

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS ON THE ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT TOPIC

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The 2013-14 Interscholastic Debate Resolution: *Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement toward Cuba, Mexico or Venezuela.*

The resolution on economic engagement topic originated with a proposal submitted by Darin Maier of the St. Andrew's Episcopal School in Ridgeland, Mississippi. Mr. Maier and the members of the Topic Selection Committee Wording Committee jointly wrote a topic paragraph for inclusion on the ballot. The paragraph for the economic engagement topic follows:

TOPIC PARAGRAPH AS INCLUDED ON THE 2013-14 BALLOT: Emerging from a 19th century dominated by European colonialism and a late 20th-century existence as a proxy battlefield for the Cold War, Latin America is arriving on the world scene in ways that are likely to reshape the international political landscape. This resolution focuses on the nations of Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela, each having its own unique dynamic which provides fertile ground for a year of debating. Cuba features a long-standing leftist government that will undergo a transition in the not too distant future, while Venezuela's Hugo Chavez is fighting to hold onto power in his country. Mexico has a long-standing relationship with the United States but has seen a power shift back to the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which had run the country as effectively a single-party state for seven decades. Because of the prevalence of Mexico in the news and Cuba in the study of American history, novice debaters should be able to make their entry into the topic relatively easily, while issues related to indigenous peoples and deeper discussions of capitalism will provide fertile educational ground for advanced and kritik-oriented debaters. Affirmative cases may examine the role of embargoes and sanctions, remittances from immigrants, foreign assistance and issues regarding the drug economies. Negative arguments may address the efficacy of foreign assistance, non-economically oriented solutions to issues raised by the affirmative, kritiks of capitalism, the state and the United States specifically and the effects of these policies on United States hegemony.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Amy Blackwell, (J.D., Staff, U. Virginia Law Library), *THE ESSENTIAL LAW DICTIONARY*, 2008, 187. Federal: Relating to the central government of a union of states, such as the national government of the United States.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), *CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH*, 2nd Ed., 2008, 308. Federal government: of or connected with the central government

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

Daniel Oran, (Assistant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), *ORAN'S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW*, 4th Ed., 2008, 206. Federal government: The U.S. federal government is the national, as opposed to state, government.

James Clapp, (Member of the New York Bar, Editor), *RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S POCKET LEGAL DICTIONARY*, 3rd Ed., 2007, 103. Federal government: Relating to the government and law of the United States, as distinguished from a state.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), *OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS*, 2007, 377. Federal government: relating to the central government of a federation.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), *WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY*, 4th College Edition, 2007, 290. Federal government: Of the central government.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), *WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY*, 4th College Edition, 2007, 290. Federal government: Of a union of states under a central government.

Susan Spitz, (Sr. Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 4th Ed., 2006, 647. Federal: The central government of the United States.

SUBSTANTIALLY

“Substantial” means the “essential” part of something.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Concerning the essentials of something.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 835. Substantially: Essentially, at bottom, fundamentally, basically, in essence, intrinsically.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 835. Substantially: Essential; true in large part.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: in essence, basically, fundamentally.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: concerning the essential points of something

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: fundamental, essential, basic.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4th College Edition, 2007, 780. Substantial: In essentials.

“Substantial” means “valuable.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent.

Daniel Oran, (Assitant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), ORAN'S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW, 4th Ed., 2008, 510. Substantial: Valuable, real, worthwhile.

“Substantial” means permanent as opposed to temporary.

Richard Bowyer, (Editor), DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS, 3rd Ed. 2004, 235. Substantive: Permanent (as opposed to acting or temporary).

“Substantial” means relating to the “fundamental substance” of a thing.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 8th Ed., 2006, 1606. Substantial: Of or relating to the basic or fundamental substance or aspects of a thing.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: Of, relating to, or having substance.

“Substantial” means of a “corporeal or material nature.”

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

“Substantially” means more than 25%.

Federal Tax Regulation, Section 1.409A-3(j)6, INCOME TAX REGULATIONS (Wolters Kluwer Business Publication), 2008, 723. For this purpose, a reduction that is less than 25% of the deferred amount in dispute is not a substantial reduction.”

A reduction of less than 15% is not substantial.

WORDS AND PHRASES, Vol. 40B, 2002, 326. Where debtor-jewelry retailers historically obtained 15-25% of the inventory of their two divisions through consignments, they were not, as a matter of law, substantially engaged in selling the goods of others. In re Wedlo Holdings, Inc. (North Dakota case)

“Substantial” means “important.”

Amy Blackwell, (J.D., Staff, U. Virginia Law Library), THE ESSENTIAL LAW DICTIONARY, 2008, 477. Substantial: Important, large, considerable, valuable.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 873. Substantially: large in size, value, or importance

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Of considerable importance, size, or worth.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 835. Substantially: Of real importance, value, or validity.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: real, significant, important, major, valuable.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: of great importance, size, or value.

“Substantial” means “mainly.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: for the most part; mainly.

“Substantial” means “markedly.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: greatly, markedly, appreciably.

“Substantial” is an inexact term.

Daniel Oran, (Assistant Dir., National Paralegal Institute & J.D., Yale Law School), ORAN’S DICTIONARY OF THE LAW, 4th Ed., 2008, 510. Substantial: “A lot,” when it’s hard to pin down just how much “a lot” really is. For example, substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla of evidence but less than a full preponderance of evidence.

“Substantial” means “to a great extent.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: to a great extent.

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

“Substantial” means “large.”

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4th College Edition, 2007, 780. Substantial: Material, strong, large.

“Substantial” means “socially important.”

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 1369. Substantially: Important in material or social terms.

“Substantial” means “not imaginary.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 1376. Substantial: True or real; not imaginary.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 1032. Substantially: real and tangible rather than imaginary.

Agricultural sales to Cuba offer an opportunity for a “substantial” increase.

Jacob Shkolnick, (J.D. Candidate), DRAKE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL LAW, Fall 2012, 695. It is the agricultural sector, however, that provides some of the most substantial and intriguing opportunities for both trade with Cuba and the creation of entirely new businesses in the United States. In fact, agricultural products were the very first items traded between the United States and Cuba since the embargo in December of 2001, when two ships loaded with chicken and corn arrived in Havana. The potential for the U.S. agricultural sector is abundantly clear when the sheer volume of Cuba’s agricultural imports are taken into account.

Licensing changes, allowing microenterprise loans to Cuba, would be a “substantial” change.

Vicki Huddleston, (Co-Director, Brookings Institution Project on U.S. Policy Toward Cuba in Transition & now, Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State), LEARNING TO SALSA: NEW STEPS IN U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS, 2010, 227. Thus, even though only a comprehensive act of Congress can remove all vestiges of the embargo and make possible a full normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba, a multiyear process can be envisioned whereby the secretary of the treasury substantially and progressively removes embargo provisions through licensing. In addition to dismantling provisions that prevent the United States and its citizens from helping the Cuban people and licensing the aforementioned items, the executive branch can permit the sale and donation of communications equipment and the transfer of funds to civil society entities and the Cuban people for activities such as starting and operating micro-enterprises.

The benefit to the Cuban people from allowing increased tourism would be “substantial.”

Jonathan Mitchell, (Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute), TOURISM AND POVERTY REDUCTION: PATHWAYS TO PROSPERITY, 2010, 132. Poor people can earn substantial income indirectly from tourism via the food, construction sector and other supply chains.

