's military focus is on restive Muslim populations in the Caucasus and Central Asia, not on NATO. As for China, its top concern is not military confrontation with the United States, but domestic growing pains, especially the potential for its 1.3 billion people to overwhelm the Communist Party's internal political structures. China's internal focus on modernization and stability militates against external aggression, and this condition is unlikely to change for a very long time. Despite China's ability to steal or buy sophisticated technology, the military establishment cannot quickly or easily translate these technologies into new capabilities, and Beijing knows it.

#### No war - China won’t risk it all.

Bremmer 10 [Ian, president of Eurasia Group and author of “The End of the Free Market” (Portfolio), published in May, China vs America: fight of the century 22 March 2010 Issue 169, http://www.prospectmagazine.co.uk/2010/03/china-vs-america-fight-of-the-century/]

China will not mount a military challenge to the US any time soon. Its economy and living standards have grown so quickly over the past two decades that it’s hard to imagine the kind of catastrophic event that could push its leadership to risk it all. Beijing knows that no US government will support Taiwanese independence, and China need not invade an island that it has largely co-opted already by offering Taiwan’s business elite privileged investment opportunities.

## Turn?

#### Turn – increased military presence in Philippines creates social unrest and protests

Catherine Traywick, writer for Time Magazine, July 23, 2012, “American ‘Pivot’ to Asia Divides the Philippines”, http://world.time.com/2012/07/23/american-pivot-to-asia-divides-the-philippines/¶ Bai Ali Indayla, a human-rights worker and antimilitary activist, has met just one American soldier. They convened at a picnic table inside a Philippine army camp in Mindanao in 2010 to discuss the alleged suicide of a Filipino who died under mysterious circumstances after starting a job with the U.S. military’s counterterrorism program. Indayla believed the death was suspicious, and she wanted answers, but her first and only interaction with a U.S. soldier earned her none. He was dismissive, she says, as well as arrogant and profane. After a brief and terse exchange, he walked out of the meeting without warning, and she walked away with all of her prejudices soundly affirmed.¶ The encounter, colored by her mistrust and his apparent indifference, reflects an enduring dynamic at play between two forces in Philippine society: the U.S. military, whose decades-long occupation of the islands eventually gave way to civil unrest, and a small but historically significant network of activists who believe the former’s presence is tantamount to neocolonialism. As China more aggressively asserts its claim over the South China Sea and the U.S. ponders a “pivot” to Asia, the gap between these groups seems to widen, calling fresh attention to the question of U.S.-Philippine ties.¶ The relationship between ordinary Filipinos and U.S. armed forces is a tortured one, dating back to America’s “liberation” of the Philippines from colonial Spain more than a century ago. The U.S. takeover of the Philippines in 1899 kicked off a short, bloody war, during which Filipinos were forced into reconcentrados (a type of concentration camp), massacred in their villages and subjected to a new torture technique now known as waterboarding. When the U.S. finally gave the Philippines its independence in 1945, sprawling American military bases remained — and with them, an exploding sex industry and a legacy of human-rights violations widely publicized by the national press.¶ A decades-long antimilitary movement culminated in the 1991 closure of American bases and the ousting of U.S. troops. Yet American forces have nevertheless maintained a limited but continuous presence in the country, where they conduct regular joint training exercises and have, in recent years, extended antiterrorism efforts. Dubbed “the second front of the war on terror” in 2002, western Mindanao has played host to 600-strong U.S. troop rotations as they pursue two al-Qaeda-linked terrorist groups. Though officially base-less, barracks, ports and communications infrastructure emerged within and near the Philippine military camps that host American soldiers. This year, the Aquino administration granted the U.S. Navy permission to use the former U.S. base in Subic Bay for the service of U.S. warships.¶ The situation is now being complicated by China’s claims to the South China Sea, a large shipping channel that boasts enormous, untapped oil and gas reserves. Some Filipinos, including President Benigno Aquino III, see the disputed territory as essential to both the territorial and economic security of the country. For them, the U.S. stands to be a strategic partner that is uniquely positioned to help them counter Chinese power. The Philippines accepted $11.9 million in military aid last year and another $30 million in 2012. In light of the territorial dispute with China, the U.S. has further committed to help the Philippines build “a minimum credible defense posture” and a coastal monitoring system.¶ To a growing chorus of contemporary critics, however, the prospect of an American “pivot” reads as a warning against an expansive military presence just 20 years since the closure of American bases. For them, the relationship between the U.S. armed forces and Filipinos is defined not by defense, but by a legacy of human-rights violations and the perception that U.S. soldiers are above Philippine law. The China threat, they argue, is a bogeyman used to justify an ongoing U.S. presence and draw the public’s attention away from its societal cost.¶ Most of those affected by the most recent operations have been Muslims in Mindanao, a historically disenfranchised group that is, in many ways, isolated from Manila and somewhat invisible to the public. The death of Filipino interpreter Gregan Cardeño in 2010 put a national face on the issue of militarization in Mindanao. Cardeño was found hanged in a U.S. Army barrack in Mindanao, two days after beginning a new job with American soldiers. Authorities ruled his death a suicide, but Cardeño’s family continues to cry foul play. “Incidents like the Cardeño case have built up a kind of consciousness and attitude about even a very limited U.S. presence,” says Roland Simbulan, a professor at the University of the Philippines.¶ Indeed, there seems to be growing dissatisfaction with where things are headed. On April 16, U.S. and Philippine troops launched the largest iteration of the Balikatan War Games in the event’s history. More than 4,500 U.S. soldiers participated in the military exercises, with observers from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan and South Korea present. In response, 50 students in Manila defaced the American seal at the U.S. embassy and burned an American flag. Activist groups and political-party leaders led hundreds of demonstrators on a caravan to Clark Air Base, a former U.S. military outpost. In Mindanao, Indayla and her colleagues organized thousands of protesters in demonstrations that spanned seven cities and 10 days. The death of a fisherman killed after a U.S. Navy vessel collided with his boat on April 18 deepened the tension, sparking sympathy protests in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, New York and Hong Kong.¶ While continued projection of U.S. military force in Southeast Asia seems certain, the hearts and minds of Filipinos are not. Even the Philippine Senate is divided on the issue, with a vocal faction advocating the revocation, or at least the reconsideration, of the Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA). “It’s not a black-and-white battle,” says Philippine Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago. While she has long called for an end to the VFA and the establishment of an “independent foreign policy,” she recognizes that U.S. militarization in the Philippines is an inevitability, given the geopolitical climate. “What is the alternative if we want to kick out the Americans?” she says. “Are we going to fall under the thumb of China?” A better solution would be to amend the VFA to safeguard against military abuses and limit the autonomy of troops on Philippine soil, she says.

