## 1AC – UGA

### Plan Text

#### Plan: The United States federal government should normalize its trade relations with Cuba.

### 1AC – Multilateralism

#### Overstretch makes US unilateralism terminally unsustainable

Wiser 13 [Daniel, reporter for The Washington Free Beacon specializing in finances, trade, national security, and human rights, “Report: Sequestration, 10/11, Military Budget Cuts Hurting National Security” < http://freebeacon.com/report-sequestration-military-budget-cuts-hurting-national-security/>]

A combination of budget cuts and escalating compensation costs will reduce the U.S

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the Navy 330 ships and eight carriers by 2021, the report said.

#### Multilateralism is a credible alternative- it promotes band-wagoning and international coalitions among US allies, strengthening the US-led system and reviving legitimacy

\*only multilateralism solves global problems, unilateralism fails for several reasons –

a. technology – the internet and instant communications makes small states and non-state actors immune to hard power – even rogue states can shape public opinion against America through state-run news agencies

b. threats – terrorism, disease and the private arms trade cannot be addressed via unilateralism – they are global problems that demand local solutions which only multilateralism resolves

c. facilitates state-sponsored backlash – creates bloated international institutions that delay successful solutions – the failures of Kyoto, Copenhagen and every global trade treaty for the past 20 years prove that hard power doesn’t result in global cooperation – multilateralism results in joint-info sharing that solves

Ikenberry and Kupchan 04 **–** (John Ikenberry and Charles Kupchan, “Liberal Realism: The Foundations of a Democratic Foreign Policy,” National Interest (Fall 2004))

It is misguided, however, to assume that America's preponderant power, when combined

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and to make disaffected allies again feel like stakeholders in the international system.

#### US led multilateralism solves war through greater power sharing and international cooperation

Pouliot, 11— Professor of Political Science at McGill University (Vincent, “Multilateralism as an End in Itself”, International Studies Perspectives (2011) 12, 18–26) NG

Because it rests on open, nondiscriminatory debate, and the routine exchange of viewpoints

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that further strengthen the impetus for multilateral dialog. Pg. 21-23

#### Only the unconditional offer of full normal trade relations affords the US with cred and soft power—boosts Cuban relations

Koenig 10– US Army Colonel, paper submitted for a Masters in Strategic Studies at the US Army War College (Lance, “Time for a New Cuba Policy” <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA518130>) \*GENDER MODIFIED\*

The option with the greatest possibility of success and reward for the United States is

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it] onto a path that will benefit the nations of the Americas.

#### Two internal links—

#### 1. Engaging Cuba is a prereq to engaging the rest of Latin America

Perez 10 JD, Yale Law (David, “America's Cuba Policy: The Way Forward: A Policy Recommendation for the U.S. State Department” 13 Harv. Latino L. Rev. 187, Spring, lexis)

Anti-Americanism has become the political chant de jour for leaders seeking long-

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throughout Latin America, and would go a long way toward creating goodwill.

#### Latin American hemispheric diplomacy is key to multilat

Sabatini and Berger 12 [Christopher and Ryan, Sabatini is the editor-in-chief of Americas Quarterly and senior director of policy at Americas Society/Council of the Americas. Berger is a policy associate at the Americas Society/Council of the Americas, “Why the U.S. can't afford to ignore Latin America” < http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2012/06/13/why-the-u-s-cant-afford-to-ignore-latin-america/>]

Speaking in Santiago, Chile, in March of last year, President Obama called

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S. “backyard” that is outside broader, global strategic concerns.

#### 2. Lifting the embargo is key to US image globally

Holmes 10 [Michael G., master’s degree in Arts In Liberal Studies from Georgetown University, “A Thesis submitted to the Faculty of The School of Continuing Studies and of The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts In Liberal Studies”
<https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/553334/holmesMichael.pdf?sequence=1>]

From an image stand point repealing the sanctions and removing the embargo is symbolic.

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, the two benefits that stand out the most are trade and fuel.

#### Scenario 1—Credibility

#### Only the plan creates a credible model for conflict resolution – it’s the single most contentious international issue and boosts Obama’s credibility

Not just about Obama cred – general US cred/soft power solves conflict too

Dickerson 10 [SERGIO M., serves as a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army, “UNITED STATES SECURITY STRATEGY TOWARDS CUBA” <<http://www.dtic.mil>/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a518053.pdf>]

At the international political level, President Obama sees resuming relations with Cuba as a

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decline in the greater global order bringing true peace for years to come.

#### Obama’s strength is uniquely key to solve conflict

Ben Coes 11, a former speechwriter in the George H.W. Bush administration, managed Mitt Romney’s successful campaign for Massachusetts Governor in 2002 & author, “The disease of a weak president”, The Daily Caller, http://dailycaller.com/2011/09/30/the-disease-of-a-weak-president/

The disease of a weak president usually begins with the Achilles’ heel all politicians are

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one or the other. The status quo is simply not an option.

#### Scenario 2—Warming

#### A multilateral approach to climate change is the only way to solve warming

IISD 13 [International Institute for Sustainable Development, “Global Climate Actions - Achieving progress though the UNFCCC and the other international processes”, 2013, http://www.iisd.org/climate/unfccc/]

The Earth's atmosphere is shared by all peoples of the world, with emissions of

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to cross-border issues such as watershed management, migration and conflict.

