# Octos---NDCA

# 1NC

## 1NC—vs. GBS CK

### 1

#### Economic engagement must be quid-pro-quo

Shinn 96 [James Shinn, C.V. Starr Senior Fellow for Asia at the CFR in New York City and director of the council’s multi-year Asia Project, worked on economic affairs in the East Asia Bureau of the US Dept of State, “Weaving the Net: Conditional Engagement with China,” pp. 9 and 11, google books]

In sum, conditional engagement consists of a set of objectives, a strategy for attaining those objectives, and tactics (specific policies) for implementing that strategy. The objectives of conditional engagement are the ten principles, which were selected to preserve American vital interests in Asia while accommodating China’s emergence as a major power. The overall strategy of conditional engagement follows two parallel lines: economic engagement, to promote the integration of China into the global trading and financial systems; and security engagement, to encourage compliance with the ten principles by diplomatic and military means when economic incentives do not suffice, in order to hedge against the risk of the emergence of a belligerent China. The tactics of economic engagement should promote China’s economic integration through negotiations on trade liberalization, institution building, and educational exchanges. While a carrots-and-sticks approach may be appropriate within the economic arena, the use of trade sanction to achieve short-term political goals is discouraged. The tactics of security engagement should reduce the risks posed by China’s rapid military expansion, its lack of transparency, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and transnational problems such as crime and illegal migration, by engaging in arms control negotiations, multilateral efforts, and a loosely-structured defensive military arrangement in Asia.8 [To footnotes] 8. Conditional engagement’s recommended tactics of tit-for-tat responses are equivalent to using carrots and sticks in response to foreign policy actions by China. Economic engagement calls for what is described as symmetric tit-for-tat and security engagement for asymmetric tit-for-tat. A symmetric response is one that counters a move by China in the same place, time, and manner; an asymmetric response might occur in another place at another time, and perhaps in another manner. A symmetric tit-for-tat would be for Washington to counter a Chinese tariff of 10 percent on imports for the United States with a tariff of 10 percent on imports from China. An asymmetric tit-for-tat would be for the United States to counter a Chines shipment of missiles to Iran with an American shipment of F-16s to Vietnam (John Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment: A critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy. New York: Oxford University Press, (1982). This is also cited in Fareed Zakaria, “The Reagan Strategy of Containment,” Political Science Quarterly 105, no. 3 (1990), pp. 383-88).

### 2

#### The affirmative’s attempt to seal humanity off from existential risk is grounded in anxiety and a fear of the contingencies of the world that denies all that makes life worth living. There is no alternative; embrace the status quo

Martha Nussbaum, xx-xx-1994, Ernst Freund Distinguished Service Professor of Law and Ethics, University of Chicago, “Pity and Mercy: Nietzsche’s Stoicism”

Finally, we arrive at what is perhaps the deepest question about the anti-pity position: is its ideal of strength really a picture of strength? What should we think about a human being who insists on caring deeply for nothing that [they] [themselves] [do] not control; who refuses to love others in ways that open him to serious risks of pain and loss; who cultivates the hardness of self-command as a bulwark against all the reversals that life can bring? We could say, with Nietzsche, that this is a strong person. But there clearly is another way to see things. For there is a strength of a specifically human sort in the willingness to acknowledge some truths about one's situation: one's mortality, one's finitude, the limits and vulnerabilities of one's body, one's need for food and drink and shelter and friendship. There is a strength in the willingness to form attachments that can go wrong and cause deep pain, in the willingness to invest oneself in the world in a way that opens one's whole life up to the changes of the world, for good and for bad. There is, in short, a strength in the willingness to be porous rather than totally hard, in the willingness to be a mortal animal living in the world. The Stoic, by contrast, looks like a fearful person, a person who is determined to seal [them]self off from risk, even at the cost of loss of love and value. / Nietzsche knows, or should know, this. For a central theme in his work is that Christianity has taught us bad habits of self-insulation and self-protection, alienating us from our love of the world and all of its chanciness, all of its becoming. On this account we have become small in virtue, and will remain small, unless we learn once again to value our own actions as ends, and our worldly existence as their natural home. I think that in the end Nietzsche fails to go far enough with this critique. He fails, that is, to see what the Stoicism he endorses has in common with the Christianity he criticizes, what "hardness" has in common with otherworldliness: both are forms of self-protection, both express a fear of this world and its contin-gencies, both are incompatible with the deepest sort of love, whether per-sonal or political.