The Peri plan of guestworker immigration reform would be “substantial.”

Giovani Peri, (Prof., Economics, U. California, Davis), WALL STREET JOURNAL, Feb. 22, 2013. Retrieved Apr. 17, 2013 from <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887324196204578297850464590498.html>. Immigration is a powerful engine for bringing skills, workers and ideas into the United States. Yet if history is any guide, this country gets a chance at substantial immigration reform only every four to five decades. Thus the economic gains from "getting the immigration system right" will be large and long-lasting.

In the context of Mexico policy, \$1.4 billion is a substantial increase.

Robert Robb, (Staff, Arizona Republic), MEXICO: OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS, 2011, 227-228. The United States has substantially increased aid to Mexico to fight the illicit drug trade, pledging \$1.4 billion through the Mérida Initiative [a cooperative plan to train Mexican law enforcement and supply it with technology to fight the drug cartels]. But the value of the drug trade from Mexico to the United States is huge, an estimated \$15 billion to \$25 billion a year.

Drug legalization would produce “substantial” benefits.

Vicente Fox, (Former President of Mexico), THE FIRE NEXT DOOR: MEXICO'S DRUG VIOLENCE AND THE DANGER TO AMERICA, 2012, xiii. Legalization of drugs offers the best exit from the quagmire in which we find ourselves. Choosing legalization would provide substantial benefits in a number of respects. Perhaps most important, it would separate the issues of crime and violence from the issues of personal and public health. Law enforcement and security agencies could then focus their time and resources on the former, instead of treating ordinary drug users as criminals. In fact, ending prohibition would enable those agencies to strengthen their responses to a whole range of crimes.

Ted Galen Carpenter, (Sr. Fellow, Cato Institute), THE FIRE NEXT DOOR: MEXICO'S DRUG VIOLENCE AND THE DANGER TO AMERICA, 2012, 262. The most feasible and effective strategy to counter the mounting turmoil in Mexico is to drastically reduce the potential revenue flows to the trafficking organizations. In other words, the United States could substantially defund the cartels through the full legalization (including manufacture and sale) of currently illegal drugs. If Washington abandoned the prohibition model, it is very likely that other members of the international community would do the same, although there would be some thorny diplomatic issues to overcome, since the United States and most other countries have obligations under a number of international treaties. The United States exercises disproportionate influence on the issue of drug policy, as it does on so many other global issues, and a signal from Washington of a decisive shift away from the drug war would be extremely significant.

Matthew Jenner, (Editor), INDIANA JOURNAL OF GLOBAL LEGAL STUDIES, Summer 2011, 922. Less revenue in the drug market equates to substantially lower profits for drug traffickers. With lower profits, criminals will likely leave the drug market, abandoning drug production in search of other more profitable, and likely illicit, markets. Additionally, the illicit drug market is closely linked to these other illicit markets, like the arms trade, human trafficking, and terrorism.

INCREASE

“Increase” means to become greater in size or degree.

Carol-June Cassidy, (Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd Ed., 2008, 441. Increase: to become or make something larger or greater.

Christine Lindberg, (Editor), OXFORD COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2nd Ed., 2007, 687. Increase: Become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree.

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 702. Increase: To become greater or larger.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Build up, enlarge, amplify, expand.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Make or become greater or more numerous.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 751. Increase: To make or become greater in size, amount, etc., or more numerous.

Ian Brookes, (Sr. Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 2006, 754. Increase: To grow in size or number.

Jean McKechnie, (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 926. Increase: To become greater in size, quantity, value, degree, etc.

Michael Agnes, (Editor), WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, 4th College Edition, 2007, 396. Increase: To make or become greater, larger.

Sidney Landau, (Sr. Editor), CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, 2nd ed., 2008, 440. Increase: To become or make something larger or greater.

“Increase” means to make larger, even if the starting point was zero.

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 07, 76. Increase: Salary change of from zero to \$12,000 and \$1,200 annually for mayor and councilmen respectively was an “increase” in salary and not merely the fixing of salary. King v. Herron, 243 S.E.2d36, 241 Ga. 5.

“Increase” can refer to a “net change,” meaning there can be some elements going up and others going down so long as the total goes up.

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 07, 76. Increase: Within insurance company’s superintendent’s employment contract, “increase” meant net increase in premiums generated by agent calculated by subtracting “lapses” or premiums lost on policies previously issued. Lanier v. Trans-World Life Ins. Co., 258 So.2d 103.

“Increase” can mean to extend in time (or duration).

WORDS AND PHRASES CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENTARY PAMPHLET, Vol. 20A, 07, 76. Increase: A durational modification of child support is as much an “increase” as a monetary modification. State ex rel. Jarvela v. Burke, 678 N.W.2d 68.15.

“Increase” can mean an improvement in quality or intensity rather than in number.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 526. Increase: Become or make greater in size, amount, or intensity.

Elizabeth Jewell, (Editor), THE OXFORD DESK DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2nd Ed., 2007, 415. Increase: Advance in quality, attainment, etc.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 751. Increase: Intensify a quality.

“Increase” means to “extend.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 526. Increase: Intensify, strengthen, extend.

“Increase” means “to multiply” or “reproduce.”

Christopher Leonesio, (Managing Editor), AMERICAN HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL DICTIONARY, 4th Ed., 2007, 702. Increase: To multiply; reproduce.

“Increase” means to “supplement.”

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY & THESAURUS, 2007, 526. Increase: Make bigger, augment, supplement.

“Increase” refers to that which already exists.

Ian Brookes, (Sr. Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 10th ed., 2006, 754. Increase: Growth; increment; addition to the original stock.

ITS

“Its” means belonging to the thing previously mentioned.

Augustus Stevenson, (Editor), NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, 3rd Ed., 2010, 924. Its: Belonging to or associated with a thing previously mentioned or easily identified.

“Its” means “relating to itself” or “possessing” something.

Frederick Mish, (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.”

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

Jean McKechnie, (Sr. Editor), WEBSTER’S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY, UNABRIDGED, 2nd Ed., 1979, 977. Its: Of, or belonging to, or done by it.

Erin McKean, (Sr. Editor), THE OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2003, 798. Its: Of itself.

Carol-June Cassidy, (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.

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

“Its” can mean simply “relating to” or “associated with.”

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

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

Carol-June Cassidy, (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.

ECONOMIC

“Economic” means “pertaining to the economy.”

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 618. Economic: Pertaining to an economy, or system of organization or operation.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2007, 322. Economic: Relating to economics or the economy of a country or region.

“Economic” means “relating to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities.”

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 417. Economic: Of or pertaining to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities.

Frederick Mish, (Editor), MERRIAM WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 1998, 365. Economic: Of, relating, to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 618. Economic: Pertaining to the production, distribution, and use of income, wealth, and commodities.

“Economic” means “relating to industry or business.”

Ian Brookes, (Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 475. Economic: Relating to industry or business.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 499. Economic: Relating to trade, industry, and the management of money.

“Economic” means “relating to profit.”

Ian Brookes, (Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 475. Economic: Operating at, or capable of achieving, a profit.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2007, 322. Economic: Profitable, or concerned with profitability.

“Economic” refers to “material resources.”

