[\*\*Military Presence is Troops Only (Shell)—1/1 \*\* 2](#_Toc266215019)

[Weapon of the Week Bad 1NR extensions 3](#_Toc266215020)

[T—Military is Troops only Extensions 4](#_Toc266215021)

[T—Presence is Troops Only 5](#_Toc266215022)

[T-Troops Only: Contextually, means troops only 6](#_Toc266215023)

[T-Troops Only: Contextually, means troops only 7](#_Toc266215024)

[\*\*T—Military Presence Means Aid, Personnel, and Troops (1nc Shell)\*\* 8](#_Toc266215025)

[T—Military Means Related to the Armed Forces Extensions 9](#_Toc266215026)

[T—Army Only 10](#_Toc266215027)

[T—Army Only 11](#_Toc266215028)

[\*\*T—Can’t Reduce an Intangible Commitment Shell (1/1)\*\* 12](#_Toc266215029)

[T—Can’t Reduce an Intangible Commitment Extensions 13](#_Toc266215030)

[T—Can’t Reduce an Intangible Commitment Extensions 14](#_Toc266215031)

[\*\*T—No Future Removals (1/1)\*\* 15](#_Toc266215032)

[\*\*T—Reduce means no replacements (1nc shell)\*\* 16](#_Toc266215033)

[T—Reduce means no replacements (Extensions) 17](#_Toc266215034)

[T—“In” Means within the countries (no offshore/no other countries) 18](#_Toc266215035)

[In Means Located Inside of 19](#_Toc266215036)

[International Military Education and Training Isn’t “In” the country 20](#_Toc266215037)

[\*\*In Means Throughout (1nc Shell—1/1)\*\* 21](#_Toc266215038)

[\*\*1nc - Substantially means a 50% reduction\*\* 22](#_Toc266215039)

[1NR Substantial Overview 23](#_Toc266215040)

[Substantially Without Material Qualification A2- % Definitions 24](#_Toc266215041)

[Substantially A2:Reasonibility 25](#_Toc266215042)

[Substantially Must Be Measured in Total 26](#_Toc266215043)

[Quantitative Definitions of Substantially Are Best 27](#_Toc266215044)

[\*\*Substantially Means Without Material Qualification (1nc Shell)\*\* 28](#_Toc266215045)

[Substantially means “without qualification” 28](#_Toc266215046)

[\*\*Its Means No Civilian Contractors (1nc Shell)\*\* 29](#_Toc266215047)

[It’s Means Belonging to the United States 30](#_Toc266215048)

[Military Presence is Distinct From Civilian Presence 31](#_Toc266215049)

[Military Presence includes Air & Navy 32](#_Toc266215050)

[T—Police Definitions 33](#_Toc266215051)

[T—Federal Government is the Central Government 34](#_Toc266215052)

[Military Presence: Can be Symbolic 35](#_Toc266215053)

[Military Presence: Can Be Offshore 36](#_Toc266215054)

[In Means Toward 37](#_Toc266215055)

[In Means Concerned or Involved With 38](#_Toc266215056)

[And/or Affirmative Definitions 39](#_Toc266215057)

[T—Federal Government Can Mean the States 40](#_Toc266215058)

[2ac T Blocks (South Korea AFF Specific) 41](#_Toc266215059)

[T—Military Presence 2ac AFF Answers 42](#_Toc266215060)

[T—Military Presence 1ar AFF Extensions 43](#_Toc266215061)

[T—Reduce = Not Replace Answers 44](#_Toc266215062)

[T-Substantially Answers (Without Material Qualification) 45](#_Toc266215063)

[Military Presence—AFF Counter-interpretations: Laundry Lists 46](#_Toc266215064)

[Military Presence—AFF Counter-interpretations: Nukes 47](#_Toc266215065)

[Military Presence—AFF Counter-interpretations: Bases 48](#_Toc266215066)

[T--Military Presences—Allows Exercises 49](#_Toc266215067)

[T—Substantially AFF Counter-Definitions 50](#_Toc266215068)

[T—Reduce AFF Definitions 51](#_Toc266215069)

# \*\*Military Presence is Troops Only (Shell)—1/1 \*\*

## A) Neg Interp: Troops are soldiers only:

## 1. Military means of or pertaining to soldiers:

Stuart **Flexner, 1987** (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1220.

Military: Of or pertaining to soldiers. 4. befitting, characteristic of, or noting a soldier: a military bearing.

## 2. Presence means people or units in a particular country.

Richard Bowyer, 2004 (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 187.

Presence: The fact of having people or units which represent a particular country or organization within a particular area.

## B) Violation: the plan doesn’t reduce the number of troops in a topic nation.

## C) Standards:

## 1) Fair limits: Their interpretation allows for weapon of the week cases that would explode the topic: our interp allows for cases that remove troops from one or more of six different geographically distinct nations.

## 2. Ground: AFF interp massively undermines disad and counterplan ground specific to troop withdrawals—they allow individual weapons systems with little effect on overall relations.

## D) T is a voter for Fairness, Education, and Ground.

Weapon of the Week Bad 1NR extensions

Extend limits. The aff interpretation under limits allowing for weapons cases. Exploding aff ground. This makes debate impossible for the neg. Three reasons.

1. There are thousands of cases based off of different military systems Allowing for the affirmative team to reduce commitments or weapons system massively explodes the topic—any kind of plane, tank, truck, jeep, ammunition, etc. all of sudden becomes a topical affirmative.

US Military History Companion 2000. The Oxford Companion to American Military History. Oxford University Press, Inc. Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at http://www.answers.com/topic/casualties-1

By World War I, better recoil mechanisms (which improved the rapidity and accuracy of fire), the introduction of indirect firing techniques, and advances in high explosives and shell design made artillery once again the most destructive force on the battlefield. More recently, landmines and aerial attack (bombardment, strafing, and napalm) have produced significant casualties. The huge number of weapons systems on the modern battlefield and their more rapid rate of fire has also increased casualties, and chemical, nuclear, and biological weapons pose even greater threats to survival.

2. This under limiting of the topic explodes the neg research burden and forces us to come up with a different strategy for every single weapons system. The aff can literally run a different weapon every week and the neg could never keep up. This destroys fairness because debate becomes a race to the bottom to find the most obscure weapon. Fairness is key to education because 1. It is the only way both sides learn equally, and no one would do debate if it is unfair.

3. Depth is better than breadth. We are forced to learn about every random system the aff choses to run. Destroying key in-depth topic knowledge that is crucial to debate. Education outweighs fairness because it is the only thing we take from the debate.

And. Their weapon of the week case destroys neg ground. weapons are such minor things that they do not link to relations DA’s, Consult CP’s, Kritiks’s. it allows the aff to spike out of key neg args and destroys education.