### 3

#### Normalizing economic relations causes US domination of Cuba’s rice market.

Jamel Jackson, 10-21-2011, associate editor, USA Rice Federation, non-profit organization, global advocate for the U.S. rice industry, “USA Rice President and CEO Betsy Ward Highlights Embargo Impacts on U.S. and Cuba,”http://ww.usarice.com/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=1616&itemid=328

Ward underscored how opening agricultural trade between the U.S. and Cuba would benefit both countries. "Under normal commercial relations we believe that Cuba could become, overnight, the **largest market** for U.S. grown rice in the world," Ward said. "The lifting of sanctions will generate jobs in rural America and it would enable Cuba to buy high quality rice from a nearby supplier, reducing shipping time, storage and transportation costs." Prior to the 1962 embargo, Cuba was the top export destination for U.S.-grown rice. In 2000, Congress passed legislation that permitted U.S. agricultural exports to Cuba and rice sales to the island nation totaled 635,000 MT between 2002 and 2006. However, this legislation codified restrictions on other commercial activities and maintained existing U.S. restrictions on imports from Cuba. A rule tightening in 2005 crippled U.S. exports to Cuba and there have been no U.S. rice sales since 2008. Cubans consume nearly 1 million metric tons of rice annually, which is among the highest consumption rates in the Americas. Sixty percent of the rice consumed in Cuba is imported from other countries.

#### Cuba is a key rice market for Vietnam—but the US would crowd them out.

Chantal Pohl Nielsen, 10-24-2004, Danish Research Institute of Food Economics, “Vietnam’s Rice Policy: Recent Reforms and Future Opportunities,” <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/download/1080.pdf>

The explanation behind the observation that the United States, Pakistan and Thailand seem able to capture large shares of the value of world rice trade is a reflection of several issues. These countries have a much longer experience in international rice trade than e.g. Vietnam, and have therefore established a reputation of stable and good quality supplies. Recurring issues in the description of the challenges facing Vietnamese rice exports are precisely unreliable supplies and (a reputation of) low quality.2 Clearly these are issues of which Vietnamese officials are well aware and efforts are being made to improve the quality of rice destined for exports. Given that around 20% of Vietnamese rice production is now sold in foreign markets (Nielsen 2002) and that rice exports in recent years have been the second or third largest generator of foreign exchange to the country, increasing the value of rice exports must definitely be a clear priority. Vietnam’s major export markets within the region are Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines (Table 1). Sales to Iraq, Iran and Cuba are also important to Vietnamese rice exports. Iraq is a demander of high-quality long grain rice and Vietnam is the main supplier to this country. Cuba is a demander of low-quality long grain rice, and here Vietnam and China are the main suppliers. Former political ties to Eastern Europe are also evident in the structure of Vietnamese exports. Sales to the EU account for only a very small share of total Vietnamese rice exports.

#### Rice exports are key to the Vietnamese economy.

Kenneth B. Young et al, 4-xx-2002, with Eric J. Wailes, Gail L. Cramer, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Arkansas; Nguyen Tri Khiem, Can Tho University, “Vietnam’s Rice Economy: Developments and Prospects,” arkansasagnews.uark.edu/968.pdf

Vietnam’s food crop sector, comprising more than 85% rice, is most important sector of the economy. The food sector contributed about 70% of the total agricultural GDP from 1989-95 (Khiem et al., 1996). More than 70% of the rural population depends on food production for their primary source of income. On the average, the value of gross agricultural output - including animal and fishery products - contributes 49% of GDP and 42% of current export earnings. Rice alone contributed half of all employment and one sixth of national income in 1990 and about 25% of the total export value from 1994 to 1996.