#### Warming is real and anthropogenic – carbon dioxide increase, polar ice records, melting glaciers, sea level rise

Prothero 12 [Donald R. Prothero, Professor of Geology at Occidental College and Lecturer in Geobiology at the California Institute of Technology, 3-1-2012, "How We Know Global Warming is Real and Human Caused," Skeptic, vol 17 no 2, EBSCO]

Converging Lines of Evidence¶ How do we know that global warming is real and

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pinnacles, but the rest of these drowned cities would lie deep underwater.

#### Warming is reversible but this decade is key

Chestney 12– Reuters reporter, citing executive director of the Australian National University’s Climate Change Institute (Nina, “Global Warming Close to Becoming Irreversible – Scientists”, 3/26/13; < http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/03/26/us-climate-thresholds-idUSBRE82P0UJ20120326>)

(Reuters) - The world is close to reaching tipping points that will make

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firm's vice president of global business environment. The conference runs through Thursday.

#### Extinction

|causes terror|wrecks global econ|exacerbates tensions 🡪 conflict|wealth disparities -> poverty/disease|

|food prices increase 🡪 food wars|water scarcity 🡪 water wars|kills biodiversity 🡪 extinction|

Sawin 12 [Janet Sawin, Senior Director of the Energy and Climate Change Program at the WorldWatch Institute, Aug 2012, “Climate Change Poses Greater Security Threat than Terrorism]

As early as 1988, scientists cautioned that human tinkering with the Earth's climate amounted

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migration across borders has frequently led to violent clashes over land and resources.

### 1AC – Ethanol

#### The plan is key to revive the Cuban sugar ethanol industry – only removal of the embargo solves and displaces US corn ethanol

Holmes, 10**–** B.A. from Georgetown, Master’s Thesis (Michael G., June 21, 2010, “Seizing the Moment”, <https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/553334/holmesMichael.pdf?sequence=1>, pg. 74-78)//NG

Creating a new market for U.S. goods and services creates a strong

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Cuba's technology sector and potentially increase the ease and volume of ethanol production.

#### Sugarcane exports are feasible and desired.

Squatriglia 8 – Writer for WIRED (Chuck, “With Fidel Gone, Will Cuba Become a Global Ethanol Player?”, WIRED, Feb 19, 2008, http://www.wired.com/cars/energy/news/2008/02/cuba\_ethanol)||DK

Fidel Castro hates ethanol. He thinks it punishes the poor by driving up food

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Department says it won't lift the trade embargo on Cuba any time soon.

#### Corn ethanol is the strongest IL into food prices – prefer mathematical modeling

New England Complex Systems Institute, 11- research institution that uses complex systems science to analyze current events such as food shortages and provide solutions (“The Food Crises: A quantitative model of food prices including speculators and ethanol conversion”, NECSI, 9/21/11, http://necsi.edu/research/social/food\_prices.pdf)//TL

Finally, we consider conversion of corn to ethanol. Only a small fraction of

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production. Price variation during that period must be due to other causes.

#### US corn ethanol increases food prices and causes conflict

Sandoval, 2/7/13- Reporter for the Heritage Foundation citing Yaneer Bar-Yam, American physicist, systems scientist, and founding president of the New England Complex Systems Institute, which is a research institution that uses complex systems science to analyze current events such as food shortages and provide solutions. (Michael, “Ethanol Mandate Leads to Violence, Social Unrest”, Heritage.org, http://blog.heritage.org/2013/02/07/ethanol-mandate-leads-to-social-unrest/)//TL

The conversion of corn to ethanol has contributed to a doubling in global food prices

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redeemed by arguing that the bad impact might be a small bad impact.

#### Global food shortages risk extinction from starvation and war

Julian Cribb, Professor in Science Communication at the University of Technology Sydney, 2010 (Julian, principal of JCA, fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering, “The Coming Famine: The Global Food Crisis and What We Can Do to Avoid It”, pg 10)

The character of human conflict has also changed: since the early 1990s, more

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believe future food shortages are a far bigger world threat than global warming."

### 1AC – Solvency

#### Normalizing trade relations is key

-economic engagement (not appeasement) – affords Obama credibility – domestically and internationally popular – brings change and reform to Cuba – requires Congress – frees Cubans from the oppressive influence of the state

FT 2/21 [Financial Times, US Political, Financial, and Business News—Editorial, 2014, “Time for US policy change on Cuba,” http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/784c8cb6-9af0-11e3-b0d0-00144feab7de.html#axzz2uAhII2TV]

If a policy is not achieving its objective, either the policy must change or

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policy must begin where you are, not where you hope to end.

#### And, the embargo is an act of genocide – it disproportionately affects the Cuban population

Malott 7 (Curry, From New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, NM

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Critical Education Policy Studies, v5 n1 May 2007 pg. 245)//moxley

 [The US has not been] trying to influence the revolution but to

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whom have lived their entire lives under the embargo (Granma, 2005).

#### No prior questions to the 1AC

Owen 02 (David, Reader of Political Theory at the Univ. of Southampton, Millennium, Vol 31, No 3)

Commenting on the ‘philosophical turn’ in IR, Wæver remarks that ‘[a]

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the first and second dangers, and so a potentially vicious circle arises.

#### Only *full removal* of the embargo solves – partial or conditioned removal is worse than the status quo.

Gorrell 05 Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army War College [Lieutenant Colonel Tim Gorrell, Cuba: The Next Unanticipated Anticipated Strategic Crisis?, Strategy Research Project, 18 March 2005, U.S. Army War College, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074]

RETAIN SANCTIONS AGAINST CUBA, BUT ENFORCE THEM IN VARYING DEGREES DEPENDING ON THE POLITICAL

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have to lose by attempting a bold shift in its policy toward Cuba?