## Inherency

### Saleh is refusing to abdicate his presidency and transfer power to the Vice President Hadi

Boone 09/08 (Jeb, ‘Are Yemenis Fed up with peace?’. Global Post)

[Thousands of Yemenis continue to stage anti-regime demonstrations](http://presstv.com/detail/198087.html) and live in tent cities around the country, more than seven months after they first took to the streets demanding President Ali Abdullah Saleh's ouster.

But Saleh…

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 militant approach.

### SQ won’t solve succession in Yemen – no single contender will emerge

Joseph Logan, Reuters, June 18, 2011,

“Analysis: Yemen crisis puts Saudi in powerbroker’s bind”

<http://www.euronews.net/newswires/976759-analysis-yemen-crisis-puts-saudis-in-powerbrokers-bind/>

The balance of forces on the ground suggests

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of succession by emerging stronger than the others.

Though Saleh’s ruling party suffered high-profile

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have achieved military parity with the president’s enemies.

“I don’t think you’re going to see

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it clear he’s not going to go meekly.”

## Advantage 1: Instability

Rising instability in Yemen increasing likelihood of greater

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US. Yemenis won’t let Saleh come back.

AP 8/12 Mass rallies in Yemen demand president step down http://www.fox5vegas.com/story/15255702/yemenis-stage-rallies-demand-president-step-down

Hundreds of thousands of Yemenis poured into the streets

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Arabia have pressured Saleh to remain in Riyadh since his return is likely to spark renewed violence in the country.

Full blown civil war inevitable absent “immediate transition” to a new united government

Ariel Zirulnick, Staff writer, 6/7/11. The Christian Science Monitor < http://www.csmonitor.com/World/terrorism-security/2011/0607/US-worried-about-Al-Qaeda-in-Yemen-urges-Saleh-to-step-down-immediately>

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton urged Yemeni President

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its allies respond carefully to the unrest there.

Yemen poised for another bloody civil war –

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and Iran, threatening shipping lanes & massive instability

Jonathan Ruhe, 6/9/11 The National Interest, “The Horror of a Post-Saleh Yemen” <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/the-horror-post-saleh-yemen-5435?page=1>

The struggle for the regime’s future has shifted attention from

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The post-Saleh world may be close at hand. The United States had best prepare itself.

Saudi oil shock would bring oil prices above $200/barrel, halt economic activity, destroy consumer spending and bankrupt companies.

Forbes 3/29 A Saudi Oil Supply Disruption-The Ultimate Marketing Crisis Scenario http://www.forbes.com/sites/marcbabej/2011/03/29/a-saudi-oil-supply-disruption-the-ultimate-marketing-crisis-scenario/

In many ways, a disruption of Saudi

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and increase prices for products containing oil derivatives.

Global oil volatility makes Asian wars inevitable

Richard Halloran, former New York Times foreign correspondent in Asia and military correspondent in Washington, February 13, 2008 (South China Morning Post, “Oil scarcity paints a bleak picture for Asia,” Lexis)

A fresh assessment of Asia's energy outlook asserts that the region, along with the United States, is being confronted with a "daunting challenge" as oil **consumption rises much faster than production** and the end of the world's oil supply is in sight. According to Asia's Energy Future, published by the East-West Centre, a US-government-funded research and educational institute in Honolulu: "Today, **the challenge of energy security is greater than ever**. The days of cheap and plentiful oil are over. World oil production is likely to reach a peak some time in the next 10 to 15 years." It will level off and decline after that. The principal authors, Fereidun Fesharaki and Kang Wu, warn: "Coupled with emerging supply limitations, the Asia- Pacific region's increasing demand for oil raises **fears of tensions among Asian nations** and between Asia and **the west."** Frederick Smith, chief executive of FedEx, the world's largest express-transport company with 700 aircraft and 80,000 trucks, is more pointed. He wrote in Newsweek: "It shouldn't be forgotten that the proximate cause of World War II was the US oil embargo against Japan ... The first gulf war was caused totally by oil - it was Saddam Hussein's insistence that he owned certain oilfields that led to his invasion of Kuwait and our ouster of his forces there". What he calls "the subsequent presence" of the US in the Middle East, evidently meaning Iraq, has been driven by oil. He says some analysts think 40 per cent of US military spending goes to protecting the oil trade. Competition for energy in Asia, **even more** than the confrontations between North and South Korea, mainland China and Taiwan, and India and Pakistan **could be the cause of hostilities across the region.**