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED, 2006, 520. Economic: Concerning or affecting material resources or welfare.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 618. Economic: Pertaining to the use of resources in the economy.

ENGAGEMENT

“Engagement” means the state of being involved in something.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2007, 337. Engagement: The state of being involved in something.

“Engagement” means a promise to do something.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED, 2006, 543. Engage: To promise to do something.

“Engagement” refers to a pledge.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 644. Engagement: A pledge; an obligation or agreement.

“Engagement” means to bring together or interlock.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 437. Engagement: The act or state of interlocking.

“Engagement” means to bind to an action.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 437. Engage: To bind, as by a pledge or compromise.

“Engagement” means to assume an obligation.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 437. Engage: To assume an obligation.

“Engagement” means the “state of being engaged.”

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, 644. Engagement: The act of engaging or the state of being engaged.

“Engagement” refers to a “promise or obligation.”

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED, 2006, 543. Engagement: A promise, obligation, or other condition that binds.

“Engagement” means “being committed to a point of view.”

Ian Brookes, (Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 496. Engagement: The state of being committed to a point of view or action.

“Engage” means to “attract by influence or power.”

Frederick Mish, (Editor), MERRIAM WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 1998, 383. Engage: To attract and hold by influence or power.

“Engagement” means “to begin involved with someone or something in order to better understand them.”

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 518. Engagement: To become involved with someone or something in order to understand them. Ex: A strategy of engagement and cooperation with China.

Increased direct foreign investment constitutes engagement.

Carol Adelman, (Dir., Center for Science in Public Policy), AMERICA’S TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD, June 28, 2005, 3. U.S. Private Capital Flows: This number includes foreign direct investment and net capital markets in developing and emerging economies, and is an important measure of U.S. total economic engagement with developing nations. This category is most indicative of the U.S. contribution to long-lasting economic growth and prosperity in these countries. The number includes direct investment by American companies in agriculture, manufacturing and service industries that creates jobs and income for poor people. It represents the involvement of U.S. companies and institutions in foreign capital markets as well, investment that helps develop permanent economic and social infrastructure in the developing world.

Carol Adelman, (Dir., Center for Science in Public Policy), AMERICA’S TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD, June 28, 2005, 8. Now that Official Development Assistance makes up a much smaller part of the developing world economy and private flows of both philanthropy and investment prevail, the way we measure and think about foreign aid must change. In short, ODA is the handout of the last century. It is America's total economic engagement with the developing world that creates prosperity.

John Delury, (Prof., International Relations, Yonsei U., Seoul), AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY INTERESTS, Apr. 26, 2012, 71-72. Economic engagement includes state-backed assistance, market-based provincial trade, and long-term strategic investment. Assistance includes technical assistance, knowledge sharing and human capacity building – in effect, educating North Korean counterparts on the China model of market transition and authoritarian capitalism.

Engagement includes access to technology.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 114-115. Architects of engagement strategies can choose from a wide variety of incentives. Economic engagement might offer tangible incentives such as export credits, investment insurance or promotion, access to technology, loans or economic aid. Other equally useful economic incentives involve the removal of penalties such as trade embargoes, investment bans or high tariffs, which have impeded economic relations between the United States and the target country.

Engagement can refer to the promotion of human rights.

L. Kathleen Roberts, (J.D. Candidate), BERKELEY JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2003, 638. In sum, when President Bush took office, mechanisms for human rights diplomacy were already in motion. The U.S. government was engaged in a multi-pronged strategy of multilateral, bilateral, and unilateral engagement with a variety of state and non-state actors to promote human rights goals.

Engagement can be non-government.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 115. While these areas of engagement are likely to involve working with state institutions, cultural or civil society engagement entails building people-to-people contacts. Funding non-governmental organizations, facilitating the flow of remittances and promoting the exchange of students, tourists and other non-governmental people between countries are just some of the possible incentives used in this form of engagement.

ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT

“Economic engagement” refers to capital flows, such as economic assistance.

Carol Adelman, (Dir., Center for Science in Public Policy), AMERICA’S TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE DEVELOPING WORLD, June 28, 2005, 1. The following table, using the latest official government figures as well, shows total U.S. economic engagement with developing countries. This engagement includes our government foreign aid or ODA, our private assistance or philanthropy, and our private capital flows or private investment overseas.

“Economic engagement” must refer to efforts to change the behavior of the target state.

Arda Celik, (Prof., International Studies, Uppsala U.), ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND ENGAGEMENT POLICIES, 2011, 11. Economic engagement policies are strategic integration behavior which involves with the target state. Engagement policies differ from other tools in Economic Diplomacy. They target to deepen the economic relations to create economic intersection, interconnectedness, and mutual dependence and finally seeks economic interdependence. This interdependence serves the sender state to change the political behavior of the target state.

Arda Celik, (Prof., International Studies, Uppsala U.), ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND ENGAGEMENT POLICIES, 2011, 11. Kahler and Kastner define the engagement policies as follows: “It is a policy of deliberately expanding economic ties with an adversary in order to change the behavior of the target state and improve bilateral relations.” It is an intentional economic strategy that expects bigger benefits such as long term economic gains and, more importantly, political gains.

Miles Kahler & Scott Kastner, (Prof., International Relations, U. California at San Diego/Prof., Government, U. Maryland), JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, Sept. 2006, 524. Economic engagement – a policy of deliberately expanding economic ties with an adversary in order to change the behavior of the target state and improve bilateral political relations – is a subject of growing interest in international relations. Most research on economic statecraft emphasizes coercive policies such as economic sanctions. This emphasis on negative forms of economic statecraft is not without justification: the use of economic sanctions is widespread and well documented, and several quantitative studies have shown that adversarial relations between countries tend to correspond to reduced, rather than enhanced, levels of trade. At the same time, however, relatively little is known about how often strategies of economic engagement are deployed.

“Economic engagement” refers to an effort to bring other nations under U.S. economic influence.

54. Michael Mastanduno, (Prof., Government, Dartmouth College), ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, July 2010, 175. Whatever one calls it, economic engagement is the subject of renewed interest among political scientists. It has profound policy significance as well. During the first decade following the Cold War, economic engagement proved to be the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy toward its two most important potential competitors, Russia and China. In both cases, U.S. officials relied heavily on economic instruments in an effort to integrate would-be challengers into a U.S.-centered international order. The United States has also relied on economic incentives, since 1994, in an effort to dissuade North Korea from breaking out of the nuclear nonproliferation regime.

55. Michael Mastanduno, (Prof., Government, Dartmouth College), ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, July 2010, 178. How the Cold War ended is also relevant. Economic engagement proved to be a key factor in Gorbachev’s calculation that the Soviet Union should accept the risks and consequences inherent in the significant reform of its economy. Although Gorbachev eagerly anticipated the expansion of economic ties with the United States, the Cold War endgame was shaped even more profoundly by German economic statecraft.

“Economic engagement” is not the same as “political engagement.”

56. Kenneth Juster, (Former U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce), HONEY AND VINEGAR: INCENTIVES, SANCTIONS, AND FOREIGN POLICY, 2000, 62. While moral indignation may underlie a policy of sanctions, other factors within the sanctioning country and among its friends and allies, such as commercial interests, people-to-people relationships, humanitarian concerns, and even historical ties, may eventually push policy in the direction of some form of engagement, especially economic engagement – which often is less visible publicly, and thus less contentious, than full-blown political engagement.

