## Advantage One

### 1AC – Global Credibility Scenario

#### Advantage one is global credibility:

#### Maintaining the Cuban embargo currently wrecks U.S. global credibility

Hill et al., 2009, Brigadier General John Adams (Ret.), General James T. Hill (Ret.), Commanding General for US SOUTHCOM 2002-2004, Lieutenant General John G. Castellaw (Ret.), Rear Admiral John D. Hutson (Ret.), Lieutenant General Daniel W. Christman (Ret.), Superintendent of the United States Military Academy 1996-2001, Lieutenant General Claudia J. Kennedy (Ret.), Major General Paul D. Eaton (Ret.), General Barry R. McCaffrey (Ret.), Commanding General for US SOUTHCOM 1994-1996, Lieutenant General Robert G. Gard (Ret.), Col. Lawrence B. Wilkerson (Ret.), assistant to Colin Powell during tenure as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of State, Rear Admiral Donald J. Guter (Ret.), General Johnnie E. Wilson (Ret.), Letter from US military officials to President Obama regarding Cuba policy, prepared by the New America Foundation / US – Cuba Policy Initiative, 4/13/09, <http://democracyinamericas.org/pdfs/National_Security.pdf>

The current policy of isolating Cuba has failed, patently, to achieve our ends

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register deeply in the minds of our partners and competitors around the world.

#### The embargo egregiously violates international law - that’s destroys our ability to effectively cooperate and lead

Manchak, 2010 (Benjamin Manchak, Staff Writer, Boston College Third World Law Journal, “COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, AND CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPERMISSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW,” Spring 2012, 30 B.C. Third World L.J. 417, <http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1021&context=twlj>)

Yet, the international community’s efforts to impel the United States to lift its embargo

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of fundamental rights and liberties, Congress must end the embargo on Cuba.

#### And – The United States must demonstrate that it is willing to engage non-democratic states; only the plan sends the key signal

Hinderdael, 2011 (Klaas, M.A. candidate at SAIS Bologna Center, concentrating in American Foreign Policy and Energy, Resources, and Environment, “Breaking the Logjam: Obama's Cuba Policy and a Guideline for Improved Leadership”, 6/11/2011, <http://bcjournal.org/volume-14/breaking-the-logjam.html?printerFriendly=true>)

The two countries’ histories have long been intertwined, particularly after the Monroe Doctrine of

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truly willing to extend his hand once America’s traditional adversaries unclench their fists.

#### And --- ending democracy promotion is key, the plan’s em/brace of political diversity promotes U.S. interests more effectively in the multilateral international order than promoting a narrow democratic model

Kupchan and Mount, 2009 (Charles, professor of International Affairs at Georgetown University and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, and Adam, doctoral candidate in the Department of Government at Georgetown University, “The Autonomy Rule,” Democracy: A Journal of Ideas, Spring 2009, <http://www.democracyjournal.org/pdf/12/Kupchan.pdf>)

Many American strategists recognize the inevitability of a more level global playing field, but

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the principles around which the next order is most likely to take shape.

#### And – The plan is key – demonstrating a willingness to cooperate with non-democratic regimes and lead is the only way to avert multiple scenarios for global war

Kupchan, 2012 (Charles, professor of International Affairs at Georgetown University and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, “No One's World: The West, the Rising Rest, and the Coming Global Turn”, Kindle edition (no page numbers)

Although Western hegemony is in its waning days, it still provides a significant level

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can be effectively addressed only in partnership with a wide array of countries.

## Advantage Two

### 1AC – Latin American Relations Scenario

#### Advantage Two is Regional Relations:

#### Now is the key time – relations with Latin America are collapsing. Loosening the Cuban embargo is the only thing that can reset our regional relationship

Robert E. White, 3/7/2013, a senior fellow at the Center for International Policy, was the United States ambassador to Paraguay from 1977 to 1979 and to El Salvador from 1980 to 1981, After Chávez, a Chance to Rethink Relations With Cuba, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/08/opinion/after-chavez-hope-for-good-neighbors-in-latin-america.html?pagewanted=all>

For most of our history, the United States assumed that its security was inextricably

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cooperating in matters of common concern would be reduced to a historical footnote.