#### Vietnamese economic collapse collapses ASEAN.

Roger Mitton, 12-13-2010, writer for the Phnom Penh Post, “Economic reform vital for teetering Vietnam,” <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/columns/economic-reform-vital-teetering-vietnam>

Now we have Vietnam, where the warnings of impending catastrophe grow ever louder. Last week, Stewart Newnham, an Asian currency strategist at Morgan Stanley, told a conference in Ho Chi Minh City that due to the weak economy and deteriorating balance of payments deficit Vietnam’s dong was in “extreme trouble”. Its previous devaluation in August occurred amid fears that increased imports might cause Vietnam to fall short of capital to fund the burgeoning trade deficit, now running at US$10.66 billion. Newnham’s warning came two days after the International Monetary Fund cautioned that Vietnam’s reserves were at dangerously “low” levels and covered less than two months of imports. Tomorrow, the European Chamber of Commerce in Hanoi will discuss “The Future of the Vietnam Dong” and members will mull whether the currency will be devalued for a third time this year and how long the foreign reserves might last. Make no mistake, it is serious. Not only for Vietnam, but for neighbours like Cambodia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. If Vietnam’s economy crashes, the waves will wash over the region and threaten ASEAN, just as the banking crises in Greece and Ireland financially rocked the European Union. And despite the largesse of the Asian Development Bank, which will announce tomorrow a multi-billion rescue package for Vietnam, a more radical and lasting solution is needed. Thankfully several brave voices in Vietnam itself have already identified the essential and inter-related steps that need to be taken. The first is that the hierarchy of the ruling communist regime must be revamped. By great good fortune that will happen next month at the party’s five-yearly congress when all senior members will face re-election. Of the VCP’s topmost troika, it is already known that the doddery party boss Nong Duc Manh and the nice but ineffective President Nguyen Minh Triet will step down. What now seems likely, and it is real bombshell in the context of Vietnamese politics, is that Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung will be forced out. Recently humiliated in the National Assembly where he faced a no-confidence motion, Dung had to apologise for the way Vinashin, the state-owned shipbuilding group, ran up debts of US$4.4 billion when helmed by one of his lackeys. Dung’s probable replacement will be Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Sinh Hung, hardly a pocket dynamo but at least someone who understands economics. He will need that understanding in spades, because Vietnam’s other urgent need is for a second doi moi, or economic reformation. It will have to be just as revolutionary as the first doi moi in 1986, which partially opened the country to free-market practices, and “A second doi moi!” is the new clarion call now heard all over Vietnam these days. Unless that call is heeded soon, Vietnam’s leaders risk facing the same fate as their counterparts did in Romania, Poland and East Germany not so long ago.

#### ASEAN solves multiple nuclear conflicts.

PDFA, 1-xx-2003, Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs, executive department of the Philippine government tasked to contribute to the enhancement of national security and the protection of the territorial integrity and national sovereignty, to participate in the national endeavor of sustaining development and enhancing the Philippines' competitive edge, to protect the rights and promote the welfare of Filipinos overseas and to mobilize them as partners in national development, to project a positive image of the Philippines, and to increase international understanding of Philippine culture for mutually-beneficial relations with other countries, Press Release No. 036, “ASEAN: Focal Point for Asia-Pacific Cooperation,” http://www.dfa.gov.ph/news/pr/pr2003/jan/pr036.htm

ASEAN is in a unique position to lead cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region and between the Asia-Pacific and other regions of the world. This was the message conveyed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Blas F. Ople to the gathered ministers of ASEAN and the European Union. Secretary Ople made this assertion when he lead the discussions on Agenda Item 5(c) : International Issues - Developments in the Asia Pacific, including the Korean Peninsula, during the 14th ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting in Brussels which was held on 27-28 January 2003. In his statement (copy attached) during the meeting, he pointed out that some of the top flashpoints in the world are to be found in the Asia-Pacific, which he said were : the tensions in Korean peninsula, the Taiwan straits, the South China Sea and South Asia -- all of which, according to Secretary Ople, all pre-date our preoccupation with terrorism and all have a decidedly nuclear dimension. “In all this, ASEAN finds itself not only in the geographic heart of the Asia-Pacific, but also at its political core and center. Unlike other continents, the Asia-Pacific has not gone far in terms of integration. There is no organization of Asian states or Asian unity or an Asian union. What we do have is the ASEAN. ASEAN brings together not only the states in the region but also those outside. Our Post-Ministerial process and our ASEAN Regional Forum or ARF provide unique opportunities found nowhere else. And until the Asia-Pacific reaches the level of integration seen in other parts of the world, ASEAN, that organization of ten Southeast Asian states, will have to do” Secretary Ople said in his statement. Secretary Ople said that ASEAN has succeeded in helping diffuse tensions in the South China Sea and that the ASEAN Regional Forum provides a venue through which security issues throughout the Asia-Pacific can be discussed.