“Economic engagement” is distinguished from military or diplomatic engagement.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 115. Similarly, political engagement can involve the lure of diplomatic recognition, access to regional or international institutions, the scheduling of summits between leaders – or the termination of these benefits. Military engagement could involve the extension of international military-educational training in order both to strengthen respect for civilian authority and human rights among a country’s armed forces and, more feasibly, to establish relationships between Americans and young foreign military officers.

“Economic engagement” refers to positive incentives rather than negative ones.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 113-114. The term “engagement” was popularized in the early 1980s amid controversy about the Reagan administration’s policy of “constructive engagement” towards South Africa. However, the term itself remains a source of confusion. Except in the few instances where the U.S. has sought to isolate a regime or country, America arguably “engages” states and actors all the time simply by interacting with them. To be a meaningful subject of analysis, the term “engagement” must refer to something more specific than a policy of “non-isolation.” As used in this article, “engagement” refers to a foreign policy strategy which depends to a significant degree on positive incentives to achieve its objectives.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 114. Certainly it does not preclude the simultaneous use of other foreign policy instruments such as sanctions or military force; in practice, there is often considerable overlap of strategies, particularly when the termination or lifting of sanctions is used as a positive inducement. The distinguishing feature of American engagement strategies is their reliance on the extension or provision of incentives to shape the behavior of countries with which the U.S. has important disagreements.

“Economic engagement” is not punitive.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 114. Today’s rapidly growing globalizing world, no longer beset by Cold War competitions, creates new possibilities for engagement as a foreign policy option. In particular, the growing recognition of the drawbacks of punitive policies in this new environment has spurred a search for alternative strategies.

Economic engagement refers to measures designed to promote indigenous economic growth.

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State, WHAT IS TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT?, Jan. 17, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2013 from <http://2001-2009.state.gov/e/eeb/92986.htm>. Our goal, therefore, must be the creation of the right conditions for individual economic growth and success. We must cultivate conditions for private sector growth, investment and trade. This cannot be accomplished through Official Development Assistance (ODA) funds alone. Foreign assistance must support a developing country’s own effort to improve their economic climate. Total economic engagement is putting all of the players to the same plow.

There is no difference between “constructive engagement” and “economic engagement.”

Maria Welau, (Prof., International Relations, George Washington U.), CUBA IN TRANSITION, 1996, 456. Since the collapse of the Soviet Bloc, the Cuban government embarked on economic liberalization based on the adoption of capitalist mechanisms which include an opening to foreign investment. This has led to increasing claims abroad that engagement—particularly commercial engagement within the context of constructive engagement—is the policy instrument that will lead to economic and political reform and the eventual collapse of Castro’s regime. Engagement, in fact, is the fundamental element of the foreign policy of most countries towards Cuba.

Maria Welau, (Prof., International Relations, George Washington U.), CUBA IN TRANSITION, 1996, 456. Although the term commercial engagement generally refers to diverse international commercial and financial transactions, we will use it primarily in reference to foreign investment. The term “constructive engagement” encompasses economic engagement and is normally used within the context of a more comprehensive diplomatic and political relationship.

Economic engagement includes many things.

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State, WHAT IS TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT?, Jan. 17, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2013 from <http://2001-2009.state.gov/e/eeb/92986.htm>. Total Economic Engagement seeks to integrate and coordinate all U.S. economic instruments and programs into our regional and country strategies. The Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs’ (EEB) broad cross-section of economic disciplines, interagency contacts, and expertise in such areas as trade, finance, energy, development, transportation, and telecommunications help ensure this coordination.

Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State, WHAT IS TOTAL ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT?, Jan. 17, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2013 from <http://2001-2009.state.gov/e/eeb/92986.htm>. An accurate accounting of a nation’s total engagement must include economic policies as well as, trade, remittances, and foreign direct investment. In these areas, the U.S. leads the world in total economic engagement with the developing world. The private donations of American citizens, military emergency aid and peacekeeping and government assistance provide the primary sources for development financing.

Richard Haas, (President, Council on Foreign Relations & Former Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), HONEY AND VINEGAR: INCENTIVES, SANCTIONS, AND FOREIGN POLICY, 2000, 5. Architects of engagement strategies have a wide variety of incentives from which to choose. Economic engagement might offer tangible incentives such as export credits, investment insurance or promotion, access to technology, loans, and economic aid. Other equally useful economic incentives involve the removal of penalties, whether they be trade embargoes, investment bans, or high tariffs that have impeded economic relations between the United States and the target country. In addition, facilitated entry into the global economic arena and the institutions that govern it rank among the most potent incentives in today's global market.

Economic Engagement includes economic assistance.

Helen Milner, (Prof., Politics, Princeton U.), INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, Winter 2011, 58. Even though aid is a smaller part of the U.S. economy than trade, aid is often seen as an important means of economic engagement with the world economy.

Economic Engagement is an alternative to conflict.

Arda Celik, (Prof., International Studies, Uppsala U.), ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND ENGAGEMENT POLICIES, 2011, 11. Economic engagement targets to seek deeper economic linkages via promoting institutionalized mutual trade thus mentioned interdependence creates two major concepts. Firstly it builds strong trade partnership to avoid possible militarized and non-militarized conflicts. Secondly it gives a leeway to perceive the international political atmosphere from the same and harmonized perspective.

Economic engagement is the opposite of the use of sanctions.

Miles Kahler & Scott Kastner, (Prof., International Relations, U. California at San Diego/Prof., Government, U. Maryland), JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, Sept. 2006, 523. While the determinants and effectiveness of economic sanctions have been the subject of a substantial and growing literature in international relations, much less attention has been given to economic engagement strategies, where a country deliberately expands economic ties with an adversary to change the target's behavior.

Economic engagement refers to the use of carrots rather than sticks.

Michael Mastanduno, (Prof., Government, Dartmouth College), ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, July 2010, 175. Under what circumstances does the cultivation of economic ties, that is, the fostering of economic interdependence as a conscious state strategy, lead to important and predictable changes in the foreign policy behavior of a target state? Students of economic statecraft refer to this strategy variously as economic engagement, economic inducement, economic diplomacy, positive sanctions, positive economic linkage, or the use of economic "carrots" instead of sticks. Critics of the strategy call it economic appeasement.

Economic engagement is the opposite of isolation.

Michael Mastanduno, (Prof., Government, Dartmouth College), ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT, July 2010, 175-176. For at least a decade, the Washington policy community has been debating seriously whether economic engagement toward Cuba would serve U.S. interests more effectively than the economic-isolation strategy that has been carried out by nine presidents across more than forty years.

Economic engagement includes remittances.

Richard Haas, (President, Council on Foreign Relations & Former Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), HONEY AND VINEGAR: INCENTIVES, SANCTIONS, AND FOREIGN POLICY, 2000, 185. In addition to these civic measures, the United States should also expand unconditional engagement with Cuba in economic matters, for several important reasons. Particularly given that America has few serious concerns about Cuban behavior abroad, no worries exist that foreign exchange that accrues to Cuba through economic engagement will fuel dangerous activities; in fact, the large volume of remittances that cross the Florida Straits to Cuba has already made America the second largest source of external capital for Cuba. In this situation, limited economic engagement is a low-risk strategy that can gradually promote internal changes as Cubans benefit from new economic opportunities with America.