## …

## (--) A huge number of weapons systems are currently in US military service:

Theodor Galdi, 1995 (Specialist in International Security, Congressional Research, Dec. 11, 1995. Retrieved May 2, 2010 from http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/95-1170.htm. Weapons or Systems In or Entering U.S. Military Service: AWACS, CGCS, SFW, RIVET, JOINT JSIPS, TLAM (BLK III), JSTARS, DISN, ATACMS/BAT, HASA, C4IFTW, SLAM, SBIR, TADIL, CALCM, ATAR, TRAP, HAVE NAP, TIER 2+, TACSAT, AGM-130, TIER 3, JWICS, HARM, TARPS, MIDS, AIR-HAWK, MTI, SONET, SADARM, REMBAS, LINK-16, HELLFIRE II, ISAR, DMS, JAVELIN, FDS, SABER, THAAD.

# T—Military is Troops only Extensions

## (--) Military means performed by soldiers:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1220. Military: Performed by soldiers.

## (--) Military means of or relating to members of the armed forces:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1114. Military: Of, relating to, or characteristic of members of the armed forces.

## (--) Military means performed or supported by the armed forces:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1114. Military: Performed or supported by the armed forces.

# T—Presence is Troops Only

## (--) Presence is reflected by the stationing of troops:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1529. Presence: The military or economic power of a country as reflected **abroad by the stationing of its troops,** sale of its goods, etc.: the American military presence in Europe.

## (--) Presence is evidenced by the posting of troops:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1387. Presence: The diplomatic, political, or military influence of a nation in a foreign country, especially as evidenced by the posting of its diplomats or its troops there.

# T-Troops Only: Contextually, means troops only

## (--) Contextually, reductions in military presence refer to troop withdrawals.

Global Security.org, 2010. Online. Internet. Accessed May 2, 2010 at http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/iraq\_orbat.htm

By June 2006 the US had 14 combat brigades in Iraq, and a total of 127,000 troops. According to a 25 June 2006 report in the New York Times, a draft plan calls for **significant reductions in the American military presence** in Iraq by the end of 2007. The initial drawdown would involve the First Brigade of the 10th Mountain Division and the Third Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division are scheduled to rotate out of Iraq in September 2006, and would not be replaced

## (--) Military presence contextually refers to troop deployments:

Jung Sung-ki, 2007 (staff writer). Korea Times. “Seoul to Extend Troop Deployment in Iraq.” October 21, 2007. Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at [http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news /nation/2010/03/205\_12285.html](http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news%20/nation/2010/03/205_12285.html) War-weary lawmakers from the pro-government party and progressive civic groups have pledged to block extended troop deployment. They argue that projected economic gains are overblown and there is not reason to stay in Iraq at a time when many coalition forces are rushing to exit or reduce their military presence. South Korean troops have contributed to the security and stabilization of Irbil since 2004, when about 3,600 forces were dispatched to the Kurdish-controlled region to support the U.S.-led Operation Iraqi Freedom initiated in 2003 and help Iraqis reconstruct their country. Seoul has been the second largest coalition partner of the United States after the United Kingdom.

## (--) Removing troops is a reduction in military presence contextually:

Michael E. O'Hanlon, 2005 (Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution). “Global Q&A: U.S. Military Deployment Worldwide: Costs and Consequences.” Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at <http://www.fpa.org/topics_info2414/topics_info_show.htm?doc_id=185051> It helps to think of our military presence in the world as a triangle. The triangle is a big presence, and of course the dominant concentration of our troops is now in the Persian Gulf, particularly Iraq. In Europe, we have just over 100,000 troops, the single most important piece being in Germany. We have a total of about 70,000 soldiers in Germany, and most of them are from the Army. We also have a substantial presence in Britain and Italy, with an average of about 10,000 troops in each of those countries. Some of those forces may be in Iraq temporarily, but that's the basic military situation in Europe. Again, the Army presence is dominant in Germany while the Navy and Air Force tend to do more in Britain and Italy. In the northeast Asia region, we have got a presence that is evenly distributed among all four military services. It is concentrated primarily in Japan and Korea, which includes the Pacific fleet of the Navy that often does deployments in the general vicinity of the Asian costal region. There are almost 100,000 troops in all between Korea, Japan, and the Navy waterway presence. The Iraq presence is currently around 200,000 troops. Most people believe the number of American troops in Iraq is only 145,000 or 150,000, but those are just the numbers that you see in the newspapers. If you count the supporting infrastructure in Kuwait, and the relatively modest but significant numbers of Air Force and Navy personnel in the region, we are around 200,000 troops. So, when you add it all up, there are about 100,000 troops in Europe, a little bit less than 100,000 troops in northeast Asia and the western Pacific, and then about 200,000 troops in the Persian Gulf. The triangle all totals somewhere in the general vicinity of 400,000 troops. We then have a few thousand here and there, in different parts of the world like Central America, but the big deployments are the ones I mentioned in Western Europe, northeast Asia, and the Persian Gulf.

## (--) Military presence contextually refers to troop deployments:

Michael Mandlebaum, 2010 (Prof., International Relations, Johns Hopkins U.), TAKING SIDES: CLASHING VIEWS IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, 2010, 6. U.S. military power helps to keep order in the world. The American military presence in Europe and East Asia, which now includes approximately 185,000 personnel, reassures the governments of these regions that their neighbors cannot threaten them, helping to allay suspicions, forestall arms races, and make the chances of armed conflict remote. U.S. forces in Europe, for instance, reassure Western Europeans that they do not have to increase their own troop strength to protect themselves against the possibility of a resurgent Russia, while at the same time reassuring Russia that its great adversary of the last century, Germany, will not adopt aggressive policies. Similarly, the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, which protects Japan, simultaneously reassures Japan's neighbors that it will remain peaceful. This reassurance is vital yet invisible, and it is all but taken for granted.

# T-Troops Only: Contextually, means troops only

## (--) Military presence contextually refers to troop deployments:

WORLD TRIBUNE, Feb. 19, 2010. Retrieved Feb. 21, 2010 from http://www.worldtribune.com/. In 2007, the U.S. military reached a peak of 175,000 troops as part of a sustained campaign against Al Qaida. About a year later, amid the flight of Sunni and Shi'ite insurgents, Washington began reducing its military presence in Iraq, with 77,000 soldiers leaving over the last 15 months. Officials said the U.S. military, which transferred security responsibility to Baghdad in July 2009, has largely ended its counter-insurgency mission. By July 2010, they said, the U.S. military would be limited to what was termed stability operations outside Iraqi cities. "So I think this transition will be much smoother than people think on the ground," Odierno said. "It'll be smooth just like coming out of the cities was."

# \*\*T—Military Presence Means Aid, Personnel, and Troops (1nc Shell)\*\*

## **A. The Negative Interp:**

Military presence is defined as aid, personnel, or troops.

Ladan Nekoomaram, 2009 (Staff), AMERICAN OBSERVER, Nov. 10, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 19, 2010 from http://inews6.americanobserver.net/articles/us-military-presence-foreign-countries-exceeds-rest-world/

Military presence is defined by any nation where the U.S. has a military base, where the U.S. is providing military aid, active duty military personnel, or where U.S. soldiers are engaged in combat theaters.

## B. Violation: Plan doesn’t remove aid, personnel, or troops.

## C. Standards.

## 1. Fair Limits: Allowing the aff to remove aid, personnel, and troops gives the AFF plenty of options while not making the topic too expansive to allow weapon of the week cases.

