### Contention One is No War

#### No great power war – interdependence, democracy, deterrence

**Robb 12** [Doug, US Navy Lieutenant, “Now Hear This – Why the Age of Great-Power War Is Over”, May, 5/2012 [Lieutenant, US Navy, “”, US Naval Institute, <http://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/2012-05/now-hear-why-age-great-power-war-over>]

In addition to geopolitical and diplomacy issues, globalization continues to transform the world… In the current security environment, such a war is equal parts costly, counterproductive, archaic, and improbable.

#### Cooperation rises over conflict – no expansionism and no interventionism

**Ikenberry 09** – \*Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins AND Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University [Jan/Feb, 2009, Daniel Deudney and John Ikenberry, “The Myth of the Autocratic Revival: Why Liberal Democracy Will Prevail,” Foreign Affairs]

This bleak outlook is based on an exaggeration of recent developments and ignores powerful countervailing factors and forces… Taken together, these changes in the economy of violence mean that the international system is far more primed for peace than the autocratic revivalists acknowledge.

#### Nuclear taboo checks escalation

**Perkovich 09** George Perkovich, International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament, May 2009, “Extended Deterrence On The Way To A Nuclear Free World,” International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament,

The reality today is that the taboo against using nuclear weapons has become so strong, especially in democracies, that the only threat against which it is justifiable and therefore credible to use these weapons is one where the survival of the U.S. or an ally is clearly jeopardized… The U.S. has no obligation to fight for Taiwanese independence if China has not committed aggression against Taiwan first.

#### Major war is obsolete – multiple factors prevent global conflict

**Mandelbaum 99** – American Foreign Policy Professor in the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins (Michael, “Is Major War Obsolete?”, Council on Foreign Relations Great Debate Series, February 25, <http://www.ciaonet.org/conf/cfr10/>)

My argument says, tacitly, that while this point of view, which was widely believed 100 years ago, was not true then, there are reasons to think that it is true now… But to the extent that my argument is right, all of Eurasia and the Asia-Pacific region will become, slowly, haltingly but increasingly, like that.

#### Peacekeeping solves

**Goldstein 11**\*\* — professor emeritus of international relations at American University (Joshua S., “Think Again: War”, Foreign Policy, September/October 2011, <http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2011/08/15/think_again_war>)

It does now… But the U.N. has done a lot of good around the world in containing war.

#### Intervening actions check escalation

**Trachtenberg 2K** (Prof of History, Pennsylvania (Marc, The "Accidental War" Question, [http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/polisci/faculty/trachtenberg/cv/inadv(1).pdf](http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/polisci/faculty/trachtenberg/cv/inadv%281%29.pdf))

The second point has to do with how much risk there really is in situations of this sort… To my mind, anyone with any sense should know that things would never move directly and mechanically from initial provocation to full-scale war, that things would unfold almost inevitably in a more complex way--or, in short, that enough "cushioning" exists in the system to keep relatively minor provocations from leading directly to general war.

#### Nuclear war doesn’t cause extinction

**Socol 11** Yehoshua (Ph.D.), an inter-disciplinary physicist, is an expert in electro-optics, high-energy physics and applications, and material science and Moshe Yanovskiy, Jan 2, 2011, “Nuclear Proliferation and Democracy”, http://www.americanthinker.com/2011/01/nuclear\_proliferation\_and\_demo.html

Nuclear proliferation should no longer be treated as an unthinkable nightmare; it is likely to be the future reality… This latter reality will most probably contain fewer nuclear-possessing states than the former.

#### Most recent evidence and better models prove- their science is bad

**Seitz 11,** Harvard University Center for International Affairs visiting scholar, (Russell, “Nuclear winter was and is debatable,” Nature, 7-7-11, Vol 475, pg37)

Alan Robock's contention that there has been no real scientific debate about the 'nuclear winter' concept is itself debatable (Nature 473, 275–276; 2011)… Since 1983, the projected worst-case cooling has fallen from a Siberian deep freeze spanning 11,000 degree-days Celsius (a measure of the severity of winters) to numbers so unseasonably small as to call the very term 'nuclear winter' into question.

#### Counterforce targeting checks

**Mueller 09** – Professor Political Science Ohio State U¶ (John, Woody Hayes Chair of National Security Studies and Professor of Political Science at Ohio State University. “Atomic Obsession: Nuclear Alarmism from Hiroshima to Al-Qaeda” p. 8)

To begin to approach a condition that can credibly justify applying such extreme characterizations as societal annihilation, a full-out attack with hundreds, probably thousands, of thermonuclear bombs would be required… Since the attack would not directly target population centers, most of the ensuing deaths would be from radioactive fallout, and the study estimates that from 2 to 20 million, depending mostly on wind, weather, and sheltering, would perish during the first month.