Economic Engagement does not require concessions from the other country.

Miles Kahler & Scott Kastner, (Prof., International Relations, U. California at San Diego/Prof., Government, U. Maryland), JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, Sept. 2006, 524. Scholars have usefully distinguished between two types of economic engagement: conditional policies that require an explicit quid pro quo on the part of the target country and policies that are unconditional. Conditional policies, sometimes labeled linkage or economic 'carrots', are the inverse of economic sanctions. Instead of threatening a target country with economic loss (sanction) in the absence of policy change, conditional engagement policies promise increased economic benefits in return for desired policy change.

Miles Kahler & Scott Kastner, (Prof., International Relations, U. California at San Diego/Prof., Government, U. Maryland), JOURNAL OF PEACE RESEARCH, Sept. 2006, 525. Unconditional engagement strategies are more passive than conditional variants in that they do not include a specific quid pro quo. Rather, countries deploy economic links with an adversary in the hopes that economic interdependence itself will, over time, change the target's foreign policy behavior and yield a reduced threat of military conflict.

Miroslav Nincik, (Prof., Political Science University of California, Davis), THE LOGIC OF POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT, 2011, g 112-113. The military-economic nexus provides a reason for thinking that interests directly connected to the regime and to dynamic segments of the Cuban economy might benefit from economic engagement with the United States. Not at the price of immediately abandoning the political system of which they are the product, but as being willing to make the required economic adjustments, along with the initially limited political changes, whose cumulative long-term implications are very desirable. This is not likely to result from explicit quid pro quos but from what the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has termed "sequenced engagement." The idea is to make each U.S. step contingent on opportunities for catalysis, rather than on explicit counterconcessions.

Vicki Huddleston, (Co-Director, Brookings Institution Project on U.S. Policy Toward Cuba in Transition & now, Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State), LEARNING TO SALSA: NEW STEPS IN U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS, 2010, 216. The history of conditionality shows that continuing that policy will be unlikely to put the two countries on a path toward normalization, whereas economic engagement is a force that cannot be controlled and opens up doors. Small-business formation could stimulate change, as could foreign investment, but Cuba's labor laws and monetary policy do not provide for a competitive environment. Property claims and demands for access to U.S.-held frozen Cuban assets will have to be resolved before real progress can be made on the economic side.

Richard Haas, (Dir., Foreign Policy Studies, Brookings Institution), SURVIVAL, SUMMER 2000, 114. Many different types of engagement strategies exist, depending on who is engaged, the kind of incentives employed, and the sorts of objectives pursued. Engagement may be conditional when it entails a negotiated series of exchanges, such as where the U.S. extends positive inducements for changes undertaken by the target country. Or engagement may be unconditional if it offers modifications in U.S. policy towards a country without the explicit expectation that a reciprocal act will follow. Generally, conditional engagement is geared towards a government; unconditional engagement works with a country's civil society or private actor in the hope of promoting forces that will eventually facilitate cooperation.

TOWARD

"Toward" means "in the direction of."

Frederick Mish, (Editor), MERRIAM WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 1998, 1248. Toward: In the direction of.

Ian Brookes, (Editor), THE CHAMBERS DICTIONARY, 2006, 1620. Toward: In the direction facing one.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2007, 1091. Toward: In the direction of.

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED, 2006, 1703. Toward: In the direction or vicinity of.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1758. Toward: Used to say that someone or something moves, looks, faces, etc. in the direction of someone or something.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2002. Toward: In the direction of.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1383. Toward: In the direction of

"Toward" means "in relation to."

Frederick Mish, (Editor), MERRIAM WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 1998, 1248. Toward: In relation to.

Maurice Waite, (Editor), OXFORD DICTIONARY AND THESAURUS, 2007, 1091. Toward: In relation to.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1383. Toward: With respect to.

"Toward" means "near."

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2002. Toward: In the area or vicinity of; near.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1383. Toward: In the area or vicinity of; near.

Stephen Bullon, (Editor), LONGMAN DICTIONARY OF CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH, 2005, 1758. Toward: Near a particular place.

“Toward” means to offer “a contribution or help.”

Sandra Anderson, (Editor), COLLINS ENGLISH DICTIONARY UNABRIDGED, 2006, 1703. Toward: As a contribution or help to.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2002. Toward: As a help or contribution to.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1383. Toward: As a help or contribution to.

Frederick Mish, (Editor), MERRIAM WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 1998, 1248. Toward: In the way of help or assistance to.

“Toward” indicates an intention to obtaining or having something.

Stuart Flexner, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, UNABRIDGED, 1987, p. 2002. Toward: With a view to obtaining or having.

Wendalyn Nichols, (Editor), RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER’S COLLEGE DICTIONARY, 2000, 1383. Toward: With a view to obtaining or having.

CUBA

The promotion of market reforms in Cuba is “engagement.”

Craig Foreese, (Attorney, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, Washington, D.C.), YALE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT LAW JOURNAL, 2002, 6-7. The vision of "constructive engagement" as a form of subversion through economic development has been enunciated most succinctly by the U.S. anti-sanctions lobby group USA*Engage. In its paper, Economic Engagement Promotes Freedom, the organization urged that "market-oriented economic development causes social changes that impede authoritarian rule." The key proxies of social change are said to include "widespread education, the opening of society to the outside world, and the development of an independent middle class."

Promoting tourism to Cuba is “engagement.”

Carlos Pascual, (Dir., Foreign Policy, Brookings Institution), CUBA A NEW POLICY OF CRITICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT, 2009, 1. Cuba policy should be a pressing issue for the Obama administration because it offers a unique opportunity for the president to transform our relations with the hemisphere. Even a slight shift away from hostility to engagement will permit the United States to work more closely with the region to effectively advance a common agenda toward Cuba. By announcing a policy of critical and constructive engagement at the April Summit of the Americas in Trinidad and Tobago, the president can prove that he has been listening to the region. He can underline this commitment by removing all restrictions on travel and remittances on Cuban Americans, and engaging in dialogue with the regime, as promised during his campaign.

Damien Cave, (Staff), THE NEW YORK TIMES, Nov. 20, 2012, A1. Even as defenders of the embargo warn against providing the Cuban government with "economic lifelines," some Cubans and exiles are advocating a fresh approach. The Obama administration already showed an openness to engagement with Cuba in 2009 by removing restrictions on travel and remittances for Cuban Americans. But with Fidel Castro, 86, retired and President Raul Castro, 81, leading a bureaucracy that is divided on the pace and scope of change, many have begun urging President Obama to go further and update American policy by putting a priority on assistance for Cubans seeking more economic independence from the government.

Eric N. Baklanoff, (Prof., Economics, U. Alabama), CANADA’S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CUBA, 2006, 63. Clearly, Canada’s economic engagement with Cuba has been significant and comprehensive. Cuba’s partial economic recovery from the collapse of 1993 is closely associated with Canadian direct investments and Canadian tourist outlays in the island.