# Terror Adv

## 1NC Frontline

#### Be skeptical of their entire advantage – none of their evidence takes into account the death of bin laden and the downfall of al qaeda

#### Squo solves – The US-backed Filipino military has stopped most of Al Qaeda’s leaders since the 90’s.

The Guardian, Feb 2, 2011 “'Most-wanted' terrorists killed in the Philippines”, http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/feb/02/most-wanted-terrorist-killed-philippines

The Philippine military claims it has killed three leaders of the al-Qaida-linked terrorist groups Abu Sayyaf and Jemaah Islamiyah in one of the most significant successes against militants on their southern island stronghold.¶ Those who died are said to be Abu Sayyaf leader Umbra Jumdail, a Filipino, Malaysian Zulkifli bin Hir, also known as Marwan, and Singaporean Abdullah Ali, also known as Muawiyah, according to military spokesman Colonel Marcelo Burgos.¶ The killing or capture of Marwan, considered a senior leader of the regional terrorist network Jemaah Islamiyah, carried a $5m (£3m) reward put up by the US. There was also a $50,000 price on Muawiyah's head.¶ Burgos said the military carried out the attack early on Thursday morning in Parang town on Jolo Island, a stronghold of the Abu Sayyaf and their allies from the Indonesian-based terrorist network Jemaah Islamiyah.¶ The Abu Sayyaf is behind numerous ransom kidnappings, bomb attacks and beheadings that have terrorised the Philippines for more than two decades.¶ US-backed offensives have been credited for the capture and killing of hundreds of Abu Sayyaf fighters and most top leaders since the 1990s. Jumdail, also known as Dr Abu, emerged as a key figure in the radical movement and had eluded troops on numerous occasions.¶ The Philippine militants gave refuge to Jemaah Islamiyah operatives in Jolo and Basilan, the most senior among them Muawiyah and Marwan, who escaped authorities in their own countries.