2. Ground: Their interp allows them to spike out of intrinsic disads and topic specific counterplans because they allow in esoteric weapons and intangible commitments, ducking the debate on reducing military presence.

3. Intent to define: The Nekoomaram evidence argues that military presence is defined by military bases, aid, and active duty personnel. The affirmative evidence, by contrast, merely uses the phrase military presence in a sentence without attempting to define the term.

## D) T is a voter for Fairness, Education, and Ground.

# T—Military Means Related to the Armed Forces Extensions

## (--) Military means of or related to the armed forces:

Bryan Garner, 2009 (Editor in Chief), BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 9th ed., 2009, 1082. Military: Of or relating to the armed forces.

## (--) Military means of or relating to the armed forces:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1033. Military: Of or relating to the armed forces (esp the army).

## (--) Military means of or relating to the armed forces:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 738. Military: Of or relating to armed forces; esp : of or relating to ground or sometimes ground and air forces as opposed to naval forces.

# T—Army Only

## A) Neg Interp: Military means of or relating to the army:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 738. Military: Of or relating to the army.

## B) Violation: the plan deals with non-army units

## C) Standards:

## 1) Limits: They expand the topic to the navy, the air force, the coast guard, marines, space units, etc. NEG. interp gives plenty of AFF cases to debate ground troops without expanding the topic too broadly.

## 2) Ground: They deny us specific disads to the ground presence of troops like deterrence and the symbolic commitment arguments.

## D) T is a voting issue for Fairness, Education, and Ground

# T—Army Only

## (--) Military means army as distinguished from the navy:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1220. Military: Of, for or pertaining to the army or armed forces, often as distinguished from the navy: from civilian to military life.

## (--) Military means of or relating to land forces:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1114. Military: Of or relating to land forces.

# \*\*T—Can’t Reduce an Intangible Commitment Shell (1/1)\*\*

## A. The Negative Interp

## **1. Substantially refers to something material or tangible.**

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1897. Substantial: Of a corporeal or material nature; tangible; real.

## 2. Presence means something of a visible or concrete nature.

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. 2010. Merriam-Webster Online. Accessed May 2, 2010 at <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/presence>

Main Entry: pres·ence Pronunciation: \ˈpre-zən(t)s\ Function: noun Date: 14th century 1 : the fact or condition of being present 2 a : the part of space within one's immediate vicinity b : the neighborhood of one of superior especially royal rank

3 archaic : company 2a 4 : one that is present: as a : the actual person or thing that is present b : something present of a visible or concrete nature

## B) Violation: The plan reduces an intangible commitment.

## C. Standards

**1. Fair Limits:** Allowing for cases that deal with intangible commitments makes the topic too broad, as they can now make slight modifications to security guarantees, promises to defend, promises to use particular weapons systems etc.

**2. Bright Line:** Our interp provides the cleanest line between what is topical and what isn’t by eliminating plans that don’t effect a tangible military presence. The negative interpretation draws a clear line between cases that are topical and cases that are not topical, by focusing on the tangible nature of the commitment in question. The affirmative interpretation blurs this line, making it unclear when an affirmative case is topical and when it is not topical.

**3. Disad ground:** Intangible commitments avoids links to troop shift and reverse spending disads predicated off of removing the troops.

## D) T is a voter for Fairness, Education, and Ground.

# T—Can’t Reduce an Intangible Commitment Extensions

## (--) Presence means being present at that moment:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1387. Presence: The state or fact of being present.

## (--) Presence means current existence:

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 2009 Fourth Edition Accessed Online, May 1, 2010 at <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/presence> pres·ence (prěz'əns) n. 1. The state or fact of being present; current existence or occurrence.

# T—Can’t Reduce an Intangible Commitment Extensions

## (--) Substantially means having substance:

Michael Agnes, 2006 (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) Substantial: of or having substance.

## (--) Substantial means material:

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 20**0**6 4th Editon, 06, 1727. Substantial: Of, relating to, or having substance; material.

## (--) Substantial means real and not imaginary:

Michael Agnes, 2006 (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) Substantial: real; actual; true; not imaginary.

## (--) Substantial means real and tangible:

Christine Lindberg, 2007 (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 1369. (NY: Sparks Publishing) Substantial: Real and tangible rather than imaginary.

## (--) Presence means the condition of being present at the moment:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 921. Presence: The fact or condition of being present.

# \*\*T—No Future Removals (1/1)\*\*

## A. The Negative Interp:

**1. Presence means to currently exist.**

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 2009 Fourth Edition Accessed Online, May 1, 2010 at <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/presence> pres·ence (prěz'əns) n. 1. The state or fact of being present; current existence or occurrence.

**2. Reduce means to bring down or lower.**

Justin Crozier, 2005 (Editor), COLLINS DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2005, 714. Reduce: To bring down or lower.

## B. Violation: The plan removes presence in the future, not a presently existing commitment.

## C. Standards:

## 1) Fair ground: Allowing the affirmative to reduce commitments that do not presently exist makes disad ground almost impossible, because the negative operates against the baseline of current commitments.

## 2) Grammar: Presence means the military presence has to be in current existence as it means current existence or occurrence, and reduce means to lower down from current levels. The topic committee would simply have chosen different words if the intent was to allow a diminishment of a future presence.

**3) Bright line:** The aff blurs the line on reductions in military presence: only the neg preserves the line at going below presently existing levels of military presence.

## D) T is a voter for Fairness, Education, and Ground.

# \*\*T—Reduce means no replacements (1nc shell)\*\*

## A) Neg interp:

**1. Reduce means to make smaller—not merely to shift.**

Richard **Bowyer, 2004** (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 220. Reduce: To make smaller or less.

**2. Reduce means no replacements:**

Global Security.org, 2010. Online. Internet. Accessed May 2, 2010 at http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/ops/iraq\_orbat.htm

By June 2006 the US had 14 combat brigades in Iraq, and a total of 127,000 troops. According to a 25 June 2006 report in the New York Times, a draft plan calls for **significant reductions in the American military presence** in Iraq by the end of 2007. The initial drawdown would involve the First Brigade of the 10th Mountain Division and the Third Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division are scheduled to rotate out of Iraq in September 2006, **and would not be replaced.**

## B) Violation: The plan doesn’t cap existing troop levels at a lower number, it allows for replacements.

C. Standards:

1. Ground: The AFF interp allows them to trade-off with military presence within an existing nation, avoiding disads related to reducing the size of the US military forces in a country.

**2. Bright Line:** Our interp allows you to clearly determine what is and isn’t topical by looking at the net size of the military presence—their interp blurs the line.

3) Plan text is key: Plan text caps are the only way to avoid the aff. ability to claim to cause a larger troop presence, only a cap locks in negative disad and counterplan ground.