Jarrett Barrios, (Founder of the Humanitarian Organization, ACCESSO & CEO, American Red Cross, Eastern Massachusetts), CONNECTICUT PUBLIC INTEREST LAW JOURNAL, Fall 2011, 27. It is time to try alternatives that resoundingly endorse and enact the stated goal of supporting democracy on the island in a post-Cold War context. Travel by Americans with continued economic sanctions represents the kind of "conditional engagement" that is best. The engagement that comes in the form of people-to-people contacts represent the very best of bilateral relationships to support the growth of a strong civil society, and -- in the words of one advocacy group -- "far outweigh whatever financial benefits the Cuban regime may gain from the flow of people and resources."

Jonathan McGrain, (Sr. Vice President for Corporate Communications, PHH Corporation), FINANCIAL TIMES, Feb. 8, 2005. Retrieved Dec. 31, 2012 from <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/43d3f1f0-4ffd-11da-8b72-0000779e2340.html - axzz2GhkAiXrr>. Rather than demonizing Fidel Castro and further isolating and impoverishing the Cuban people, the US should promote economic and cultural engagement, consistent with its model for relations with Communist states such as China and Vietnam. Removing the American ban on travel to Cuba would be a good start, and an example of the individual liberties the US expects President Castro to extend to his people.

Patrick Doherty, (Deputy Dir., National Security Studies Program), WASHINGTON NOTE, Apr. 13, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 10, 2013 from http://www.thewashingtonnote.com/archives/2009/04/us_military_lea/. By sending our best ambassadors--the American people--to engage their Cuban neighbors, we have a much better chance of influencing the eventual course of Cuban affairs. Broader economic engagement with the island through additional commercial and people-to-people contacts will in time promote a more pluralist and open society. And, by actually striking down an element of the embargo, that signal will be sent to the government in Havana.

Rochelle Spencer, (Prof., International Studies, Macquarie U.), DEVELOPMENT TOURISM: LESSONS FROM CUBA, 2010, 54. 'New tourism' is also individual, flexible and segmented in nature, providing opportunities for a level of engagement in fields such as archaeology, development, anthropology, ecology, conservation and science. The incorporation of an educational component encourages some travellers to favor those trips that cater to their intellectual aims to seek opportunities for personal growth and development.

William Gibson, (Staff), ORLANDO SUN-SENTINEL, Apr. 14, 2009. Retrieved Jan. 9, 2013 from http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/2009-04-14/news/0904150060_1_travel-ban-cuban-people-embargo. By sending our best ambassadors -- the American people--to engage their Cuban neighbors, we have a much better chance of influencing the eventual course of Cuban affairs. Broader economic engagement with the island through additional commercial and people-to-people contacts will in time promote a more pluralist and open society. And, by actually striking down an element of the embargo, that signal will be sent to the government in Havana.

Lifting the Cuba embargo is “engagement.”

David Bernell, (Prof., Political Science, Oregon State U.), CONSTRUCTING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: THE CURIOUS CASE OF CUBA, 2011, 147. My own expectation is the president will at some point make a move to end the embargo and possibly normalize relations with Cuba, but he will argue that US goals have not changed. He will argue that the US seeks democratization, freedom, and market capitalism, but that the best way to achieve these objectives in Cuba is through active engagement with Cuba, via government contacts, commerce and tourism. Not only has the president acknowledged US policy toward Cuba to be a failure, but with each passing year, it becomes increasingly clear that the Cuban revolution will be able to outlast not only the rule of Fidel and Raul Castro, but also the fifty-plus years of American efforts to fatally undermine it.

Lana Wylie, (Ph.D. Dissertation, Political Science, U. Massachusetts), PERCEPTIONS OF CUBA: CANADIAN AND AMERICAN POLICIES IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE, 2010, 103. In the last decade there has also been a movement in Washington to lift the embargo. The Cuba Policy Foundation, founded in 2001 by some key powerbrokers, made a concerted attempt in the first few years of the twenty-first century to press for engagement. Similarly, both the House of Representatives and the Senate formed Cuba working groups for the explicit purpose of critically examining American policy towards Cuba. The Senate group, formed in March 2003, announced in its first public statement that it would look at the right of Americans to travel to Cuba and the capacity of the island nation to serve as a market for American products.

Miroslav Nincic, (Prof., Political Science, U. California at Davis), THE LOGIC OF POSITIVE ENGAGEMENT, 2011, 110. Ultimately, the impact of positive incentives will depend on the evolution of Cuban politics. The biggest incentive the United States can offer is to dismantle its economic embargo. If legal obstacles to economic engagement were removed, meaningful commercial and investment links could be expected to follow the natural course of material interests. A number of state-to-state agreements, in areas such as migration and counter-narcotics, could be expected.

Philip Peters, (President, Lexington Institute), POLICY ANALYSIS, Nov. 2, 2000, 1. The wide array of U.S. sanctions has failed to promote change in Cuba and has allowed Castro to reinforce his arguments that the United States promotes economic deprivation in Cuba and seeks to abridge Cuban sovereignty. It is time for the United States to turn to economic engagement. Whether or not the embargo is lifted completely, a policy that respects the rights of Americans to trade with, invest in, and travel to Cuba would more effectively serve U.S. interests in post-Soviet Cuba: defending human rights, helping the Cuban people, and connecting with the generation of Cubans that will govern that country in the early 21st century.

Philip Peters, (President, Lexington Institute), POLICY ANALYSIS, Nov. 2, 2000, 8. Washington should go beyond those measures to allow greater economic engagement in Cuba. In addition to lifting the travel ban, sectors such as agriculture, housing, and telecommunications should be freed of all embargo-related restrictions so that full trade and investment could take place.

Vicki Huddleston, (Co-Director, Brookings Institution Project on U.S. Policy Toward Cuba in Transition & now, Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State), LEARNING TO SALSA: NEW STEPS IN U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS, 2010, 16. If the president is to advance U.S. interests and principles, he will need a new policy and a long-term strategic vision for U.S. relations with Cuba. If he is prepared to discard the failed policy of regime change and adopt one of critical and constructive engagement, he and his administration will lay the foundations for a new approach toward Cuba and the rest of Latin America. Like his predecessors, President Obama has the authority to substantially modify embargo regulations in order to advance a policy of engagement that would broaden and deepen contacts with the Cuban people and their government. He has the popular support, domestic and international, to engage Cuba, and, by so doing, to staunch our diminishing influence on the island and recapture the high road in our relations with the hemisphere.

Economic engagement with Cuba includes the giving of economic assistance.

David Perez, (J.D., Yale Law School), HARVARD LATINO LAW REVIEW, Spr. 2010, 214. The only problem with offering more humanitarian aid to Cuba is that it seemingly contradicts current U.S. policy, which aims to isolate and destabilize the regime through economic sanctions. The perception in Cuba is that the United States is responsible for the chronic humanitarian crisis that has afflicted the island since 1989. While any increase in humanitarian assistance will no doubt be viewed as a positive step in the right direction, it will still have to be reconciled with an enduring hostile relationship between both countries. On the one hand, humanitarian assistance is the very type of soft power engagement that might help thaw relations between Washington and Havana. However, on the other hand, since so much of America's humanitarian soft power resources lie outside of government in the private sector and civil society, any increase in humanitarian assistance might also require a proportional loosening of the trade and travel restrictions -- at least, as applied to humanitarian organizations.

Cuba engagement includes allowing U.S. companies to become involved in oil drilling.