Oil wars cause extinction

Richard Heinberg, core faculty member at New College of California, 2003 (The Party’s Over: Oil, War and the Fate of Industrial Societies, p. 230)

Today the average US citizen uses five times

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**but of humanity and most of the biosphere.**

## Advantage 2: Terrorism

Al Qaeda exploiting current regime vaccum

Green 8/ 12 Daniel Green, Soref fellow at The Washington Institute, August 12, 2011 PolicyWatch #1839, “The Persistence of President Saleh” http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/templateC05.php?CID=3392

With Yemeni military forces deployed to Sana for either regime protection or regime change, AQAP has exploited the resultant security vacuum in the countryside. On May 29, for example, more than 200 alleged AQAP members overran the town of Zinjibar, capital of Abyan province in the south. This followed a similar operation in nearby Jaar, where members reportedly seized a munitions factory on March 27. The past few months have also seen numerous smaller-scale killings, thefts, and assassinations by AQAP

### President Saleh is systematically enabling Al Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula in order maintain his importance to the US government. AQAP is naturally unpopular in Yemen but Saleh’s double-game is validating their ideology.

Gundun 1/9/11 (James, Political Scientist and Counterinsurgency analyst, editor og The Trench and member of Octopus Mountain. Palestinian Chronicle <http://yementimes.com/defaultdet.aspx?SUB_ID=36537>

Last week in Taiz, one of several

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growth by validating al-Qaeda’s political ideology.

Saleh’s unwillingness or inability to control territory in the south makes Yemen a safe-haven for AQAP

Christopher Boucek, September 2009 (Associate in the Carnegie Middle East Program- focusing on security challenges in Arabian Peninsula & Northern Africa, Yemen: Avoiding a Downward Spiral. Carnegie Endowment for Peace. Number 102. < http://www.scribd.com/doc/19809794/Yemen-Avoiding-a-Downward-Spiral>

After several serious terrorist attacks in the early 2000s, such as on the

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 terrorist and insurgent groups in the region, particularly al-Qaeda, a safe haven in which to plan, organize, and support terrorist operations.” Al-Qaeda’s resurgence in Yemen is increasingly becoming a reality.

AQAP is planning a chemical weapon attack on US soil – this will cause disproportionate psychological terror in the public

Eric Schmitt and Thom Shanker 8/12/11. Qaeda Trying to Harness Toxin for Bombs, U.S. Officials Fear. The New York Times <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/13/world/middleeast/13terror.html?\_r=3&ref=todayspaper>

American counterterrorism officials are increasingly concerned that the

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mall, an airport or a subway station.

President Obama and his top national security aides

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month, referring to Al Qaeda’s Yemeni branch.

“A.Q.A.P

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succeeded with this approach, intelligence officials said.

Successful AQAP attack leads to US retaliation and invasion

Andrew Terrill, January 2011 (Phd. Fellow for the Strategic Studies Institute. Retired U.S. Army Reserve Liutenant Colonel and Foreign Area Officer. The Conflicts in Yemen and US National Security. <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/summary.cfm?q=1040>