#### And – U.S. relations with Latin America are critical to prevent regional instability and manage the impact of global financial crises

Hakim, 2006 (January/February 2006, Peter Hakim is the President of the Inter-American Dialogue, “Is Washington Losing Latin America?”, <http://www.chileconsult.com/Is_Washington_Losing_Latin_America.pdf>)

D**espite their disagreements and dissatisfaction with U.S. policy in the region,**

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**have demonstrated neither the will nor the ability to travel that road together.**

#### And – Latin American instability escalates and draws in great powers

Rochlin, 1994 (James Francis Rochlin, Professor of Political Science at Okanagan University, 1994, “Discovering the Americas: The Evolution of Canadian Foreign Policy Towards Latin America,” pages 130-131)

While there were economic motivations for Canadian policy in Central America, security considerations were

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, such as Contadora, as will be discussed in the next chapter.

#### And – Left unchecked, economic crises will translate into nuclear conflicts

Harris and Burrows 2009 Mathew J. Burrows counselor in the National Intelligence Council and Jennifer Harris a member of the NIC’s Long Range Analysis Unit “Revisiting the Future: Geopolitical Effects of the Financial Crisis” The Washington Quarterly 32:2 <https://csis.org/files/publication/twq09aprilburrowsharris.pdf>

Increased Potential for Global Conflict Of course, the report encompasses more than economics and

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within and between states in a more dog-eat-dog world.

## Advantage Three

### 1AC – Ethanol Advantage

#### Advantage Three – Ethanol:

#### Loosening the embargo is critical to spur the development of the Cuban ethanol industry

Ronald Solgio 2010, professor emeritus of economics at Rice University and a Rice scholar at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. writes a chapter within the book “Cuba’s Energy Future: Strategic Approaches to Cooperation,” a Brookings Publication, edited by Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, PhD of Political Science, University of Nebraska, http://books.google.com/books?id=7jNs2P2Z9NYC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=Castro+has+rightly+pointed+out+that+there+can+be+a+direct+trade-off+between+using+land+for+food+production+and+for+ethanol.+And+in+many+areas+of+the+world&source=bl&ots=HyrXldD6BH&sig=2oxwPH5xUkKGjXcJbHvWxJPGdAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=2Q8VUom8FOWw2wXXuYCIDw&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false Pg.99-100

The shift in acreage devoted to food crops has not been successful in terms of

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point whether soybeans represent a more efficient use of Cuban land than sugarcane.

#### And – Cuban ethanol is critical to displace ethanol produced domestically and ethanol imported from Brazil – Cuban ethanol would satisfy U.S. demand

Specht, 4/24/2013 (Jonathan – Legal Advisor, Pearlmaker Holsteins, Inc. B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009; J.D., Washington University in St. Louis 2012. “Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States” – ExpressO – <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>)

The full debate over the environmental consequences of the Brazilian biofuel production 111 is largely

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to promote the importation of Cuban sugarcane-based ethanol should be encouraged.

### 1AC – Brazilian Ethanol Scenario

#### Two Scenarios – First is Brazilian Ethanol

#### Continued reliance on Brazilian ethanol decimates the environment – shifting to Cuban ethanol is critical to prevent the destruction of Brazil’s biological diversity

Ronald Solgio 2010, professor emeritus of economics at Rice University and a Rice scholar at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. writes a chapter within the book “Cuba’s Energy Future: Strategic Approaches to Cooperation,” a Brookings Publication, edited by Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, PhD of Political Science, University of Nebraska, http://books.google.com/books?id=7jNs2P2Z9NYC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=Castro+has+rightly+pointed+out+that+there+can+be+a+direct+trade-off+between+using+land+for+food+production+and+for+ethanol.+And+in+many+areas+of+the+world&source=bl&ots=HyrXldD6BH&sig=2oxwPH5xUkKGjXcJbHvWxJPGdAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=2Q8VUom8FOWw2wXXuYCIDw&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false Pg.94

Castro has rightly pointed out that there can be a direct trade-off between

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does not necessarily have to involve environmental and food production trade-offs.

#### And – The Brazilian Cerrado is uniquely important – degradation wrecks global biodiversity and accelerates warming beyond the point of no return

Isabella Vitali 2011, Soya and the Cerrado: Brazil’s forgotten jewel , <http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/soya_and_the_cerrado.pdf> , Senior Policy Officer

Loss of the Cerrado is of global concern not only because of its significant contribution

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Change (2000), at some 265 tonnes of carbon per hectare.33

#### And – Accelerated warming guarantees extinction

Deibel 2007 (Terry, Professor of National Strategy at the National War College, “Foreign Affairs Strategy: Logic for American Statecraft”, pgs. 387-389)

Finally, there is one major existential threat to American security (as well as

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States, but potentially to the continued existence of life on this planet.