Jonathan White, (J.D., U. Colorado Law School), COLORADO JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND POLICY, Summer 2010, 594. In the aftermath of the Deepwater Horizon disaster, Anya Landau French wrote in The Havana Note that the oil spill demonstrates the necessity of dialogue, planning, and technological exchange between the United States and Cuba so that Florida Straits oil development proceeds responsibly. Such remarks are timely and vital; official engagement can only improve the odds that Florida Straits oil drilling proceeds safely. The alternative to engagement is the current political stalemate, under which drilling may move forward in the Florida Straits while the United States watches from ninety miles away to see whether Cuba's professed sustainable Revolution succeeds in protecting this shared marine ecosystem. Such a scenario has become entirely undesirable in light of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill and even without the unprecedented spill, an array of policy leaders, lawyers, and scientists have demonstrated an abiding commitment to collaboration.

Cuba engagement includes the expansion of agricultural exports.

Mike Honda, (U.S. Representative, California), ROLL CALL, May 4, 2010. Retrieved Dec. 27, 2012 from Nexis. Economically, the case for cooperation is even clearer. Despite the trade embargo, there is some engagement. Cuba continues to rely on U.S. agriculture. Since 2002, we have been Cuba's largest supplier of food and agricultural products, with Cuba purchasing more than \$3.2 billion in products since 2001. This agricultural reliance is in jeopardy, which puts American farmers at risk. In 2008, U.S. food imports to Cuba totaled \$712 million, declined to \$533 million last year and are declining this year. Cuba, having witnessed strong economic growth in the early 2000s at 11 percent and 13 percent, is now struggling to make ends meet, slipping below 2 percent growth in 2009.

Bringing Cuba into international lending institutions constitutes economic engagement.

Andrew Rose & Mark Spiegel, (Prof., International Relations, U. California at Berkeley/Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco), NON-ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, Feb. 2007, 1. We examine the role of non-economic partnerships in promoting international economic exchange. Since far-sighted countries are more willing to join costly international partnerships such as environmental treaties, environmental engagement tends to encourage international lending.

Ellen Reinstein, (Attorney, Palo Alto Office of Morrison & Foerster), CONNECTICUT JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, Fall 2004, 30. Many U.S. policymakers, especially under the Clinton Administration, have argued that increased economic engagement with China will eventually lead to lessened religious persecution. Stanley Roth, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, described this approach: "[o]ur strategy is to integrate China into regional and global institutions, helping it become a country that plays by the accepted international rules, cooperating and competing peacefully within those rules." Roth predicted that a prosperous, integrated China would be more dependent on the rule of law and upon the free flow of information. This could, in turn, advance the power and the rights of its own citizens.

Engagement with Cuba includes trade relations.

Craig Foreese, (Attorney, Hughes, Hubbard & Reed, Washington, D.C.), YALE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT LAW JOURNAL, 2002, 8. U.S. companies are not alone in urging constructive economic engagement as a viable human rights-sensitive foreign policy. In Canada, for example, the Business Council on National Issues (BCNI), the country's foremost business lobby group, has argued that companies should engage in more business with non-democratic countries because "trade will act as a positive catalyst for change." Canadian business people have defended Canada's policy of strong constructive engagement with China by urging "that exposure to western products, technology and the free market will inspire Chinese citizens to pursue freedom and democracy."

Cooperation with Cuba's oil drilling plans is "engagement."

Sarah Stephens, (Dir., Center for Democracy in the Americas), TULSA WORLD, Mar. 20, 2011, G3. Against this backdrop, cooperation and engagement is the right approach, and there is already precedent for it. During the BP spill, Cuba permitted a vessel from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to look for damage in Cuban waters. The Obama administration declared its willingness to provide limited licenses for U.S. firms to respond to the BP spill, and to others in the future that threaten Cuba. It also provided visas for Cuban scientists to attend an important environmental conference in Florida. But these modest measures are not sufficient.

Economic engagement refers to a change in the existing economic relations with Cuba.

Jim McGovern, (U.S. Representative, Massachusetts), ROLL CALL, Feb. 21, 2012. Retrieved Dec. 26, 2012 from Nexis. We need programs that openly engage and support the Cuban people through transparent education and cultural exchange programs, micro-lending for small entrepreneurs and lifting all restrictions that limit free travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. The Obama administration has allowed some expansion of licensed people-to-people contact, but the travel ban - the only one the United States enforces anywhere in the world - only punishes U.S. citizens, our very best ambassadors of American values. Send more teachers, doctors, lawyers, faith-based leaders, students and, yes, even politicians to Cuba. How better to encourage free enterprise than by allowing U.S. businesses to engage Cuba?

Jim McGovern, (U.S. Representative, Massachusetts), ROLL CALL, Feb. 21, 2012. Retrieved Dec. 26, 2012 from Nexis. This is the time for the U.S. to directly engage the Cuban government on issues of our national interest - immigration, drug interdiction, counterterrorism, human rights and the environmental concerns regarding oil drilling off Cuba's coast. Their agenda should be on the table, too - the embargo, travel and the "regime change" programs. And we should and must talk about releasing Gross. It is time for a more mature - and effective - policy toward Cuba. Productive engagement can do more for the values and causes we hold so dear than just more of the same.

Engagement toward Cuba includes many things, including migration policy, status of the Guantanamo base, and removing Cuba from the terrorist list.

Vicki Huddleston, (Co-Director, Brookings Institution Project on U.S. Policy Toward Cuba in Transition & now, Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State), LEARNING TO SALSA: NEW STEPS IN U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS, 2010, 22. The president's leadership in carrying out a new Cuba policy is essential because by law and practice it is his responsibility to determine the overall conduct of U.S. foreign policy. In the case of Cuba, he has ample executive authority to put in place a policy of engagement. If he wishes, he can expand bilateral diplomatic relations, remove Cuba from the list of terrorist countries, and rescind the current policy that grants immediate legal residency to Cubans who enter the United States without visas. Should bilateral relations improve, he could choose to negotiate the unresolved expropriated property claims of U.S. citizens and review the status of Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.

David Bernell, (Prof., Political Science, Oregon State U.), CONSTRUCTING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: THE CURIOUS CASE OF CUBA, 2011, 139. While the progress in thawing US-Cuban relations has been limited since April 2009, the Obama Administration has continued to explore opportunities for engagement. In July of 2009, Obama began the resumption of immigration talks with Cuba. These talks, which began in 1994 in the wake of a wave of illegal Cuban immigration to the United States, were suspended by George W. Bush in 2003. In a similar vein, the two governments have held talks on the resumption of direct postal service between the two countries. In once such instance, in September of 2009, Cuban authorities invited a State Department official to turn her planned, brief visit to Cuba into a six-day stay that included meetings with not only government officials, but also opposition figures and people from Cuban civil organizations.

W. Gary Vause, (Prof., Law, Stetson U.), NORTHWESTERN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND BUSINESS, Fall 1988, 265. The inconsistent application of the Jackson-Vanik linkage of United States most-favored-nation treatment to emigration policies is exemplified in the case of the People's Republic of China, and illustrates why economic engagement is preferable to economic isolation under the present circumstances.