### Contention Two is Climate Change

#### Global Warming is happening – most recent and best evidence concludes that it is human induced

**Muller 12** [Richard, professor of physics at the University of California, Berkeley, and a former MacArthur Foundation fellow, “The Conversion of a Climate-Change Skeptic”, 7/28/2012, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/30/opinion/the-conversion-of-a-climate-change-skeptic.html?pagewanted=all]

CALL me a converted skeptic… By far the best match was to the record of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2), measured from atmospheric samples and air trapped in polar ice.

#### CO2 is the primary driver of climate change – outweighs all alt causes

**Vertessy and Clark 12** [Rob, Acting Director of Australian Bureau of Meteorology, and Megan, Chief Executive Officer at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, “State of the Climate 2012”, 3/13/2012, <http://theconversation.edu.au/state-of-the-climate-2012-5831>]

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions account for about 60% of the effect from anthropogenic greenhouse gases on the earth’s energy balance over the past 250 years... The observed trends in the isotopic (13C, 14C) composition of CO2 in the atmosphere and the decrease in the concentration of atmospheric O2 confirm that the dominant cause of the observed CO2 increase is the combustion of fossil fuels.

#### Not too late – every reduction key

**Nuccitelli 12** [Dana, is an environmental scientist at a private environmental consulting firm in the Sacramento, California area. He has a Bachelor's Degree in astrophysics from the University of California at Berkeley, and a Master's Degree in physics from the University of California at Davis. He has been researching climate science, economics, and solutions as a hobby since 2006, and has contributed to Skeptical Science since September, 2010, <http://www.skepticalscience.com/realistically-what-might-future-climate-look-like.html>]

We're not yet committed to surpassing 2°C global warming, but as Watson noted, we are quickly running out of time to realistically give ourselves a chance to stay below that 'danger limit'… This is especially true since the most important component of the solution - carbon pricing - can be implemented at a relatively low cost, and a far lower cost than trying to adapt to the climate change consequences we have discussed here (Figure 4).

#### Warming causes extinction and outweighs nuclear war

**Lynas 07** (Mark, winner of the Royal Society Prize for Science Books, advisor on climate change to the President of the Maldives, Visiting Research Associate at Oxford University’s School of Geography and the Environment, The Guardian, “Six Steps to Hell,”<http://www.guardian.co.uk/books/2007/apr/23/scienceandnature.climatechange>)

Scientists estimate that we have at best 10 years to bring down global carbon emissions if we are to stabilise world temperatures within two degrees of their present levels… Acting much like today's fuel-air explosives (or "vacuum bombs"), major oceanic methane eruptions could release energy equivalent to 10,000 times the world's stockpile of nuclear weapons.

#### The plan solves

#### a. Sugarcane ethanol – independently solves dead zones

**Specht 13** [Jonathan-J.D. Wash. U St. Louis, Legal Advisor, “Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States,” Environmental Law & Policy Journal, Univ. of California Davis, Vol. 36:2, <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>]

IV. Environmental Effects of Ethanol¶ ¶ Assuming that Cuba is able to meet all the challenges standing in the way of creating a sugarcane-based ethanol industry, including the removal of U.S. legal barriers, and it begins importing ethanol to the United States, the United States would benefit environmentally in two ways… Scientists have linked the so-called Dead Zone to corn production and, thus, to the domestic ethanol industry. n68

#### Dead zones collapse ocean biodiversity

Carlisle 2K [Elizabeth Carlisle, The Gulf of Mexico Dead Zone  and  Red Tides, The Louisiana Environment, http://www.tulane.edu/~bfleury/envirobio/enviroweb/DeadZone.htm]

As the fresh, nutrient-enriched water from the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers spread across the Gulf waters, favorable conditions are created for the production of massive phytoplankton blooms… These hypoxic conditions cause food chain alterations, loss of biodiversity, and high aquatic species mortality.

#### Ensures planetary extinction

**Craig 03** [Robin Kundis-– Associate Professor at Indiana University School of Law, “Taking Steps Toward Marine Wilderness Protection”, McGeorge Law Review, Winter, 34 McGeorge L. Rev. 155]

Biodiversity and ecosystem function arguments for conserving marine ecosystems also exist, just as they do for terrestrial ecosystems, but these arguments have thus far rarely been raised in¶ political debates… The Black Sea is almost¶ dead, 863 its once-complex and productive ecosystem almost entirely replaced by a monoculture of comb jellies, "starving out fish and dolphins, emptying fishermen's nets, and converting the¶ web of life into brainless, wraith-like blobs of

#### b. Prevents the destruction of the grasslands – it's a key carbon sink – independently key to biodiversity

**Specht 13** [Jonathan-J.D. Wash. U St. Louis, Legal Advisor, “Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States,” Environmental Law & Policy Journal, Univ. of California Davis, Vol. 36:2, <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>]