### 4

####  [CP TEXT: The United States federal government ought to offer to initiate the process of allowing normal trade with the Republic of Cuba if, and only if, the governments of Brazil, Chile and Mexico agree to commit to actively seeking a naturalization process between the United States and Cuba, and to compelling the Cuban government to work towards establishing representative democracy and better respect for human rights.]

#### CP solves and ensures hemispheric commitment to democracy—the plan alone causes backsliding.

Jorge G. Castañeda, 4-21-2009, professor at New York University and fellow at the New America Foundation, was Mexico's foreign minister from 2000 to 2003, “The Right Deal on Cuba,” <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124027198023237151.html>

The question of what to do about the embargo has once again cornered an American president. If President Barack Obama lifts the embargo unilaterally, he will send a message to the Castros and the rest of Latin America that human rights and democracy are not his bailiwick. Furthermore, he lacks the votes in the Senate to do so, unless he obtains an explicit Cuban quid pro quo, which Raúl Castro cannot grant him, especially with his brother back in charge. Conversely, if Mr. Obama limits change to the recently announced freer flow of remittances and family visits to the island, Democrats in the House, Latin American leaders, and the Castros will remain unsatisfied. And if he insists on political change as a precondition for lifting the embargo, Mr. Obama would be pursuing the policy that his last 10 predecessors have fruitlessly followed. There might be a way to square the circle. It begins with a unilateral end to the embargo: Nothing is expected from Cuba. But in exchange for eliminating the embargo, key Latin American players would be expected to commit to actively seeking a normalization process between Washington and Havana, and to forcing Cuba to establish representative democracy and respect for human rights. As democrats who experienced authoritarian rule and sought international support in their struggle against it, leaders like Brazilian President Lula da Silva, Chilean President Michelle Bachelet, and Mexican President Felipe Calderón have been incredibly cynical and irresponsible about Cuba. Mr. Calderón and Ms. Bachelet have forsaken their commitment to democracy and human rights in order to accommodate the left wing. Mr. da Silva, despite having been jailed by the military dictatorship in the early 1980s, has pursued the traditional Brazilian policy of avoiding controversy. By nudging the Latin leaders toward a principled stance, Mr. Obama would turn the tables. This policy would give the Cubans what they say they want: an unconditional end to the embargo, the beginning of a negotiation process, and perhaps even access to international financial institutions' funds. The Latin American leaders would get a major concession from the new administration on a highly symbolic issue. And human-rights defenders in Latin America and elsewhere would see their concerns regarding free elections, freedom of the press, freedom of association, and the liberation of political prisoners addressed as a demand from Cuba's friends -- not as an imposition from Washington. Mr. Obama would look great, since U.S. policy would shift in exchange for Latin leaders' dedication to principles like democracy and human rights that he and they espouse. A clear commitment from Latin leaders to a normalization that would not follow the Vietnamese course (economic reform with no political change) would be a major foreign policy victory for Mr. Obama.

#### Latin America-led push for hemispheric democracy is critical for global democracy – Cuba’s a key starting point.

Carl Gershman, 10-12-2012, President, the National Endowment for Democracy, Address in the Congress of the Republic of Peru, “Latin America and the Worldwide Movement for Democracy,” <http://www.ned.org/about/board/meet-our-president/archived-presentations-and-articles/latin-america-and-the-worldwide-m>