Carlos Pascual, (Dir., Foreign Policy, Brookings Institution), CUBA A NEW POLICY OF CRITICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT, 2009, 5. The president's leadership in carrying out a new Cuba policy is essential because by law and practice it is his responsibility to determine the overall conduct of U.S. foreign policy. In the case of Cuba, he has ample executive authority to put in place a policy of engagement. If he wishes, he can expand bilateral diplomatic relations, remove Cuba from the list of terrorist countries, and rescind the current policy that grants immediate legal residency to Cubans who enter the United States without visas. Should bilateral relations improve, he could choose to negotiate the unresolved expropriated property claims of U.S. citizens and review the status of Guantanamo Bay Naval Base.

MEXICO

Securing the border with Mexico is “engagement.”

Bill Richardson, (Former Governor, New Mexico), RICHARDSON ON IMMIGRATION, Mar. 31, 2006. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from http://wa4richardson.blogspot.com/2006_03_01_archive.html. It is critical that we deploy a sufficient number of border agents and utilize the most advanced technology to ensure maximum border protection. But real immigration reform will only be achieved with a truly holistic approach. First, it must lead to greater engagement with Mexico to jointly combat human smuggling and create new employment opportunities on both sides of the border. Second, it must give those who are now in the U.S. illegally a path to legalization based on employment, fulfillment of all tax obligations, and a criminal background check.

Christian Bourge, (UPI Correspondent), EXPERTS DEBATE U.S.-MEXICO IMMIGRATION, AUG. 8, 2002. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from http://www.upi.com/Top_News/2002/08/08/Experts-debate-US-Mexico-immigration/UPI-13621028781971/. Leiken and other policy experts believe that proposals to liberalize U.S. policy toward illegal Mexican immigrants are the wrong tactic given current security risks. But some critics of current U.S. policy believe that although security problems exist, it is only through open engagement with Mexico the country that the U.S. government can reduce the security threat. "Mexican immigrants are not a direct threat to homeland security," said Leiken. "The real problem is that a large illegal population creates an active market for illegal documents." Leiken and others say that because of this and other side effects of the large pool of illegals, the focus of U.S. immigration policy should be on improving Mexico's control of immigration, not liberalizing the U.S. response.

The Merida Initiative constitutes engagement.

Mariko Silver, (U.S. Undersecretary of Homeland Security for International Affairs), ASSESSING THE MERIDA INITIATIVE, Oct. 4, 2011. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from http://homeland.house.gov/sites/homeland.house.gov/files/Testimony_Silver.pdf. The Mérida Initiative marked a change in the nature and extent of collaboration with Mexico on security and law enforcement issues. As part of this shift, it led to a significant reframing and reorganization of much of our bilateral engagement with Mexico. The Mérida Initiative is now framed around four pillars: (1) Disrupting Organized Criminal Groups; (2) Institutionalizing Reforms to Sustain Rule of Law and Respect for Human Rights; (3) Creating a 21st Century Border; and (4) Building Strong and Resilient Communities. These four pillars guide much of the overall U.S.-Mexico interaction. DHS is engaged, to various degrees, in all four of the Mérida Initiative Pillars.

Trade with Mexico constitutes engagement.

Michael Camunez, (U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce), DOING BUSINESS WITH MEXICO, Aug. 21, 2012. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from <http://trade.gov/press/speeches/2012/camunez-082112.asp>. I wanted to begin by framing our trade policy agenda, because in truth our engagement with Mexico exemplifies one of the most productive and fruitful trade relationships in the world. As our neighbor and ally, Mexico occupies a place of particular significance among our key partners.

Visa processing with Mexico is economic engagement.

U.S. Embassy in Mexico, CORPORATE ELIGIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE BUSINESS FACILITATION PROGRAM, Jan. 7, 2013. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from <http://mexico.usembassy.gov/press-releases/the-us-mission-in-mexico-increases-corporate-eligibility-to-participate-in-its-business-facilitation-program.html>. The United States Embassy is pleased to announce the expansion of its Business Facilitation Program (BFP) that allows access to expedited visa processing for employees of qualifying firms traveling to the U.S. on company business. The BFP will provide time-saving benefits for businesses whose employees need to travel to the U.S., and highlights the United States' commitment to deepening trade and economic engagement with Mexico.

A guest worker program with Mexico is engagement.

E.J. Neafsey, (Graduate Student, Cornell U.), SECURING THE SOUTHERN BORDER, May 15, 2006. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from <http://canadianamerican.blogspot.com/2006/05/securing-southern-border.html>. There is a viable alternative to this path, however. It requires a respectful policy of engagement with Mexico. Most of us would argue that if we must have a border, it must be secured properly. To avoid wasting our resources on families who simply want a better life in our Nation, we should set up a system which allows the free and secure flow of people across our border. Instead of a wall, we should place one mobile immigration center every 5 km along our border, with signs every 100 m directing immigrants to the nearest one. These modified vans would be equipped with access to our customs database and could be used to document all who cross the border. Individuals who report would be issued proper identification and enjoy resident alien status. Those who do not, however, are clearly true security threats and would be deported immediately. Special treaties would need to be negotiated to ensure the timely repatriation of illegal immigrants from countries other than Mexico. These legal immigrants could then build a better life for themselves and demand fair compensation for their work, as they no longer fear the possibility of deportation.

VENEZUELA

Engagement with Venezuela could be over drug or terrorism policy.

Mark Sullivan, (Foreign Policy Specialist, Congressional Research Service), VENEZUELA: ISSUES FOR CONGRESS, Aug. 1, 2012. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from . The United States has imposed sanctions: on several Venezuelan government and military officials for allegedly helping the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) with drug and weapons trafficking; on three Venezuelan companies for providing support to Iran; and on two Venezuelan individuals for providing support to Hezbollah. Despite tensions in relations, the Obama Administration remains committed to seeking constructive engagement with Venezuela, focusing on such areas as anti-drug and counter-terrorism efforts.

Engagement with Venezuela means stopping support for the opposition party.

Jesse Jackson, (U.S. Civil Rights Activist), PETITION TO RESPECT THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL PROCESS IN VENEZUELA, Nov. 2006. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from <http://caracasconnect.blogspot.com/2006/11/petition-to-respect-democratic.html>. This December, Venezuelans will once again participate in the process of choosing their president through democratic elections. When the outcome is confirmed by Venezuelan authorities and the international community, it is our duty as Americans to respect the results. We call for a new policy of engagement with Venezuela. It is long past time to abandon the Cold War framework that has portrayed Venezuela as an "enemy," and has in the process alienated most of our neighbors to the South. This new policy would respect the democratic process in Venezuela and put an end to U.S. funding of opposition political groups -- a practice which is illegal in the United States. As Americans who cherish the right of people to make their voice heard through free and fair elections, we call on our government to respect those noble principles in Venezuela, and not deny the voters of Venezuela the same right to democracy that we uphold for ourselves.

Engagement with Venezuela means supporting the opposition party.

Pat Dollard, (Documentary Filmmaker), CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE PRESSURES OBAMA TO SUPPORT CHAVEZ OPPOSITION, Oct. 11, 2010. Retrieved Jan. 18, 2013 from <http://patdollard.com/2010/10/congressional-committe-pressures-obama-to-support-chavez-opposition/>. The Democratic chairman and the ranking Republican on the House Foreign Affairs Western Hemisphere subcommittee believe that the Obama administration should focus engagement with Venezuela on reaching out to the revitalized opposition movement to President Hugo Chavez.