D. T is a voting issue: Fairness, Education, Jurisdiction.

# T—Reduce means no replacements (Extensions)

**(--) Reduce is not replace-contextual evidence proves**

Bowman 2007 (Steve Bowman. Specialist in National Defense Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division. July 15, 2007. “CBS Report to congress.” “Iraq: U.S. Military Operations” Pg 15. GPG)

Indeed, CENTCOMs intent was to reduce the U.S. contingent to 110,00 by the end of May 2004. However, in April, 2004, uprisings in central and southern Iraq led CENTCOM to alter its plan, and to raise the number of U.S. troops to 141,000 by delaying the scheduled return of some units and accelerating the deployment of others. This number rose to almost 160,000 in early 2005 in anticipation of insurgents efforts to disrupt the January 2005 Iraqi elections, and then has fluctuated from 138,000 to again 160,000 in place for the December 2005 elections. After these elections, DOD announced its intent to reduce the U.S. troop level by 7,000 to 8,000 by not replacing units scheduled to rotate back to home bases. On December 23, 2005, Secretary Rumsfeld announced that President Bush had approved the withdrawal of an undisclosed number of U.S. troops in 2006. 20 A reduction to a baseline of 138,000 by Spring 2006, and further reductions in Summer 2006 were discussed.

**(--) Reduce means to diminish in size or amount.**

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 980-981. Reduce: To diminish in size, amount, extent, or number.

**(--) Contextually, reduce is distinct from replacement**

Geordie Duckler 2008 (B.S. in Zoology from Oregon State). “Two major flaws of the animal rights movement.” Animal Law. 14 Animal L. 179. Lexis/Nexis. Accessed July 6, 2010.

Through evolutionary processes, the natural world is an environment in which competition for resources makes life unrelentingly harsh and terminate early. It brooks no permanent relief from pain and decay. The careless and intentional acts of other living things, in trying to keep their own bodies alive, are regularly the cause of each trouble encountered. n80 An artificial enclosure such as a home, zoo, laboratory, [\*196] or kennel, **may indeed reduce those impacts or, at worst, perhaps simply replace** those impacts with different ones. Whatever the enclosure, opening its door and allowing the animal "to go free" does not send the animal into any more free or favorable environment in any respect worth describing.

# T—“In” Means within the countries (no offshore/no other countries)

## A. The Negative Interp:

## 1. “In” means “within the bounds or limits of:”

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 883. In: Within the limits, bounds, or area of.

## 2. “In” means “inclusion within a space:” any presence outside the topic countries is not topical

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 964. In: Used to indicate inclusion within space, a place, or limits

## B. Violation: The plan deals with a presence not within the geographic confines of one of the topic countries.

**C. Standards:**

1. Fair limits: Allowing for action outside the topic countries unlimits the topic to include non-topically designated countries.

2. Precision: “In” is fundamentally different than words like “at”, which would allow for a military presence near the topic countries.

WORDS AND PHRASES, 2008 Vol. 20A, 2008, 213. When used in reference to place, “at” frequently means “in” or “within,” but sometimes denotes nearness or proximity, which is its primary signification, and it is less definite than “in” or “on.” Ft. Worth & NO Ry. Co. v. Williams, 18 S.W. 206 (Texas Court of Appeals)

## D) T is a voting issue for fairness, education, and ground.

# In Means Located Inside of

## (--) In means within the bounds or limits of—if any part of the military presence is outside the topic country, they are not topical:

WORDS AND PHRASES, 2008 Vol. 20A, 2008, 211. The word “in” means “inside of,” “within the bounds or limits of.” Freeholders of Hudson County v. Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey (New Jersey case)

## (--) In means a position within the limits of:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 585. In: Used as a function word to indicate inclusion, location, or position within limits.

## (--) In means located inside:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 883. In: Located inside.

## (--) In means within, inside of:

WORDS AND PHRASES, 2008 Vol. 20A, 2008, 210. The word “in” is defined by Webster as within, inside of, “and with such meaning, the preposition is commonly and generally used. Verdine v. Olney, 43 N.W. 975 (Michigan Case)

## (--) In means located or situated within:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 964. In: Located or situated within; inner; internal: the in part of a mechanism.

## (--) In means located inside or within:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 585. In: Located inside or within.

## (--) In means inside or within:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 819. In: inside; within.

## (--) In means within:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 883. In: Within a place.

# International Military Education and Training Isn’t “In” the country

## (--) IMET courses take place in the United States:

**American Federation of Scientists, 2002** International Military Education and Training, 2002. Retrieved Mar. 2, 2010 from <http://www.fas.org/asmp/>campaigns/training/IMET2.html. IMET grants enable foreign military personnel from countries that are financially incapable of paying for training under the Foreign Assistance Act to take courses from the 2000 offered annually at approximately 150 U.S. military schools across the country.

# \*\*In Means Throughout (1nc Shell—1/1)\*\*

## A. Neg Interp:

## “In” means “throughout” the topic country.

**WORDS AND PHRASES, 2008** [Permanent Edition, vol. 20a, p. 207] . Colo. 1887. In the Act of 1861 providing that justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction “in” their respective counties to hear and determine all complaints, **the word “in” should be construed to mean “throughout” such counties.** Reynolds v. Larkin, 14, p. 114, 117, 10 Colo. 126.

## B. Violation: The plan deals with troops only in one area of the topic country.

C. Standards:

1. Fair ground: The AFF tries to avoid core negative ground by picking an esoteric area of the country to reduce the military presence toward.

2. Limits: The AFF interpretation justifies plans in any village or remote area of one of the topic countries. Only the NEG interpretation requires the AFF to deal with the country as a whole.

D. T is a voting issue: Fairness, Education, and Jurisdiction.

# \*\*1nc - Substantially means a 50% reduction\*\*

**A. NEG Interp—**

**1) Presence refers to the totality of US military power in a country**

**Blechman et al, 97** – President of DFI International, and has held positions in the Department of Defense, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Office of Management and Budget (Barry, Strategic Review, Spring, “Military Presence Abroad in a New Era: The Role of Airpower,” p. 14)

The highly complex nature of military presence operations, with manifestations both psychological and physical, makes their effects difficult to identify and assess. Nonetheless, presence missions (whether employing forces stationed abroad or afloat, temporarily deployed or permanently based overseas, or based in the United States) are integral parts of U.S. defense strategy. Through routine presence operations, the United States seeks to reinforce alliances and friendships, make credible security commitments to crucial regions, and nurture cooperative political relations. More episodically, forces engaged in presence operations can dissuade aggressors from hostile demands, help prevent or contain regional crises, and, when conflict erupts nonetheless, provide an infrastructure for the transition to war. Given its multifaceted nature, neither practitioners nor scholars have yet settled on a single definition of presence. Technically, the term refers to both a military posture and a military objective. This study uses the term “presence” to refer to a continuum of military activities, from a variety of interactions during peacetime to crisis response involving both forces on the scene and those based in the United States. Our definition follows that articulated by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff: “Presence is the totality of U.S. instruments of power deployed overseas (both permanently and temporarily) along with the requisite infrastructure and sustainment capabilities.”2

**2)**  **A substantial reduction in presence requires at least a 50% decrease**

**Comprehensive Base Closure Reform and Recovery Act, 92** (1992 H.R. 4421 ; 102 H.R. 4421, text of the Comprehensive Base Closure Reform and Recovery Act of 1992, introduced by Olympia Snowe, lexis)

TITLE I-ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS TO BE CLOSED SEC. 101. CLEANUP SCHEDULE FOR CERTAIN BASES ON SUPERFUND NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.   (a) CLEANUP SCHEDULE FOR CERTAIN BASES ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.-(1)  
With respect to each military installation described in subsection (b)-      (A) before the installation is closed or substantial reductions in its operations have occurred, at least 75 percent of the remedial action required on the installation pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) shall be completed; and  (B) not later than two years after the installation is closed or substantial reductions in its operations have occurred, all of the remedial action required on the installation pursuant to such Act shall be completed. (2) For purposes of paragraph (1), substantial reductions in the operations of a military installation shall be considered to have occurred if more than 50 percent of the personnel assigned to the installation, including employees and members of the Armed Forces, have been reassigned and moved to another installation.