Incentivizing farmers to grow consecutive corn crops instead of alternating with soybean crops is only the least damaging of the environmentally detrimental land use changes that the domestic ethanol industry encourages… When native grassland is plowed to grow crops like corn, the carbon stored in its soil is released into the atmosphere, further exacerbating climate change and counterbalancing the greenhouse gas benefits of replacing fossil fuel-based gasoline with corn-based ethanol. n89

#### c. Prevents the destruction of Cerrado

**Specht 13** [Jonathan-J.D. Wash. U St. Louis, Legal Advisor, “Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States,” Environmental Law & Policy Journal, Univ. of California Davis, Vol. 36:2, <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 beyond the scope of this Article… Therefore, from a purely environmental perspective,¶ changing U.S. law and policy in order to promote the importation of Cuban¶ sugarcane-based ethanol should be encouraged.

#### Cerrado’s key to biodiversity and global warming – it’s a key carbon sink

**Vitali 11** (Isabella Vitali – Senior Policy Officer, WWF-UK.“Soya and the Cerrado: Brazil’s forgotten jewel – http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/soya\_and\_the\_cerrado.pdf)

Loss of the Cerrado is of global concern not only because¶ of its significant contribution to the world’s biodiversity,¶ but also because of its importance in terms of climate¶ change… Recent studies¶ suggest the carbon stock of trees, bushes, litter, roots and soil may be nearly double¶ the figure given by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2000), at some¶ 265 tonnes of carbon per hectare.33

#### Biodiversity loss causes extinction – it’s a prerequisite to resiliency

**Young 10** (Dr. Ruth Young, PhD in coastline marine biology, “Biodiversity: what it is and why it’s important,” 2/9/2010, <http://www.talkingnature.com/2010/02/biodiversity/biodiversity-what-and-why/>)

The United Nations declared 2010 to be the International year of biodiversity… This is the international year of biodiversity – a time to recognize that biodiversity makes our survival on this planet possible and that our protection of biodiversity maintains this service.

#### Independently, biodiversity collapse causes disease spread

**Matt and Gebser 11** – Florian and Ronny, citing Keesing et al. 2010, “Biodiversity decline can increase the spread of infectious diseases like Hantavirus,” <http://www.eea.europa.eu/atlas/teeb/biodiversity-decline-can-increase-the/view>)

What is the problem?.. However, the elimination of disease hotspots has the risk to “backfire” by resulting in pathogen transmission (Keesing et al. 2010).

#### Disease causes extinction

**Yu 09** [Victoria, Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Science, "Human extinction: the uncertainty of our fate", 5/22, <http://dujs.dartmouth.edu/spring-2009/human-extinction-the-uncertainty-of-our-fate>]

A pandemic will kill off all humans… Perhaps even more frightening is the fact that only 25 mutations were required to convert the original viral strain — which could only infect birds — into a human-viable strain (10).

#### And, Thus the plan:

#### Text: The United States federal government should offer Cuba the option to accept investment in the Cuban sugarcane ethanol industry with the intent of increasing sugarcane ethanol exports to the United States.

### Contention Three is Solvency

#### The plan revives Cuba’s export market

**Holmes 10** (Michael G. Holmes, BA, Georgetown University, Masters of Arts in Liberal Studies Thesis, “Seizing The Moment,” June 21, 2010, <http://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/553334/holmesMichael.pdf?sequence=1)>

Creating a new market for U.S. goods and services creates a strong financial incentive for the United States to remove the embargo… The increase in trade and investment will stimulate Cuba's technology sector and potentially increase the ease and volume of ethanol production.

#### Sugarcane exports are feasible and desired

**Squatriglia 08** (Chuck Squatriglia, contributor at Wired Magazine, “With Fidel Gone, Will Cuba Become a Global Ethanol Player?” February 19, 2008 [http://www.wired.com/cars/energy/news/2008/02/cuba\_ethanol)](http://www.wired.com/cars/energy/news/2008/02/cuba_ethanol%29)

Fidel Castro hates ethanol… The State Department says it [won't lift the trade embargo on Cuba](http://news.bostonherald.com/news/national/politics/general/view.bg?articleid=1074590&srvc=home&position=recent) any time soon.

#### Restructuring overcomes Fidel’s objections

**Cuba Standard 12** (Cuba Standard, Cuban Business and Economic News, “Cuba Ethanol Production May Open up to Foreign Investment,” January 20, 2012, [http://www.cubastandard.com/2012/01/20/cuban-ethanol-production-may-open-up-to-foreign-investment/)](http://www.cubastandard.com/2012/01/20/cuban-ethanol-production-may-open-up-to-foreign-investment/%29)

Overcoming the objections of Fidel Castro, the Cuban government is beginning to consider large-scale ethanol production on the sugarcane-rich island, a Brazilian official said… Even so, it quietly modernized existing “alcohol” production facilities in 2006 and 2007.