#### 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 One is Hegemony – it solves war

#### First, it allows liberalization

**Zhang and Shi 11** (Yuhan Zhang, researcher at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Lin Shi, Columbia University, independent consultant for the Eurasia Group and consultant for the World Bank, January 22, 2011, “America’s decline: A harbinger of conflict and rivalry,” East Asia Forum, online: http://www.eastasiaforum.org/2011/01/22/americas-decline-a-harbinger-of-conflict-and-rivalry/)

Thus, the global distribution of power is shifting, and the inevitable result will be a world that is less peaceful, liberal and prosperous, burdened by a dearth of effective conflict regulation… This, at least, is one possibility we can forecast in a future that will inevitably be devoid of unrivalled US primacy.

#### Statistical evidence proves

**Owen 11** John M. Owen Professor of Politics at University of Virginia PhD from Harvard "DON’T DISCOUNT HEGEMONY" Feb 11 www.cato-unbound.org/2011/02/11/john-owen/dont-discount-hegemony/

Andrew Mack and his colleagues at the Human Security Report Project are to be congratulated… What we call globalization is caused in part by the emergence of the United States as the global hegemon.

#### Social science proves – the alternative is competition

**Wohlforth 09** – professor of government at Dartmouth (William, “Unipolarity, Status Competition, and Great Power War,” World Affairs, January, project muse

This is why such theories seem irrelevant to interactions among great powers in an international environment that diminishes the utility of war for the pursuit of such ends… High status is thus inherently scarce, and competitions for status tend to be zero sum.9

#### That deterrence is sufficient – Empirics prove

**Drezner 05** [Daniel, Gregg Easterbrook, Associate Professor of International Politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, “War, and the dangers of extrapolation,” may 25]

Daily explosions in Iraq, massacres in Sudan, the Koreas staring at each other through artillery barrels, a Hobbesian war of all against all in eastern Congo--combat plagues human society as it has, perhaps, since our distant forebears realized that a tree limb could be used as a club… These are both salutory trends, but I dunno if that means that war as a tool of statecraft is over -- if anything, it makes the use of force potentially more attractive, because of the minimization of spillover effects.

#### Heg decline results in global conflict

**Brzezinski 12** (Zbigniew, Professor of American Foreign Policy at the School of Advanced International Studies – Johns Hopkins University, Counselor – CSIS and Trustee and Co-Chair – CSIS Advisory Board, Former National Security Advisor – Carter, “After America”, Foreign Policy, January / February, <http://www.foreignpolicy.com/artic> les/2012/01/03/after\_america?page=full)

For if America falters, the world is unlikely to be dominated by a single preeminent successor -- not even China… And as the world after America would be increasingly complicated and chaotic, it is imperative that the United States pursue a new, timely strategic vision for its foreign policy -- or start bracing itself for a dangerous slide into global turmoil.

#### Threats are real and inevitable—heg key to solve all scenarios for war

**Thayer 06** (Bradley A., Assoc Prof in Dept of Defense and Strategic Studies at Missouri State U, Nov/Dec ‘6, The National Interest, l/n)

A grand strategy based on American primacy means ensuring the United States stays the world's number one power the diplomatic, economic and military leader… As a witness to the failed alternative economic systems, Lal is one of the strongest academic proponents of American primacy due to the economic prosperity it provides.

#### There are an infinite number of motivations for aggression – only hegemony controls high-risk decision-making that turns aggression into war

**Moore 04** John, chaired law prof, UVA. Frm first Chairman of the Board of the US Institute of Peace and as the Counselor on Int Law to the Dept. of State, Beyond the Democratic Peace, 44 Va. J. Int'l L. 341, Lexis

If major interstate war is predominantly a product of a synergy between a potential nondemocratic aggressor and an absence of effective deterrence, what is the role of the many traditional "causes" of war?... And what, in general, happens when levels of deterrence are dramatically increased or decreased?

#### Global Hotspots

#### The plan revives the Cuba’s sugar industry and restores their economy – no barriers

**Elledge 09** (Nicholas Elledge, Research Fellow, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, “Cuba’s Sugarcane Ethanol Potential: Cuba, Raúl Castro, and the Return of King Sugar to the Island,” The Panama News, November 3, 2009, <http://www.thepanamanews.com/pn/v_15/issue_17/opinion_13.html)> \*We do not endorse ableist language

As the result of a precipitous contraction in the Cuban economy, Cubans have recently experienced crippling energy cutbacks and other shortfalls that are reminiscent of the devastating hardships of the “Special Period,” and industries have continued to falter due to the evaporation of credit and investment flows which largely dried up after the break-up of the Soviet empire… In fact, such improvements do not even necessarily involve expensive new technologies --- as Dr. Brian H. Pollitt, a Cuban sugar expert from the University of Glasgow’s Institute of Latin American Studies, noted: “It was evident both that there was still great room for productive improvement and that most of it lay not in adopting novel or sophisticated techniques of cultivation, but in generalizing the mundane good tillage practice that could be observed on many small cane farms and CPAs [Agricultural Production Cooperatives] throughout Cuba.”

#### Cuban sugarcane exports guarantee economic revival and overcome alt causes

**Elledge 09** (Nicholas Elledge, Research Fellow, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, “Cuba’s Sugarcane Ethanol Potential: Cuba, Raúl Castro, and the Return of King Sugar to the Island,” The Panama News, November 3, 2009, <http://www.thepanamanews.com/pn/v_15/issue_17/opinion_13.html)>

Moreover, the demoralizing blackouts in Cuba are a sign of a floundering economy and declining exports more than any existing shortage of electricity… Unlike Brazil, which uses much of its ethanol to satisfy the domestic market, the majority of Cuba’s sugarcane ethanol would be used for export, thus curbing the endemic lack of hard currency, credit, and foreign investment, as well as boosting exports and stimulating economic growth.