#### No internal link – improving roads in our bases wouldn’t help us stop terrorists from getting nukes

#### No threat to terrorism in the Philippines

Carlton Meyer, former Marine Corps officer and writer for many military magazines, 2005, <http://www.g2mil.com/phils.htm>

The Philippines has been declared a terrorism battleground by the Bush administration. A few hundred US troops and civilians are now quietly based there to fight "terror." However, there is no more terrorism in the Philippines than has routinely occurred for hundreds of years. The Philippines has been selected to portray the "war on terror" as a new worldwide threat to civilization by "extremists." In reality, New York was attacked in 2001 and London bombed this year by Muslim nationalists opposed to Anglo-American puppet dictatorships and US troops in their region.¶ Muslims in the southern Philippines have been fighting for independence for hundreds of years. They are loosely organized as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) (left); a collection of tribal groups that don't even speak the same language whose peaceful leaders are recognized and tolerated by the Philippine government. Note the word "Moro" is a Spanish term which comes from their 400-year colonial occupation. The Spaniards called the Muslim rebels the same thing as the Muslims they once fought in southern Spain -- the Moros from Morocco. After the US military conquered the Philippines a hundred years ago, US troops fought these same Moro rebels for decades.¶ Like all lies, claims of terrorism in the Philippines contain some truth. Small groups of Muslim rebels in the far south conduct frequent attacks against Philippine government offices and soldiers. There are Arabs who migrated to the region over the past few decades. Arab charities provide funds for Muslim groups in the region. It is difficult to control arms smuggling and immigration into the thousands of Philippine islands as government officials are easily bribed. Many Filipinos are mixed race from Spanish fathers whose offspring often look Arab, so Arabs blend in easily. Finally, Filipinos are friendly and ask few questions, especially if the visitor has a lot of cash to spend.¶ Therefore, the Philippines is a favored hideout for Arabs who have fled their native lands. Most are immigrants who have married locals and have no interest in politics. Arab "charities" once funded Muslim rebel groups as part of a worldwide struggle against Christians. However, they learned that Filipino Muslims were mostly interested in making money and have no interest in jihads or Arab problems. Leaders of Muslim rebel groups insist their fight is for independence and denounce rare terror attacks.¶ The Muslim rebel problem has decreased because 30 years ago dictator President Ferdinand Marcos concluded the solution to the Muslim rebels in the south was to flood the region with Christians. He began a program of land grants and incentives to encourage Christians from overcrowded Cebu island in the central Philippines to move to the large, undeveloped island of Mindanao. This caused much friction, but Christian immigration has diluted Muslim influence. In addition, the introduction of cable television has introduced younger Muslims to the mainstream Filipino culture and reduced the influence of religious and tribal leaders.¶ Christians account for 95% of all Filipinos and are even the majority in Mindanao. The Philippine military is large, competent and Muslims rebels are a minor threat as they are limited to a few isolated regions. The conflict is not about religion, but control. Muslim tribal leaders prefer to run things as they see fit and oppose interference from outsiders, so the Philippine military tries to get along. However, the region is poor and gangs are common who often venture outside their area to engage in robbery and kidnap for ransom schemes. In addition, fighting often erupts among Muslim tribal groups and the Philippine Army intervenes to limit bloodshed.¶ The Philippine military also fights varied rebel groups around the Philippines, not just Muslims. Some are rural gangs involved in criminal activities, while others are segments of isolated tribal groups who never accepted the rule of the Spaniards, Americans, or now the Manila Filipino elite. There are also political rebels led by educated Filipinos who oppose the wealthy Spanish feudal lords who still run the Philippines. These rebels are often dubbed the New People's Army (NPA) and referred to as "communists." These groups have no international support, and are often armed with World War II vintage M-1 Garand rifles.¶ None of these groups are a real threat to Americans or even Filipinos. The true threat in the Philippines is the corrupt, wealthy Spanish oligarchy that continues to rule by buying elections. They are backed by ethnic Chinese who now control 40% of business, although they are just 2% of the population. These two groups pursue their traditional goal of protecting inherited wealth with little concern for laws, ethics, or the working class. This is accomplished by blocking free market competition which threatens their antiquated industries, and discouraging new development by demanding bribes for "permits." As a result, economic progress is limited as the idle rich prefer operating extortion rackets, or enjoying life, often living overseas.