**B. Violation – the affirmative is a minor reduction in presence**

**C. Standards:**

1. limits – allowing minor reductions allows countless variations of small affs likes reducing a single type of intelligence gathering or a covert op in Afghanistan or arms sales to Japan; it makes adequate research impossible

2. negative ground – topic disads won’t link to minor modifications, and generic ground is vitally important to protect since there are 6 different countries with diverse literature bases

## D. Voting issue: Fairness, Education, Jurisdiction.

1NR Substantial Overview

Prefer our interpretation that substantially means without material qualification. This interp is better 3 reasons.

1. We provide the best brighline. the Neg interp clearly delineates what is and is not topical. The Aff either passes the plan unconditionally or there are strings attached. This is the key internal link to aff ground because it allows the aff to know beforehand what is and is not topical
2. And the neg provides the best ground. there are literally thousands of ways to decrease Presence. A substantial unconditional reduction is key to neg ground because it provides DA links, Competitive CP’s and K links. Neg ground outweighs aff ground because the topic is so large and unpredictable.
3. Education. Substantial affs are key to education because they ensure depth on the topic. there are thousands of tiny things about military presence. But it is better to be and expert in generic military presence then to have a shallow knowledge about the topic. And depth is better because debaters learn about Military issues during other years, but they do not get Topic specific education which outweighs.

Substantially Without Material Qualification A2- % Definitions

And it outweighs percentage based definitions 2 reasons:

1. Percentage definitions are arbitrary and lead to a race to find the most specific percentage.
2. No Literature. no one writes that a certain percentage is preferable over another. Means that we lose education arguing between \_\_\_ % and \_\_\_% this is bad for debate because it is an irrelevant matter that is not educational.

Substantially A2:Reasonibility

1. They are not reasonable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Reasonability is bad it is arbitrary and causes judge intervention
3. Competing interps better. It allows for actual debate and checks abusive plans.

# Substantially Must Be Measured in Total

**(--) Substantially must be measured in comparison to the entirety of the surrounding circumstances.**

Words & Phrases, 67, 759. “‘Substantial’ is a relative term, the meaning of which is to be gauged by all the circumstances surrounding the transaction, in reference to which the expression has been used. It imports a considerable amount or value in opposition to that which is inconsequential or small.”

## **(--) Must give substantially meaning:**

Corpus Juris Secundum, 83, 765. *“Substantially.* A relative and elastic term which should be interpreted in accordance with the context in which it is used. While it must be employed with care and discrimination, it must, nevertheless, be given effect.”

# Quantitative Definitions of Substantially Are Best

## (--) Contextually, reductions in military presence are defined by numbers of troops:

Public Broadcasting Service, 2004. “US Military Deployment 1969 to the Present.” October 26, 2004. Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/pentagon/maps/> When Nixon becomes president in 1969, America's involvement in Vietnam is at its peak: Over 750,000 troops are stationed in East Asia and the Pacific, and more than 500,000 of them are in South Vietnam. The next six years witness America's disengagement from the region and a dramatic decrease in U.S. military presence worldwide. When Nixon leaves office in 1974, there are only about 150 troops in South Vietnam and only about 140,000 in all of East Asia and the Pacific (mostly as part of the America's routine presence in Japan, South Korea and Thailand). Also during this time, the U.S. military loses over 1 million active-duty servicemen (approximately one-third of its total personnel). This is due in large part to the end of the draft in 1973 and the return to an all-volunteer military; but also because morale is low after the disaster in Vietnam, and the U.S. is no longer willing to support a large American military presence around the world. The one exception is in the Middle East, where from 1969 to 1974 the U.S. increases its presence by 50 percent (from 983 to 1,460 troops) .

# \*\*Substantially Means Without Material Qualification (1nc Shell)\*\*

A. NEG Interp:

Substantially means “without qualification”

Don Blewett, 1976 (Chairperson California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, Young v. Laura Scudder’s Pet, Inc. January 29, 1976. www.cuiab.ca.gov/precedent/pb181.doc.) "Substantially: Essentially; without material qualification; in the main; in substance; materially; in a substantial manner. Kirkpatrick v. Journal Pub. Co., 210 Ala. 10, 97 So. 58, 59; Gibson v. Glos, 271 I11. 368, I11 N.E. 123, 124; McEwen v. New York Life Ins. Co., 23 Cal. App. 694, 139 P. 242, 243. About, actually, competently, and essentially. Gilmore v. Red Top Cab Co. of Washington, 171 Wash. 346, 17 P. 2d 886, 887."

## B. Violation: the plan conditions the reduction in military presence.

C. Standards:

1. Fair ground: Potentially thousands of cases exist to reduce the US military presence to the six different topic countries: by making the reductions unconditional, the neg. team can plan their strategy around unconditional, unilateral withdrawals.

2. Bright Line: The AFF quantitative interpretations are arbitrary: only the NEG interp provides a clear bright line on T.

## D. Voting Issue: Fairness, Education, and Ground.

# \*\*Its Means No Civilian Contractors (1nc Shell)\*\*

A. NEG Interp:

**1. “Its” is the possessive form.**

Carol-June Cassidy, 2008 (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 464. Its: Belonging to or connected with the thing or animal mentioned; the possessive form of it.

**2. Military cannot mean civilian.**

WORDS AND PHRASES, 2003 Vol. 26C, 2003, 527. No construction shall be given term “military” that will include idea of civil use, and hence term “military” must be given a strict construction. (Southern Pacific Co. v. U.S., 67 F.Supp. 966, 107)

B. The Affirmative plan violates the Negative Interpretation of the Resolution.

## Private military contractors are civilians, and are not part of the US military.

David Isenberg, 2010 (Author of Shadow Force: Private Security Contractors in Iraq). March 12, 2010. Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/david-isenberg/> when-a-private-contractor\_b\_496664.html MR. HENKE: But aren't the bulk of the contractors there, though, law enforcement security professionals drawn from across the U.S.? MR. PERITO: That's exactly the case. They are people who are former law enforcement professionals of various lengths of experience and expertise who are drawn from across the United States, and they go through a nine-day orientation program which I've seen up close and actually participated in. MR. HENKE: With the contractor? MR. PERITO: With the contractors, which is more about how do you get from A and how do you get your uniform than what you're supposed to be doing, and then they're deployed in the field. And so they're left pretty to make it up as they go. This is not their fault. These are courageous people. I wouldn't take that away from them. These are very brave people, and they're trying to do the best they can. But there's no overarching theory. The book that I described earlier looks at how you train police in counter-insurgency operations. It's called Police and War. We went out and looked at agencies engaged and asked them what is your curriculum that you're giving to your trainers to use, and the answer is we don't have one. MR. HENKE: Right. That sounds like an execution problem, not really a unity of effort problem. So why do you think it's a unity of effort problem? MR. PERITO: Well, in the beginning I think, if you go back to Bosnia and Kosovo, you did have a certain unity of effort in which you had the Department of State and Department of Justice drawing on their particular expertise with the support of the United States military to do this. MR. HENKE: But why? Were they -- because they were federal civilian employees? MR. PERITO: They were all **federal civilian employees** or at least the direction of the program was in the hands of federal civilian employees, and that ended with Iraq where you had the U.S. military pretty much in charge working through the State Department which outsourced to a contractor.

