

# POLI 12D: International Relations

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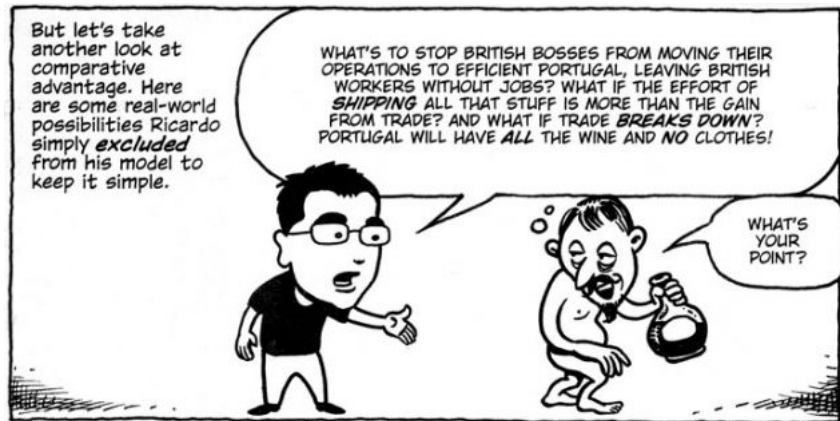
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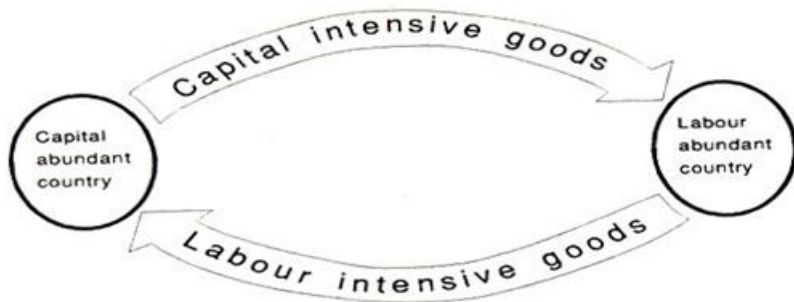
# Reminders

- ▶ Midterms handed back next week
- ▶ Regular office hours: W 8:45-10:45, SSB 343
- ▶ **Security** Debate next week in section
- ▶ First draft packet due for **Environment** debate groups next Wednesday

# Key Concepts: Comparative Advantage and Specialization



# Key Concepts: Heckscher-Ohlin Theorem



# Key Concepts: Stolper-Samuelson Theorem

Stolper-Samuelson effects for the U.S

|                 | Computer industry | Shirt Industry |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Unskilled Labor | Lose              | Lose           |
| Skilled Labor   | Win               | Win            |

Stolper-Samuelson effects for China

|                 | Computer industry | Shirt Industry |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Unskilled Labor | Win               | Win            |
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# Trade Theory

Why do economists think free trade is the best policy? Do you agree?

If free trade is beneficial, why do governments ever enact protectionist policies?

How does the Ricardo-Viner Model differ from the Stolper-Samuelson Theorem?

# Debate Structure Reminder

- ▶ 5 min AFF
- ▶ 5 min NEG
- ▶ 4 min Q&A (aka Cross-fire)
- ▶ 3 min prep time
- ▶ 6 min AFF
- ▶ 6 min NEG
- ▶ 4 min Q&A
- ▶ 3 min prep time
- ▶ 4 min AFF
- ▶ 4 min NEG

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- ▶ By the day of your debate, please email me a quick evaluation of your teammates to alert me of any free-riding.

# Tracking the debate

| 1AFF  | 1NEG   | 2AFF  | 2NEG   | 3AFF   | 3NEG   |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Assertion: Climate change will reduce global crop yields.</p> <p>Reasoning: Higher temperatures impair the ability of rice, wheat, and maize to flower and seed.</p> <p>Evidence: Crops in the tropics have already reached their thermal limits. Every 1-degree Celsius increase in temperature is predicted to cause a 10% decline in yields. Prolonged droughts have already begun to cause desertification in affected regions.</p> <p>Application: Because of the importance of global agriculture on human health and the international economy, countries should take action to limit greenhouse gas emissions.</p> | <p>Our opponents argue that crops will be affected but give no rationale for how this process will occur.</p> <p>Their evidence is overstated. Farmers would simply move production to new regions that become suitable for farming. In addition, high CO2 levels may increase international food production. Barley, sugar beets, soy, corn, and citrus yields are likely to improve by 15-20%.</p> <p>Food production is not a major concern - agricultural productivity is continuing to increase despite the effects of warming.</p> | <p>High temperatures increase the incidence of wildfires. Raised humidity levels will favor fungal diseases, and migrating pests will deplete crops</p> <p>A geographic shift would still mean switching to areas with less fertile soil, which would reduce yields. Water availability would also decrease, impairing irrigation even in new croplands.</p> <p>The developed world may have access to sufficient food, but developing countries do not. Bangladesh, for example, will need twice the available amount of rice by 2020 to meet caloric needs.</p> | <p>Our opponents explained that relocating production would not solve the problem, but they failed to answer our analysis of why high CO2 levels would improve agricultural yields. Winter wheat and potatoes have also benefited from higher CO2 levels.</p> <p>We concede that food security is a major concern. Our best hope of alleviating this problem is by growing crops that thrive when CO2 levels are high.</p> | <p>CO2 levels might improve crop yields, but not enough to offset the decrease in water availability and the increase in pestilence from insects and fungi. Only some crops will benefit from CO2; all will be affected by pests.</p> <p>All crops cannot be replaced or relocated. The world should act to reduce emissions and allow farmers to continue producing the products that are suitable for their current regions.</p> | <p>We have provided hard evidence that shows that almost all of the world's staple crops will gain from increased CO2 levels. Our opponents have only provided theoretical predictions and estimates of pest spread. Prefer our concrete examples to their theory.</p> |

# Debate Packet Components

- ▶ Overview of argument and all of the points you will make, with evidence to support. For the first draft, this can be in bullet/outline form. For the final draft this should be formatted as a written draft of your introductory speech, with additional points of support outlined below.
- ▶ Questions you will pose to the other side
- ▶ Drafts of answers to questions you suspect the other side will ask you
- ▶ For the first draft, you must prepare each of these three components for BOTH sides. For the final draft, you only need to perfect the side you have been assigned.



# Debate Timeline

- ▶ Week Six (Today): Int'l law/human rights 1st draft due
- ▶ Week Seven (Feb 22): **Security Debate**, Environment 1st draft due
- ▶ Week Eight (March 1): **Trade Debate**
- ▶ Week Nine (March 8): **Int'l Law/Human Rights Debate**
- ▶ Week Ten (March 15): **Environment Debate**

## To do now

- ▶ Security groups come up to talk to me :)
- ▶ Check in with your group
- ▶ How are your arguments coming? Have you based them around the AREA framework?
- ▶ Who are the actors in your debate? What are their interests? How do they interact? What institutions structure these interactions? Have you incorporated this information into your arguments?