#### And – Biodiversity is key to the survival of all living things

Bruce E. Tonn, Urban Planning Prof @ Tennessee, November 2007, Futures v. 39, no. 9, “Futures Sustainability”, ln

**The first principle is the most important because earth-life is needed to support**

**AND**

**earth-life into the distant future the earth's biodiversity must be protected**.

### 1AC – U.S. Ethanol Scenario

#### Scenario Two is U.S. Ethanol

#### Reliance on domestically-produced ethanol means corn is used for fuel instead of food – this is already triggering global food price spikes and causing mass instability

Timothy A. Wise October 10th 2012, US corn ethanol fuels food crisis in developing countries, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/10/201210993632838545.html%20(RSC)> , Timothy A Wise is the Policy Research Director, Global Development and Environment Institute, Tufts University, Medford.

This is the third food price spike in the last five years, and this

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happened in 2007-2008. They are at 14 per cent now.

#### And – Price spikes escalate into global wars, it’s the most likely scenario for international conflict

Cribb, 2010 (Julian Cribb; Professor in Science Communication at the University of Technology Sydney; 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”)

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."

#### And – Food price spikes ensure devastating famine that kill billions of people

POWER, 1996 Staff Writer – Tampa Tribune

[Paul Jr., “Grain shortage growing problem,” The Tampa Tribune, 1/20/96]

There are more people in this world than ever, but less grain to feed

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in the developing world who live on a dollar a day or less."

#### Independently US-Corn Based ethanol production also drives exacerbating climate change and bio-destruction.

Specht, 4/24/2013 (Jonathan, Legal Advisor, Pearlmaker Holsteins, Inc. B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009; J.D., Washington University in St. Louis 2012, “Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States” <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>)

The process by which incentives for ethanol production change land use¶patterns and thereby

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corn production and, thus, to ¶ the domestic ethanol industry.68

## Plan Text

### 1AC – Plan Text

#### Plan – the United States federal government should phase out a substantial portion of its economic restrictions toward Cuba.

## Advantage Four

### 1AC – National Security Advantage

#### **Advantage Four – National Security:**

#### Enforcing the Cuban embargo overstretches U.S. national security assets, preventing effective counter-terror and anti-prolif efforts

GAO, 2007 (Government Accountability Office report Economic Sanctions: Agencies Face Competing Priorities in Enforcing the U.S. Economic Embargo on Cuba. “Enforcing Economic Sanctions Government Accountability Office Analysis,” November)

Since 2004, the United States has tightened the rules governing these exceptions--directly

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those on countries engaged in terrorism, weapons proliferation, and narcotics trafficking.

#### And – The plan is necessary to shift resources back towards counter-terror and anti-prolif

Johnson, Spector and Lilac, 2010 - Andy Johnson, Director, National Security Program, Kyle Spector, Policy Advisor, National Security Program, Kristina Lilac, National Security Program, Senior Fellows of The Third Way Institute, (“End the Embargo of Cuba”, Article for The Third Way Institute, 9/16/10, <http://content.thirdway.org/publications/326/Third_Way_Memo_-_End_the_Embargo_of_Cuba.pdf>)

Keeping the embargo in place requires that the US government devote time and resources to

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to respond to the current threats posed by rogue states and terrorist networks.

#### And – Weak enforcement ensures that terrorists smuggle nuclear weapons into the United States

Joyner, 2009 (Christopher C: Professor of Government and Foreign Service at Georgetown, June 22nd, “Article: Nuclear terrorism in a globalizing world: assessing the threat and the emerging management regime,” http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-216486733.html)

During the last decade, the determination of al-Qaeda to acquire nuclear weapons

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within one State" and will consequently require international solutions. (44)

#### And – Nuclear terrorism causes extinction

Hellman, 2008 (Martin E. Hellman, emeritus prof of engineering @ Stanford, “Risk Analysis of Nuclear Deterrence” SPRING 2008 THE BENT OF TAU BETA PI, <http://www.nuclearrisk.org/paper.pdf>)

The threat of nuclear terrorism looms much larger in the public’s mind than the threat

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assume that preventing World War III is a necessity—not an option.

#### And – Nuclear prolif guarantees global catastrophe

Glennon, 2013 (Michel J Glennon is the author of numerous articles on constitutional and international law as well as several books and the professor of international Law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, in Medford, Massachusetts. “Pre-empting Proliferation: International Law, Morality, and Nuclear Weapons,” The European Journal of International Law, 2013)

In truth, because the track record, happily, is bare, no one

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therefore poses a threat to both the United States and the international community.