#### There’s no brink – terrorism has occurred in the Philippines since the 1970s

#### No threat to nuclear terrorism – THIS CARD IS THE BOMB

Michael Krepon, co-founder of the Henry L. Stimson Center, a Washington-based think tank that focuses on international security, March 1, 2009,

Last week's news that North Korea plans to test a ballistic missile that could reach Alaska gave doomsayers more grounds for gloom. But amid the fear about nuclear attacks by terrorists or leaders such as Kim Jong Il, let's not forget that the United States has managed to protect itself from such a catastrophe not only since 9/11, but since the birth of the bomb in 1945. That record could end tomorrow, and we have a lot of work to do to stay safe. But fear-mongering -- such as Dick Cheney's warning last month about the "high probability" of terrorists attempting a nuclear or biological attack -- can lead to costly mistakes. We don't need to scare ourselves silly to guard against the worst.¶ 1.The threat of a nuclear attack is high and growing.¶ We've actually survived much more harrowing times. In 1962 there was the Cuban missile crisis, the worst two weeks of the Cold War. And how about the decade-long free fall that followed the break-up of the Soviet Union? During its final days, the U.S.S.R. possessed 30,000 nuclear warheads and enough highly enriched uranium and plutonium for about 64,000 more. Boris Yeltsin and Mikhail Gorbachev were jockeying for control over nuclear launch codes, and many experts worried that the military chain of command would splinter. Then, after the Soviet Union fell apart, thousands of weapons suddenly belonged to fragile states such as Ukraine and Kazakhstan. American officials wisely brokered the return of the nuclear weapons to Russia, where they were locked down. Stranded Soviet missiles and bombers were also returned for dismantling.¶ 2. Sooner or later, a mushroom cloud will burst over an American city.¶ Fortunately, the darkest nuclear nightmares are also the least likely to occur. During the Cold War, many Americans lived in fear of a bolt-out-of-the-blue Soviet missile attack; today our anxieties center on nuclear terrorism. Yet since 9/11, not a single person has died in an act of nuclear terrorism, while 57,000 have been killed and 99,000 injured in a total of 36,000 terrorist attacks involving explosives, firearms and grenades.¶ Terrorists have had a hard time getting their hands on nuclear weapons. Although governments and enterprising freelancers have sold missiles and centrifuges, there is no reliable evidence that they have auctioned off nuclear weapons to wild men they can't control. More good news: It would be very hard for a terrorist group to build a nuclear weapon on its own without being discovered in the process. Terrorists could acquire enough nuclear material to make a dirty bomb, which would use conventional explosives to spew radioactive material, but they could actually do much more damage with automatic weapons.¶ 3. Rogue middlemen such as A.Q. Khan are the villains of nuclear proliferation.¶ Recently freed after five years under house arrest, this Pakistani scientist deserves a special place in the proliferation hall of shame for selling nuclear secrets to North Korea, Iran and Libya. But governments, intentionally or otherwise, have done far greater damage. China helped Pakistan build an atomic bomb. India's nuclear program received an early boost from President Dwight D. Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program and from the Canadian government, which provided a research reactor. In the 1970s, Israel and South Africa helped each other develop their nuclear capabilities. North Korea's bomb program began with a Soviet reactor. And those are just a few examples.

#### They say a US base is key – we already have one LOL

## Squo solves

#### [RETAG] Squo solves – The US is currently working with the Philippines. Mitigating Al-Qaida has been a priority since before 9/11 and impacts have been minimal

Michael J. Carden, Army Sgt. 1st Class, 2/22/2010, “Trainers, Advisors Help Philippines Fight Terrorism”, http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=58031