## C. Standards:

## 1. Fair ground: The AFF interp allows them to pick any paramilitary group through which the US contracts military services—only the NEG allows for disad links to US military actions.

**2. Grammar:** The resolution requires for a reduction in its military presence, which grammatically refers to the US federal government. In addition, there is a grammatical distinction between military presence and civilian presence.

**D. T is a voting issue: Fairness, Education, and Ground.**

# It’s Means Belonging to the United States

## (--) Its is the possessive form:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1017. Its: The possessive form of it.

## (--) Its is of or relating to itself:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 623. Its: Of or relating to it or itself, esp. as possessor.

## (--) Its means belonging to or associated with:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 867. Its: Belonging to, or associated in some way with.

## (--) Its means belonging to it

Justin Crozier, 2005 (Editor), COLLINS DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2005, 448. Its: Of or belonging to it.

# Military Presence is Distinct From Civilian Presence

## (--) Military presence is distinct from civilian presence:

\*Stephen Kaufman, 2009 (Staff Writer), STATE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS, Dec. 2, 2009. Retrieved Dec. 14, 2009 from Nexis. \*Even after U.S. forces have left Afghanistan, U.S. civilians will remain to help the country build its democratic institutions and restore its agricultural economy, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton says, adding that civilian assistance programs are also part of the approach to Pakistan. In her testimony to the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee December 2, Clinton said the U.S. military presence in Afghanistan "is not open ended," but "more civilians and more assistance to Afghanistan, and significantly expanding our civilian efforts in Pakistan," will continue. Clinton termed it a "significant civilian commitment that will continue long after combat forces leave."

## (--) Military is of or relating to soldiers, arms or war

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 738. Military: Of or relating to soldiers, arms, or war.

## (--) Military means of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or warfare:

WORDS AND PHRASES, 2003 Vol. 26C, 2003, 527.

“Military” means of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or warfare, soldierly, warlike, martial, done supported or carried on by force of arms; assigned to or occupied by troops. Powell v. U.S., 60 F.Supp. 433.

## (--) Military means of or pertaining to soldiers or war:

WORDS AND PHRASES, 2003 Vol. 26C, 2003, 528. “Military” means of or pertaining to solders, arms, or war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies.

## (--) Military means of or related to war:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1220. Military: Of, for, or pertaining to war: military preparedness.

# Military Presence includes Air & Navy

## (--) Military presence includes air, land, and sea forces:

Robert Scales, Jr., 1999 (Analyst, Strategic Studies Institute), THE FUTURE OF U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN ASIA, 1999, 2. The United States needs a balanced military presence in Asia, including air, sea and land forces.

## (--) Military includes the air force & navy:

Richard Bowyer, 2004 (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 157. Military: Relating to the armed forces (such as air force, army and navy).

# T—Police Definitions

## (--) Military police are responsible for police duties within the armed forces:

Richard Bowyer, 2004 (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 158. Military Police: The organization responsible for police duties within the armed forces.

## (--) Police are a corps that perform police and disciplinary duties:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1033. Military Police: A corps within an army that performs police and disciplinary duties.

## (--) Police perform law enforcement duties:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1114. Military Police: The branch of an armed force assigned to perform law enforcement duties, as on a military installation.

(--) Police perform guard and police functions:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 738. Military Police: A branch of an army that exercises guard and police functions.

## (--) Police maintain order, enforce the law, and detect crime:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1358. Police: The governmental department charged with the regulation and control of the affairs of a community, now chiefly the department established to maintain order, enforce the law, and prevent and detect crime.

## (--) Police preserve the public order, promote safety, and prevent crime:

Bryan Garner, 2009 (Editor in Chief), BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 9th ed., 2009, 1276. Police: The governmental department charged with the preservation of public order, the promotion of public safety, and the prevention and detection of crime.

## (--) Police are an official force whose job is to make people obey the law:

Carol-June Cassidy, 2008 (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 659. Police: An official force whose job is to maintain public order, deal with crime, and make people obey the law, or the members of this force.

## (--) Police are the department of government which assist causing people to obey the law:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 900. Police: The department of government concerned primarily with maintenance of public order, safety, and health and enforce- ment of laws and possessing executive, judicial, and legislative.

## (--) Police are a civil organization responsible for the maintenance of law & order in a state:

Richard Bowyer, 2004 (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 185. Police: A civil organization responsible for the maintenance of law and order within a state.

## (--) Police enforce health and morals:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 1358. Police: Regulation and control of the affairs of a community, especially with respect to maintenance of order, law, health, morals, safety, and other matters affecting the public welfare.

# T—Federal Government is the Central Government

## (--) The federal government is the central government of the United States.

Elizabeth Jewell, 2001 (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 01, 620. Federal: Of, relating to, or denoting the central government of the United States.

## (--) The federal government is not referring to the states.

Henry Black 1990 (Ed.), *Black’s Law Dictionary,* 90, 695. “Federal government. The government of the United States of America, as distinguished from the governments of the several states.”

## (--) The federal government denotes the central government as opposed to the states:

Elizabeth Jewell, 2001 (Editor), OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 01, 620. Federal: Of, relating to, or denoting the central government as distinguished from the separate units constituting a federation.

# Military Presence: Can be Symbolic

## (--) Military presence can be symbolic:

Liz Colville, 2008 (Staff, Finding Dulcinea), CONTINUED U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE ABROAD STIRS MIXED REACTIONS, July 4, 2008. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2010 from http://www.findingdulcinea.com/news/Europe/May-June-08/Continued-U-S--Military-Presence-Abroad-Stirs-Mixed-Reactions.html. The presence of B-61 nuclear bombs at a base in southern Germany is just one example of how the U.S. retains its military presence -- real and symbolic -- abroad.

## (--) Security guarantees are part of the US military presence:

Steven Groves, 2009 (Fellow, Heritage Foundation), THE WAR IN IRAQ, 2009, 189. In Iraq, freedom, democracy, and civil society--nonexistent under Saddam Hussein--remain precarious. U.S. government efforts, as well as the efforts of non-governmental organizations, to promote democracy and good governance rely on the security umbrella provided by the U.S. military presence. A precipitous U.S. military withdrawal would almost certainly doom U.S. and Iraqi efforts to build a free and democratic Iraq.