I believe that the defense of democracy in Latin America must come from within. It needs the effective support of the United States, of course. But the lead must come from within Latin America, and for that there must be a clear and consistent Latin American voice for the defense of democracy in the hemisphere. Peru can be that voice, and it can help mobilize others in Latin America to defend and support democracy. It has the legitimacy to do this, and it has the experience, given its own long struggle for democracy, especially its effort to achieve political and economic inclusion of the poor and it success in achieving reconciliation after violent conflict. So let us build a new partnership for democracy in the hemisphere, a partnership of democracies. In holding its Seventh Assembly in Peru, the World Movement for Democracy is making a statement that what happens in Peru is important for democracy in Latin America, and that the steady but uncertain democratic progress in Latin America has important meaning for the future of democracy in the world. The struggles for democracy that have occurred in this hemisphere were not isolated events. They were, as Professor Huntington said, part of a global wave, drawing influence from earlier democratic struggles and from developments in other regions, and in turn influencing events taking place elsewhere and at a later time. Moreover, this process was not just the unfolding of objective forces but involved real people with ideas, aspirations, and a sense of their own dignity. While assuming responsibility for their own fate, they also asked for and expected the solidarity of others in their own country and beyond, especially those fortunate enough to enjoy the benefits of human freedom. Peru can and, I think, should give that kind of solidarity. It can give it to the troubled countries of Central America, as well as to people who are fighting for democracy in Cuba and Venezuela and in the neighboring countries of Ecuador and Bolivia.

#### Democracy solves extinction.

Larry Diamond, 1995, senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, December 1995, Promoting Democracy in the 1990s, <http://wwics.si.edu/subsites/ccpdc/pubs/di/1.htm>

OTHER THREATS This hardly exhausts the lists of threats to our security and well-being in the coming years and decades. In the former Yugoslavia nationalist aggression tears at the stability of Europe and could easily spread. The flow of illegal drugs intensifies through increasingly powerful international crime syndicates that have made common cause with authoritarian regimes and have utterly corrupted the institutions of tenuous, democratic ones. Nuclear**,** chemical**, and** biological **weapons continue to proliferate. The very source of life on Earth, the global ecosystem, appears increasingly** endangered**. Most of these new and unconventional** threatstosecurity **are associated with or aggravated by the weakness or** absence of democracy**,** **with its provisions for** legality, **accountability**, popular sovereignty, **and openness.** LESSONS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY The experience of this century offers important lessons. **Countries that govern themselves in a truly democratic fashion** do not go to war **with one another**. They do not aggress against their neighbors to aggrandize themselves or glorify their leaders. **Democratic governments do not ethnically "cleanse" their own populations**, and they are much less likely to face ethnic insurgency. Democracies do not sponsor terrorism against one another. **They do not build** weapons of mass destruction **to use on** or to threaten **one another**. Democratic countries form more reliable, open, and enduring trading partnerships. In the long run they offer better and more stable climates for investment. **They are more** environmentally responsible **because they must answer to their own citizens**, who organize to protest the destruction of their environments. They are better bets to honor international treaties since they value legal obligations and because their openness makes it much more difficult to breach agreements in secret. Precisely because, within their own borders, they respect competition, civil liberties, property rights, and the rule of law, democracies are the only reliable foundation on which a new world order of international security and prosperity can be built.

### 5

####  [CP TEXT: The United States federal government should initiate the process of allowing restricted trade with the Republic of Cuba. This should include lifting a substantial portion of its economic sanctions on the Republic of Cuba. The United States federal government should not end the prohibition of tobacco products of Cuban origin.]

#### THIS IS COMPETITIVE—1AC transition advantage they say a TOTAL REPEAL is key---their evidence is bad and just says that lifting Helms-Burton is key, which the CP does, but it DOES prove competition because they have to defend lifting the entire embargo

#### It solves—even if other US sanctions on Cuba are bad, the cigar ban is uniquely good.

Don Collins, 5-18-2012, writer, DCPR on Cuban Cigar Seizures, “Prohibition on Cuban Cigars,” <http://cubancigarseizure.blogspot.com/2012/05/prohibition-on-cuban-cigars.html>