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines, Feb. 22, 2010 – Eliminating foreign terrorists and their safe havens in the southern Philippines is the No. 1 priority of U.S. forces deployed here, the region’s top U.S. military officer said,.¶ Unlike counterinsurgency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, U.S. troops here work strictly in a supporting role to the Philippine armed forces and are not permitted to participate in kinetic operations, Army Col. Bill Coultrup, commander of Joint Special Operations Task Force Philippines, said in a Feb. 20 interview with American Forces Press Service. ¶ Since the return of U.S. forces to the Philippines in December 2001 -- the United States closed its bases here in 1991 -- troops have used their knowledge and expertise to empower the Philippine military and local population to stand against terrorist networks here, Coultrup said. ¶ Terrorist organizations such as Abu Sayyef, Jamaah Islamiyah and other groups connected to al-Qaida had trained and found safe haven here prior to Sept. 11, 2001, and the U.S. military’s subsequent arrival. Today, those groups maintain a strong presence in small numbers and have had some success with roadside-bomb and small-arms attacks against the Philippine forces. ¶ The Philippine constitution prohibits U.S. troops from actively engaging in direct combat operations here, which makes the U.S. mission here a little more unique than methods used in other combat theaters. ¶ “It’s a very complicated fight, and what makes it more difficult is that we are not the ones doing the fighting,” Coultrup said. “A lot of our troops, from their experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan and other places, are used to being able to go directly to the fight and engage with the enemy and deal with them, but we can’t do that here.” ¶ The conditions in which Coultrup’s force operates calls for every single operation and training event to be executed by, with and through Philippine forces, he said. ¶ “This is very unique mission, and the one thing we try to caution is that we have a very unique set of circumstances,” he said. We’re doing foreign internal defense, so U.S. forces are providing advice and assistance to the [Philippine security forces] as they’re dealing with their counterinsurgency problems.”

## No Philippine terrorism

#### No terrorist threat in the Philippines

Atom Araullo and Willard Cheng, news reporters for ABS-CBN News, 05/03/2011, “PNoy: No terror threat at this time”, http://www.abs-cbnnews.com/nation/05/03/11/pnoy-no-terror-threat-time

MANILA, Philippines (UPDATED) - Malacanang, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and the Department of National Defense (DND) said on Tuesday that there is no cause for alarm over the death of terror leader Osama bin Laden. ¶ President Benigno Aquino III said there is no specific terrorist threat in the Philippines as of now.¶ "Iyong specific, not at this time," Aquino told reporters in Malacañang.¶ The President said he directed his national security team to convene on Wednesday morning to assess the country's threat level.¶ The AFP is currently on white or heightened alert. DND spokesperson Director Eduardo Batac said there is no need to declare red alert over the death of Bin Laden.¶ "The Philippines is a low priority target," Batac said. "Nevertheless, we are remaining vigilant over the possibility of retaliatory attacks."¶ The DND says there have been no intelligence reports indicating an imminent attack in Metro Manila. ¶ Asked about the government's efforts to neutralize the Abu Sayyaf in the south, Batac explained that the bandit group has already been significantly marginalized, with only around 300 members remaining. Latest developments will only mean that the group will be further weakened, he said. ¶ "The death of bin Laden not only means the loss of a leader image, but also logistical and financial support," he explained. ¶ Batac revealed that the AFP is planning to shift its efforts from internal security to external security by 2015. He said they hope that the Abu Sayyaf will neutralized by that time.

#### No terrorist threat in the Philippines

RENE ACOSTA AND MIA GONZALEZ, Reporters, 11/3/2010, “Defense, security execs: No threat of terrorist bombing in RP”, <http://www.businessmirror.com.ph/home/nation/3284-defense-security-execs-no-threat-of-terrorist-bombing-in-rp>

PHILIPPINE defense and security officials saw no threat of bombings anywhere in the country by international terrorist groups or by their local affiliates, despite the warnings issued by the United States and three other countries to their citizens in Manila to be wary of possible attacks.¶ Still, they are keeping the alert status up, by ordering the conduct of checkpoints, particularly in Mindanao, and for security personnel to intensify their intelligence-gathering operations.¶ The National Capital Region Command and the Philippine National Police remained on red-alert status, a security condition that they have been observing since All Saints’ Day.¶ “We have no terror threat here in the Philippines. But, still, we are preparing for this, and we are utilizing our intelligence operatives. We have fanned them out to trace the source of the threat, if there is any,” said Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin on Wednesday.¶ In Malacañang Presidential Spokesman Edwin Lacierda said in a news briefing that President Aquino is being regularly briefed on the matter, and “is taking an active hand” in it.¶ “We are working with our allies to validate the intelligence information and coordinate possible responses should the need arise. As a precaution, the Armed Forces and the Philippine National Police (PNP) have been put on heightened alert in the National Capital Region,” Lacierda said.¶ He urged the public “to be vigilant and to be partners in ensuring the safety of everyone.”¶ “Rest assured that the government is going the extra mile to preempt and monitor any terrorist activity. The President is being regularly briefed on intelligence and is taking an active hand in ensuring the coordination of all agencies and activities regarding this matter,” he said.