The difficulties associated with managing Yemen policy should nevertheless not be allowed to obfuscate the high stakes of the current situation in Yemen. There are important reasons for defeating al-Qaeda in Yemen, even if this does not destroy the organization and instead leads it to move operations to more hospitable sanctuaries in remote parts of the world. Yemen is central in the struggle against al-Qaeda due to its key strategic location, including a 700-mile border with Saudi Arabia. It also dominates one of the region’s key waterways, the Bab al-Mandeb strait, which controls access to the southern Red Sea. Furthermore, the problem of Yemen-based terrorism remains an important international threat which cannot be ignored. The U.S. leadership may have narrowly escaped unmanageable domestic pressure for an additional war in the Middle East when the Christmas bomber plot was thwarted in late 2009. If this incompetent enemy had actually been able to detonate his explosives, the call for a hard-line military response would have been difficult to resist. Yet, an actual invasion of Yemen would have produced a vicious indigenous response that would have been difficult to contain. Moreover, any effort to rebuild, modernize, and democratize Yemen in the aftermath of such an intervention would make the problems of Afghanistan and Iraq look simple by comparison. While paying special attention to Yemeni sensitivities about foreign influence, the United States must do what it can to prevent Yemen from falling into a cauldron of radicalism before the subject of intervention even arises.

Even small terror attack on the homeland will trigger US lashout. US will go to war to reassure the public

Byman 2007 [Director of the Center for Peace and Security Studies @ Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, Daniel Byman, Senior Fellow at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution, “US Counter-terrorism Options: A Taxonomy,” Survival, Volume 49, Issue 3 September 2007, pages 121 – 150Informaworld]

One of the biggest problems with containment is

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and regions have seen terrorists derail peace talks.

Obama is convinced Iran is helping AQAP – sets the stage for US-Iran War

Leverett and Leverett, 8/5/11 (Flynt Leverett directs the Iran Project at the New America Foundation, where he is a senior research fellow. He also teaches at Pennsylvania State University's School of International Affairs. Hillary Mann is also a senior lecturer and senior research fellow at Yale University's Jackson Institute for Global Affairs.

“Iran and al-Qaeda: Can the Charges Be Substantiated?” Afro-Middle East Center. < http://amec.org.za/articles-presentations/iran/243-iran-and-al-qaeda-can-the-charges-be-substantiated>

Today, much of the American media unquestioningly

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afar in planning" the May 2003 attacks.

Not even the George W. Bush Administration

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-Qa'ida in the ways that are alleged.

Of the six al-Qa'ida operatives sanctioned

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and politically significant action by the Treasury Department.

This is all strongly reminiscent of the way

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, and in too many other journalistic venues.

US-Iran war means massive proliferation and global nuclear war.

Hirsch in 6 <Jorge Hirsch a professor of physics at the University of California San Diego. He is one of the originators of the physicists' petition on nuclear weapons policies started at the UCSD, 1/3/2006,America's nuclear ticking bomb, http://www.signonsandiego.com/uniontrib/20060103/news\_mz1e3hirsch.html>

If only conventional bombs are used in an unprovoked U.S. or Israeli aerial attack against Iran's facilities, Iran is likely to retaliate with missiles against coalition forces in Iraq and against Israel, as well as possibly a ground invasion of southern Iraq, that the 150,000 U.S. troops in Iraq would not be able to withstand. Iranian missiles could potentially contain chemical warheads, and it certainly would be impossible to rule out such possibility. Iran has signed and ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention (in 1993 and 1997 respectively), however it is still likely to have supplies, as determined by the U.S. State Department in August 2005. Early use by the United States of low-yield nuclear bombs with better bunker-busting ability than conventional bombs targeting Iranian nuclear, chemical and missile installations would be consistent with the new U.S. nuclear weapons doctrine and could be argued to be necessary to protect the lives of 150,000 U.S. soldiers in Iraq and of Israeli citizens. It would also send a clear message to Iran that any response would be answered by a far more devastating nuclear attack, thus potentially saving both American and Iranian lives. However, the nuclear threshold is a line of no return. Once the United States uses a nuclear weapon against a nonnuclear adversary, the 182 countries that are signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty will rightly feel at risk, and many of them will rush to develop their own nuclear deterrent while they can. A new world with many more nuclear countries, and a high risk of any regional conflict exploding into all-out nuclear war, will be the consequence. The scientific community (which created nuclear weapons) is alarmed over the new U.S. nuclear weapons policies. A petition to reverse these policies launched by physicists at the University of California San Diego has gathered over 1,500 physicists' signatures including eight Nobel laureates and many prominent members of the U.S. scientific establishment (http://physics.ucsd.edu/petition/). Scientists object strongly to the concept of WMD, that lumps together nuclear weapons with other "weapons of mass destruction" and blurs the sharp line that separates immensely more destructive nuclear weapons from all other weapons. An escalating nuclear war could lead to the destruction of civilization. There is no fundamental difference between small nuclear bombs and large ones, nor between nuclear bombs targeting underground installations versus those targeting cities or armies.