#### Only sugar exports solve – key to the economy

**Alonso-Pippo et al 08** (Walfrido Alonso-Pippo, former Vice-President of the Solar Energy Department at the University of Havana, former Full Researcher at the Institute of Materials and Reagents of the University of Havana, former member of the Cuban National Renewable Energies Front, specialist in biomass energy use, Carlos A. Luengo, Grupo Combustíveis Alternativos, John Koehlinger, Energy Consultant, Pietro Garzone, Giacinto Cornacchia, ENEA Trisaia Research Centre, “Sugarcane Energy Use: The Cuban Case,” Energy Policy, No. 36, 2008)

2.3. Socio-economic issues: The impact of the sugarcane agroindustry In terms of the number of employees, the sugarcane agroindustry is the biggest sector in Cuba… And the development of the sugar industry would spur growth in broad sectors of the Cuban economy, compared to tourism, which represents a more self-contained sector of the Cuban economy.

#### Cuban economic collapse causes internal instability

**Coons 03** (Kenneth Coons, Lieutenant Colonel, USAF, “U.S. Foreign Policy Toward Cuba In An Evolving Post-Castro Era,” Air University, April 2003, <http://dtlweb.au.af.mil///exlibris/dtl/d3_1/apache_media/L2V4bGlicmlzL2R0bC9kM18xL2FwYWNoZV9tZWRpYS8zNjYwNw==.pdf)>

This potential hazard in regard to Cuba is articulated by Alberto Coll of the Naval War College… Such a scenario poses considerable security risks to the U.S. by contributing to potential rogue-like behavior by a Cuban transition government acting out of desperation, increased terrorism and narcotics trafficking, human suffering, and would likely result in the flight of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

#### Cuban instability spreads regionally and forces US intervention

**Gorrell 05** (Tim Gorrell, Lieutenant Colonel, US Army, “Cuba: The Next Unanticipated Strategic Crisis?” US Army War College Research Project, March 18, 2005, <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074)>

Regardless of the succession, under the current U.S. policy, Cuba’s problems of a post Castro transformation only worsen… The prudent action would then be to develop strategies that can ¶ defuse or neutralize these situations before they require the U.S. to divert resources from ¶ protecting its interests in the GWOT.

#### The US will be forced to intervene, destroying hotspot management

**Rodríguez and Vásquez 01** (L. Jacobo Rodríguez, financial services analyst, Cato Institute, Ian Vásquez, director, Project on Global Economic Liberty, Cato Institute, “Relations with Cuba,” Cato Handbook for Congress, 2001, <http://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/serials/files/cato-handbook-policymakers/2001/9/hb107-59.pdf)>

Unfortunately, strengthening the economic embargo has left the United States in a very uncomfortable position… U.S. clumsiness, unfortunately, increases the likelihood of a violent Cuban transition into which the United States would unnecessarily be drawn.

#### Global hotspots threaten global nuclear war. Effective management is key

**Bosco 06** (David Bosco, a senior editor at Foreign Policy magazine, “Forum: Keeping an eye peeled for World War III,” July 2006, <http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/06211/709477-109.stm_)> 

The understanding that small but violent acts can spark global conflagration is etched into the world's consciousness… After two world wars and the decades-long Cold War, what has the world learned about managing conflict?

#### Competitiveness

#### Plan key to competitiveness

**Lefton and Weiss 10** [Rebecca and Daniel, A graduate of the University of Michigan with both a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Public Policy degrees, Weiss has been involved with presidential, Senate, and House campaigns, “Oil Dependence Is a Dangerous Habit,” Center for American Progress, <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/green/report/2010/01/13/7200/oil-dependence-is-a-dangerous-habit/>]

The United States has an opportunity right now to reduce its dependence on foreign oil by adopting clean-energy and global warming pollution reduction policies that would spur economic recovery and long-term sustainable growth… Investing in a clean-energy economy is the clear path toward re-establishing our economic stability and strengthening our national security.

#### Declines in competitiveness devastates heg

**Khalilzad 11** – United States ambassador to Afghanistan, Iraq, and the United Nations during the presidency of George W. Bush and the director of policy planning at the Defense Department from 1990 to 1992 (Zalmay, 2/8, “The Economy and National Security,” 2-8, <http://www.nationalreview.com/articles/259024/economy-and-national-security-zalmay-khalilzad>)

We face this domestic challenge while other major powers are experiencing rapid economic growth… Historically, Americans have responded pragmatically, and sometimes through trial and error, to work our way through the kind of crisis that we face today.

#### Credibility

#### Plan key to credibility

**Dickerson 10** Lieutenant Colonel Sergio M. Dickerson, 2010, "United States Security Strategy Towards Cuba," Strategy Research Project, [www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA518053](http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf&AD=ADA518053)

Conclusion¶ Today, 20 years have passed since the fall of the Berlin Wall – it’s time to chip away at the diplomatic wall that still remains between U.S. and Cuba… The U.S. could begin to lead again and reverse its perceived decline in the greater global order bringing true peace for years to come.

#### American credibility solves war

**Jervis 09** (professor of international politics at Columbia University. (Robert, Unipolarity: A Structural Perspective, World Politics Volume 61, Number 1, January 2009)

To say that the system is unipolar is not to argue that the unipole can get everything it wants or that it has no need for others… Success requires that others share the American vision and believe that its leadership is benign.

### Contention Two 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)>

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/)>

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.