## Al Qaeda weak now

#### Al Qaeda is weak now

CBS News, June 9, 2011, “Expert: Al Qaeda "weaker than we thought"”, http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-500202\_162-20070262.html

U.S. officials say the stockpile of material Navy SEALs seized from Osama bin Laden's compound in early May is paying off.¶ CBS News National Security Analyst Juan Zarate said on "The Early Show" the trove of information has revealed al Qaeda is "weaker than we had perhaps thought."¶ According to two U.S. officials who spoke to the press on the condition of anonymity, the CIA-led team of data analysts, cyber experts and translators is "95 percent done" decrypting and translating the material collected from a journal, computers, hard drives and thumb drives. Those officials say they expect the job to be finished by the middle of the month.¶ As for what the U.S. has learned, Zarate said counter-terrorism efforts have been stepped up, and there are "internal divisions we can play on" going forward.¶ According to U.S. officials cited in an Associated Press report, the information at the political compound showed a type of office politics, with various members of the hierarchy weighing in and sometimes back-stabbing each other in attempts to vie for the bin Laden's attention and work the system.¶ Sources: CIA "95% done" reading bin Laden files¶ And now, with their leader gone, Zarate told co-anchor Erica Hill, "American officials want to break the back of al Qaeda leadership at a moment where they're very weak."¶ In fact, Zarate said, a recent video of al Qaeda's longtime No. 2, Ayman al-Zawahri, may be an indication of that weakness. In the message, al-Zawahri does not profess to be the new leader of the movement.¶ Zarate called the absence of a takeover "quite significant."¶ "The fact that Ayman al-Zawahri has not been named the new leader of al Qaeda suggests that there are internal divisions within al Qaeda leadership and movement," Zarate explained. "Zawahri is not necessarily well-liked, not charismatic. Bin Laden was the founder, the glue of this movement. And the fact that you haven't seen a new leader emerge really does suggest that there are internal fissures and friction within the al Qaeda leadership."¶ However, it's not only the lack of what Zawahri says, but what he does say that indicates a fragility of the al Qaeda effort in the world. The terrorist organization's No. 2 eulogizes bin Laden and promises a reprisal for his death.¶ However, while Zawahri says America should still be terrified, Zarate said he's also using the video message to try and "buck up" remaining followers.¶ "He is ... trying to build up the morale of the al Qaeda faithful," Zarate said. "The loss of bin Laden was a huge blow to the movement."

## A2: Nuclear terrorism

#### No desire, no market, and locks check.

Mueller, Political Science at Ohio State, 11 [John, Professor of Political Science at Ohio State, The Truth About Al-Qaeda, August 2, 2011, http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/68012/john-mueller/the-truth-about-al-qaeda?page=show]

Thus far terrorist groups seem to have exhibited only limited desire and even less progress in going atomic. This may be because, after brief exploration of the possible routes, they, unlike generations of alarmists on the issue, have discovered that the tremendous effort required is scarcely likely to be successful. It is highly improbable that a would-be atomic terrorist would be given or sold a bomb by a generous like-minded nuclear state because the donor could not control its use and because the ultimate source of the weapon might be discovered. Although there has been great worry about terrorists illicitly stealing or purchasing a nuclear weapon, it seems likely that neither “loose nukes” nor a market in illicit nuclear materials exists. Moreover, finished bombs have been outfitted with an array of locks and safety devices. There could be dangers in the chaos that would emerge if a nuclear state were utterly to fail, collapsing in full disarray. However, even under those conditions, nuclear weapons would likely remain under heavy guard by people who know that a purloined bomb would most likely end up going off in their own territory, would still have locks, and could probably be followed and hunted down by an alarmed international community. The most plausible route for terrorists would be to manufacture the device themselves from purloined materials. This task requires that a considerable series of difficult hurdles be conquered in sequence, including the effective recruitment of people who at once have great technical skills and will remain completely devoted to the cause. In addition, a host of corrupted co-conspirators, many of them foreign, must remain utterly reliable, international and local security services must be kept perpetually in the dark, and no curious outsider must get consequential wind of the project over the months or even years it takes to pull off. In addition, the financial costs of the operation could easily become monumental. Moreover, the difficulties are likely to increase because of enhanced protective and policing efforts by self-interested governments and because any foiled attempt would expose flaws in the defense system, holes the defenders would then plug. The evidence of al-Qaeda’s desire to go atomic, and about its progress in accomplishing this exceedingly difficult task, is remarkably skimpy, if not completely negligible. The scariest stuff—a decade’s worth of loose nuke rumor—seems to have no substance whatever. For the most part, terrorists seem to be heeding the advice found in an al-Qaeda laptop seized in Pakistan: “Make use of that which is available ... rather than waste valuable time becoming despondent over that which is not within your reach.” In part because of current policies—but also because of a wealth of other technical and organizational difficulties—the atomic terrorists’ task is already monumental, and their likelihood of success is vanishingly small. Efforts to further enhance this monumentality, if cost-effective and accompanied with only tolerable side effects, are generally desirable.