## (--) Defense agreements constitute our military presence:

Sami G. Hajjar, 2002. (former professor of political science @ University of Wyoming). “U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN THE GULF: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS” March 2002 <http://www.strategic> studiesinstitute. army .mil/pdffiles/PUB185.pdf. Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010. The various defense cooperative agreements provided USCENTCOM the ability to plan a security strategy for the area based on a baseline of **U.S. military presence protected by the terms of the agreements**. Forward land-based presence in the form of limited personnel and pre-positioned equipment (in addition to naval assets operating in the region) serves as an important deterrent to potential aggressors, and offers the advantage of enhanced initial capabilities in the event of military hostilities.

# Military Presence: Can Be Offshore

## (--) Military presence includes the offshore presence

Walden Bello, 2009 (Member of the Philippines House of Representatives), U.S. NUCLEAR POWERED CARRIER ENTRY TO MANILA VIOLATES PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION, Aug. 19, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2010 from http://www.phillyimc.org/en/us-nuclear-powered-carrier-entry-manila-violates-philippine-constitution. Yesterday, the USS George Washington aircraft carrier -- a gargantuan ship measuring as long as seven Olympic-sized swimming pools in length and as high as a 24-storey building -- docked at the Manila Bay. It carried with it over 6,000 US troops -- or over a third of the number of US troops that used to be based in the former US bases in Subic and Clark. With a flight deck twice as large as UP’s Sunken Garden, accommodating over 80 aircraft, carriers like the USS George Washington have been described by US military officials as a kind of “floating base” -- **no less a part of the US overseas military presence** as its **ground bases**.

# In Means Toward

## (--) In means to or toward some destination:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 585. In: To or toward some destination or particular place.

## (--) In is used to indicate motion or direction to a place within:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 964. In: Used to indicate motion or direction from outside to a point within.

## (--) In means from the outside to a point within:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 883. In: From the outside to a point within.

# In Means Concerned or Involved With

## (--) In means concerned with:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 819. In: Concerned or involved with.

## (--) In means with the aim or purpose of:

Susan Spitz, 2006 (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 883. In: With the aim or purpose of.

# And/or Affirmative Definitions

## (--) And/or means either one or both:

Justin Crozier, 2005 (Editor), COLLINS DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2005, 27. And/or: Either one or the other or both.

## (--) And/or means either or both:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 77. And/Or: Used to imply that either or both of the things mentioned may be affected or involved.

# T—Federal Government Can Mean the States

## (--) Federal government can refer to the union of states:

Michael Agnes, 2006 (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 519-520. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) federal: of or formed by a compact; designating or of a union of states, groups, etc. in which each member agrees to subordinate its governmental power to that of the central authority in certain specified common affairs.

## (--) Federal government refers to a system of government with a vertical division of powers:

Bryan Garner, 2006 (Editor-in-chief), BLACK’S LAW DICTIONARY, 3rd Paperback Edition, 06, 283. Federal: Of or relating to a system of associated governments with a vertical division of governments into national and regional components having difference responsibilities.

## (--) Federal refers to a system of government with several states:

Christine Lindberg, 2007 (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 501-502. (NY: Sparks Publishing) Federal: Having or relating to a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs.

## (--) Federal refers to a system of government with overlapping responsibilities:

Susan Ellis Wild, 2006 (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD LAW DICTIONARY, 06, 141. (Hoboken, NJ: Wiley) Federal: Pertaining to a system of government such as that adopted in the United States, in which a national government oversees a federal of local governments, with distinctly designed but overlapping responsibilities.

## (--) Federal refers to a system of united states:

Carol-June Cassidy, 2008 (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 08, 308. Federal: A system of government in which states unite and give up some of their powers to a central authority.

# 2ac T Blocks (South Korea AFF Specific)

# T—Military Presence 2ac AFF Answers

## (--) We meet: the plan removes all our troops in South Korea.

## (--) Counter-interp: Military presence refers to troops:

Stuart **Flexner, 1987** (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1220.

Military: Of or pertaining to soldiers. 4. befitting, characteristic of, or noting a soldier: a military bearing.

## (--) Counter-interp provides for fair limits: Allows the neg to debate against troop cases while not unlimiting the topic.

## (--) Their interp overlimits the topic: denies core aff advantage ground specific to troops in South Korea—extend our Bandow evidence who is a specific solvency advocate in the core of the literature on this question.

## (--) Contextually, the troop presence in South Korea is defined as military presence:

Doug Bandow, 2000 (senior fellow at the Cato Institute). August 17, 2000. “Korean Détente: A Threat to Washington's Anachronistic Military Presence?” Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at <http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=1583>. At the very least, the United States should do nothing that might disrupt the improvement in inter-Korean relations. But Washington's objective appears to be to preserve the U.S. military presence in Korea at all costs. Although the Clinton administration did lift some economic sanctions against North Korea after the summit, U.S. policymakers have also seized every opportunity to argue that the summit did nothing to change the threat environment and that U.S. troops will remain in South Korea indefinitely. Washington shows no willingness to withdraw those forces even if the current détente leads to a significant and permanent reduction in tensions. Indeed, U.S. officials suggest that the troops should remain even if reunification of the two Koreas takes place, arguing that a U.S. military presence is needed to preserve "stability" in Northeast Asia.

## (--) Reasonability: good is good enough—shouldn’t limit out core AFF’s like troop withdrawals.

# T—Military Presence 1ar AFF Extensions

## (--) Troops in South Korea contextually defined as a military presence:

Doug Bandow, 2000 (senior fellow at the Cato Institute). August 17, 2000. “Korean Détente: A Threat to Washington's Anachronistic Military Presence?” Online. Internet. Accessed May 1, 2010 at <http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=1583>. The U.S. troop deployment has been unnecessary for years. South Korea has twice the population of North Korea and an economy at least 30 times as large. South Korea is fully capable of building whatever military force is needed to defend itself against the North if détente should fail. The broader "stability" rationale is little more than a code word for keeping a military presence to contain China and restrain Japan. A continued U.S. troop deployment in Korea after reunification, however, would merely antagonize China without being large enough to be militarily useful in a showdown. The whisper rationale of needing the troops to deter democratic Japan is a measure of just how desperate the proponents of retaining the military presence have become.

## (--) Contextually, military presence contextually refers to troop deployments:

WORLD TRIBUNE, Feb. 19, 2010. Retrieved Feb. 21, 2010 from http://www.worldtribune.com/. In 2007, the U.S. military reached a peak of 175,000 troops as part of a sustained campaign against Al Qaida. About a year later, amid the flight of Sunni and Shi'ite insurgents, Washington began reducing its military presence in Iraq, with 77,000 soldiers leaving over the last 15 months. Officials said the U.S. military, which transferred security responsibility to Baghdad in July 2009, has largely ended its counter-insurgency mission. By July 2010, they said, the U.S. military would be limited to what was termed stability operations outside Iraqi cities. "So I think this transition will be much smoother than people think on the ground," Odierno said. "It'll be smooth just like coming out of the cities was."