US commitment to democracy assistance in Yemen will dry up the AQAP recruitment pool – this is key to prevent attacks on the US

Green 11 (Daniel, Soref fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, focusing on Yemen, al-Qaeda, counterinsurgency, and stability operations, “The American Moment in Yemen,” Fikra Forum, April 18, http://fikraforum.org/2011/04/the-american-moment-in-yemen/.)

**If the U**nited **S**tates **adopts a new approach**

**AND**

**which to launch** attacks against the United States.

### Independently – Al Qaeda will takeover a dozen countries and transform them into nuclear launch sites for an attack on the US. US will be forced to multiple preemptive wars

Cetron 2007 [President of Forecasting International, Marvin J. Cetron, U.S. News and World Report has identified Dr. Marvin Cetron as one of the nation's foremost futurists. Cetron spent 20 years in research and development planning and forecasting with the U.S. Navy, “Defeating Terrorism: Is It Possible? Is It Probable?” The Futurist May-June 2007, pg. 23-25]

2. **Terrorists will gain Weapons of Mass Destruction**. …..

 ……..So **we need a comprehensive program of research designed to help us better understand the mind-set of jihadists and to identify pressure points that can be used to interrupt the spread of terrorism. The alternatives are too grim to contemplate**.

## Plan Text

The United States federal government should engage in high-level dialogue between Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and USAID Administrator Raj Shah and the Yemeni Vice President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi concerning the transition planning away from President Saleh’s regime.

## Solvency

Independent of whether the plan leads to a successful transition – the plan has a lasting symbolic effect that broadens the frame of US-Yemen relations.

Ken Gude, Ken Sofer, and Aaron Gurley 7/12/11 (Ken Gude is the Managing Director of the National Security and International Policy Program, Ken Sofer is the Special Assistant, and Aaron Gurley is an intern at American Progress. Center for American Progress <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2011/07/secretary\_clinton\_yemen.html>

The United States has little capacity to force

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can tackle the multiple serious challenges it faces.

# AT: T Democracy Assistance

### 1. Counterinterp-- Democracy assistance must be direct technical assistance and for the explicit purpose of democracy assistance

Huber, Hebrew University of Jerusalem Department of International Relations, 8

[Daniela, Mediterranean Politics, Vol. 13, No. 1, 43–62, March 2008, “Democracy Assistance in the Middle East and North Africa: A Comparison of US and EU Policies”, p. 45-6, <http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/69109__790479070.pdf>, accessed 6-3-11]

What is Democracy Assistance? The term democracy

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Table 1 visualizes the different democracy promotion instruments.

Table 1. Democracy promotion instruments

Explicit instruments Implicit instruments

Positive instruments Democracy assistance (active instrument), Classical development

 positive political conditionality aid

(passive instrument)

Negative instruments Negative political conditionality, naming Military action

and shaming, military action

Democracy assistance is the type of foreign policy

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implies that DA is more than electoral assistance.

### We meet it – the plan provides technical assistance with promoting a democratic transition in Yemen by engaging in direct consultation with Vice President Hadi.

### D) Most predictable – assumes USAID definition and they are the primary agency for DA

National Research Council-‘8 Improving Democracy Assistance: Building Knowledge Through Evaluations and Research <http://iis-db.stanford.edu/pubs/22159/12164_EXS.pdf>

Within the U.S. government the

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the U.S. Department of State.