#### Prefer conventional weapons.

Craig 11 [Campbell, professor of international relations at the University of Southampton Special Issue: Bringing Critical Realism and Historical Materialism into Critical Terrorism Studies Atomic obsession: nuclear alarmism from Hiroshima to al-Qaeda Critical Studies on Terrorism Volume 4, Issue 1, 2011, April, pages 115-124]

Let us address each of his claims, in reverse order. Mueller suggests that the risk of an act of major nuclear terrorism is exceptionally small, along the lines of an asteroid hitting the earth. Drawing upon his powerful book against terrorism alarmism, *Overblown* (2006), he shows that serious anti-Western terrorist groups are today widely scattered and disorganized – precisely the wrong kind of arrangement for the sustained and centralized project of building an atomic bomb. Looking for immediate results, terrorist groups are likely to go with what works today, rather than committing to a long-term and likely futile project. He points out, as have other authors, that so-called ‘rogue’ nations, even if they obtain a bomb, are never going to hand it over to terrorists: to do so would utterly negate everything they had worked so hard for. A nation such as Iran that somehow decided to give its bomb to al-Qaeda (leaving aide their completely different objectives) would not only be handing over a weapon that it had spent years and billions to build, and giving up the prestige and deterrence the bomb supposedly confers, it would also be putting itself at acute risk of being on the receiving end of a retaliatory strike once the terrorists did their work. By what rationale would any leader make such a move? The potential costs would be astronomical, the benefits non-existent.

# Topicality

## 1NC Shell

#### Interpretation –

#### The “United States” is the 50 states in North America

Webster’s 61

(Third New International Dictionary, p. 2501)

Of or from the United States of North America

#### “In” means within --- this is the core meaning

Encarta 7

[Encarta World English Dictionary, 7 (“In (1)”, 2007, http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?refid=1861620513]

in [ [in](http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/Pronounce.aspx?search=in) ] CORE MEANING: a grammatical word indicating that something or somebody is within or inside something. 1. preposition indicates place: indicates that something happens or is situated somewhere He spent a whole year in Russia. 2. preposition indicates state: indicates a state or condition that something or somebody is experiencing The banking industry is in a state of flux. 3. preposition after: after a period of time that will pass before something happens She should be well enough to leave in a week or two. 4. preposition during: indicates that something happens during a period of time He crossed the desert in 39 days. 5. preposition indicates how something is expressed: indicates the means of communication used to express something I managed to write the whole speech in French. 6. preposition indicates subject area: indicates a subject or field of activity She graduated with a degree in biology. 7. preposition as consequence of: while doing something or as a consequence of something In reaching for a glass he knocked over the ashtray. 8. preposition covered by: indicates that something is wrapped or covered by something The floor was covered in balloons and toys. 9. preposition indicates how somebody is dressed: indicates that somebody is dressed in a particular way She was dressed in a beautiful suit. 10. preposition pregnant with: pregnant with offspring The cows were in calf. 11. adjective fashionable: fashionable or popular always knew which clubs were in 12. adjective holding power or office: indicates that a party or group has achieved or will achieve power or authority voted in overwhelmingly.

#### Violation – The plan’s investment occurs outside of the United States.

#### Limits – Allowing affirmatives to act outside of the country unlimits the resolution. There would be an infinite number of unpredictable affirmatives if teams can just write the check for the plan in the US but spend it elsewhere.

#### Voter for fairness and education