# T—Reduce = Not Replace Answers

## (--) We meet: The plan removes the troops in South Korea—we don’t mandate replacement—that’s an effect of the plan at best.

## (--) Counter-interpretation: Reduce means to make less in size:

Carol-June Cassidy, 2008 (Managing Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 719. Reduce: To make something less in size, amount, degree, importance, or price.

## (--) Counter-interpretation preserves ground: Gives them the ability to run shift disad and counter-balancing disads with other weapons systems.

## (--) Counter-interpretation avoids devastating PIC’s: Forcing the AFF to defend in their plan that there will never be a replacement allows the NEG to counterplan to do the whole AFF and then replace with other troops—that crushes AFF ground because the NEG steals 100% of the plan.

**(--) Reasonability:** Good is good enough

# T-Substantially Answers (Without Material Qualification)

## (--) We meet: we remove all the troops from South Korea—whatever their substantially interpretation is—we meet that standard.

## (--) Counter-interpretation: Substantial reduction in presence is 50%

**Comprehensive Base Closure Reform and Recovery Act, 92** (1992 H.R. 4421 ; 102 H.R. 4421, text of the Comprehensive Base Closure Reform and Recovery Act of 1992, introduced by Olympia Snowe, lexis)

TITLE I-ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS TO BE CLOSED SEC. 101. CLEANUP SCHEDULE FOR CERTAIN BASES ON SUPERFUND NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.   (a) CLEANUP SCHEDULE FOR CERTAIN BASES ON NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.-(1) With respect to each military installation described in subsection (b)-      (A) before the installation is closed or substantial reductions in its operations have occurred, at least 75 percent of the remedial action required on the installation pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) shall be completed; and  (B) not later than two years after the installation is closed or substantial reductions in its operations have occurred, all of the remedial action required on the installation pursuant to such Act shall be completed. (2) For purposes of paragraph (1), substantial reductions in the operations of a military installation shall be considered to have occurred if more than 50 percent of the personnel assigned to the installation, including employees and members of the Armed Forces, have been reassigned and moved to another installation.

## (--) Counter-interp provides fair limits: Requires the AFF to get rid of at least 50% of the troops in one of the topic countries—limiting the AFF down to very few AFF cases.

## (--) Counter-interp provides fair ground: Gives them links to deterrence based disads, troop switch disads, and politics disads.

## (--) Their interp destroys aff ground: Opens the door to condition and consult counterplans—these are bad:

A) AFF can’t generate offense against them because it steals the entirety of the AFF. plan

B) Undermines topic specific education—allows the neg to recycle the same generic counterplan all year and not research the specific AFF cases.

C) Infinitely regressive: infinite amount of conditions and consult style counterplans.

## (--) Reasonability: Good is good enough—T is the debate equivalent of the death penalty—don’t vote on it unless you’re absolutely sure we’re not topical.

# Military Presence—AFF Counter-interpretations: Laundry Lists

## (--) Military presence allows basing, satellite tracking, overflights, port visits, and military advisers:

Robert E. Harkavy, 1989 Political Science Professor, Pennsylvania State University 1989; pg. 15 Bases abroad: the global foreign military presence Online. Internet. Accessed via google books May 2, 2010.

The above discussion of definitions revolving mainly around the terms foreign military presence, access, strategic access, base, facility, installation, and so on—serves to initiate a discussion of the boundaries of this study. Those boundaries are cast rather wide to encompass virtually anything that might satisfy the virtually self-explanatory criterion of fitting all three of the words which constitute FMP—‘foreign’, ‘military’ and ‘presence’. That would incorporate not only the obvious—large air and naval bases, satellite tracking facilities, etc.—but also port visits, overflights and perhaps cadres of military advisers beyond the usual handful normal to an arms transfer relationship.

# Military Presence—AFF Counter-interpretations: Nukes

## (--) Military presence allows nuclear forces:

U.S. Department of Defense, 1995 NUCLEAR POSTURE REVIEW, 1995. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2010 from www.fas.org/nuke/guide/usa/doctrine/dod/95\_npr.htm. Through forward basing and power projection capabilities, overseas U.S. military presence -- including nuclear capabilities -- helped promote regional stability, avert crises, and deter war.

# Military Presence—AFF Counter-interpretations: Bases

## (--) Bases are topical:

Catherine Lutz, 2009 (Prof., International Studies, Brown U.), THE BASES OF EMPIRE: THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. MILITARY POSTS, 2009, 6. \*Bases are the literal and symbolic anchors, and the most visible centerpieces, of the U.S. military presence overseas.

# T--Military Presences—Allows Exercises

## (--) Military presence can mean exercises and excursions:

Julian Ryall, 2008 (Staff), JAPAN ALARM AT RISE IN RUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY, Sept. 5, 2008. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2010 from http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/japan/2688873/Japan-warns-of-increasing-Russian-military-presence.html. Japan has warned of an increasing Russian military presence in North-East Asia, with additional exercises and incursions into Japanese territory in the last 12 months by naval and airborne forces.

# T—Substantially AFF Counter-Definitions

## (--) Substantially means to a large degree:

Carol-June Cassidy, 2008 (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 08, 873. Substantially: To a large degree.

## (--) Substantial means strong and firm:

Michael Agnes, 2006 (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) Substantial: strong; solid; firm; stout.

## (--) Substantial means considerable in importance:

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 2006 4th Edition, 06, 1727. Substantial: Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent: won by a substantial margin.

## (--) Substantial means considerable or ample:

Michael Agnes, 2006 (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) Substantial: considerable; ample; large.

## (--) Substantial means of considerable worth or value:

Michael Agnes, 2006 (Editor-In-Chief), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 4TH EDITION, 06, 1428. (Cleveland, OH: Wiley) Substantial: of considerable worth or value.

## (--) Substantially means to a great or significant extent:

Christine Lindberg, 2007 (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 1369. (NY: Sparks Publishing) Substantially: to a great or significant extent.

## (--) Substantial means of considerable importance:

Christine Lindberg, 2007 (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 1369. (NY: Sparks Publishing) Substantial: of considerable importance; size; or worth

## (--) Substantial means important in material or social terms:

Christine Lindberg, 2007 (Managing Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 07, 1369. (NY: Sparks Publishing) Substantial: Important in material or social terms

# T—Reduce AFF Definitions

## (--) Reduce means diminish in strength:

Frederick Mish, 1993 (Editor-in-chief), WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 1993, 980-981. Reduce: To diminish in strength or density.

## (--) Reduce means to weaken or lessen:

Justin Crozier, 2005 (Editor), COLLINS DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2005, 714. Reduce: To weaken or lessen.

## (--) Reduce means to make or become smaller:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1357. Reduce: To make or become smaller in size, number, extent, degree, intensity, etc.

## (--) Reduce means to lower the rank or status of:

Sandra Anderson, 2006 (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1357. Reduce: To lower the rank or status of; demote.

## (--) Reduce means to bring down to a smaller extent:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1618. Reduce: To bring down to a smaller extent, size, amount, number,

## (--) Reduce means to bring under control or authority:

Stuart Flexner, 1987 (Editor-in-chief), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1987, 1618. Reduce: To bring under control or authority.