The revival of interest in cigars and cigar smoking underscores the need to remind the public of the prohibitions that have been in place for many years with respect to cigars of Cuban origin. The number of attempted importations of Cuban cigars into the United States is rising and because dealing in such cigars may lead to Treasury enforcement actions, the public should be aware of — and make every effort to observe — the prohibitions which are in effect. There is a total ban on the importation into the United States of Cuban-origin cigars and other Cuban-origin tobacco products. This prohibition extends to such products acquired in Cuba, irrespective of whether a traveler is licensed by Office of Foreign Asset Controls (OFAC) to engage in Cuba travel-related transactions, and to such products acquired in third countries by any U.S. Traveler, including purchases at duty-free shops. Contrary to what many people may believe, it is illegal for travelers to bring into the United States Cuban cigars acquired in third countries, such as Canada, United Kingdom, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico or the USVI and all others. This illegal industry places much needed cash into the hands of terrorist and drug cartels who thrive on the destruction of American Society. It is estimated that $5 billion dollars in cash is willingly placed in the hands of drug dealers and terrorist every six months. This money is then used to plot against the US, its allies and its foreign posessions. Joe DiMaggio once said to JFK "buying cuban cigars is just like buying bullets to shoot at US soldiers. Nobody listened until 911. Individual cigar smokers, like most drug users don't think they are doing any real harm to themselves or others. One man recently arrested by Homeland Security Officials stated in his defense "who cares about $300.00 worth of cigars?" He cares now that he has had to fork over $1,500.00 in fines to OFEC after his overseas cigar shipment was seized by Customs Officials last month. Importation of Cuban-origin cigars and other Cuban-origin tobacco products is prohibited whether the goods are purchased by the importer or given to the importer as a gift. Similarly, the import ban extends to Cuban-origin cigars and other Cuban-origin tobacco products offered for sale over the Internet or through a catalog. It is also illegal for U.S. persons to buy, sell, trade, or otherwise engage in transactions involving illegally-imported Cuban cigars. The penalties for doing so include, in addition to confiscation of the cigars, civil fines of up to $55,000 per violation and in appropriate cases, criminal prosecution which may result in higher fines and/or imprisonment. These prohibitions are applicable to all goods of Cuban origin and are an important element of the comprehensive program of economic sanctions against the Cuban Government which have been in place since 1963. Those sanctions have had the support of the last seven Administrations.

#### Lifting tobacco sanctions massively benefits the Cuban cigar industry—the US cigar market is key.

Thomas Mulier, 2-24-2008, writer for Bloomberg News, “Cuban cigar prices may double when US Embargo is lifted,” <http://havanajournal.com/forums/viewthread/805/>

Premium Cuban cigars would jump in price if the US were to end an embargo on trade with the island nation and permit their sale in its cigar market, the world’s largest, according to Swedish Match AB. Demand for Cuban cigars might double overnight if the ban were lifted, a step Swedish Match managers view as “inevitable,” Chief Financial Officer Lars Dahlgren said on Wednesday. The Stockholm-based owner of the Macanudo brand has drawn up plans to prepare, he said in a telephone interview. Speculation about an end to the ban arose on Tuesday as Fidel Castro resigned as Cuba’s president after 49 years, though the US State Department said no policy changes are imminent. American smokers buy two-thirds of the world’s premium cigars, according to Swedish Match, the industry’s second-largest member, which has contested ownership of the Cohiba brand with Cuba’s government. “There’s no way you can serve Europe and the US if Cuban cigars became big in the US,” said Dahlgren, who declined to say when the ban might be lifted. “If consumers would demand the same quality of cigars, prices would skyrocket.” The entire industry eventually would benefit from an end to the embargo, which would create more interest in smoking cigars, according to Dahlgren. The ban, which was imposed in 1962 by John F. Kennedy and tightened by later US presidents, has sparked a dispute between Swedish Match and Cuba’s government over the rights to the Cohiba brand. It also was the cause of a legal battle between Bacardi Ltd. and Pernod Ricard SA for the Havana Club rum trademark. Cigars sold now under the Cohiba name in the US are made in the Dominican Republic. Cuban-made Cohibas are sold outside the US by Corporacion Habanos, a partnership between the Caribbean nation’s government and Madrid-based Altadis SA. Handmade Cohiba Corona Especial cigars from the Dominican Republic cost about $7 each on the website of Burlington, North Carolina-based JRCigars.com, which bills itself as the world’s biggest cigar store. A Cuban Cohiba costs 23.40 Swiss francs ($21) at the Davidoff cigar shop in Geneva. Altadis has been taken over by Imperial Tobacco Group Plc, the Bristol, England-based maker of John Player Special cigarettes. Imperial might get a boost of as much as 2 percent to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization if the US were to end the embargo, said Jonathan Fell, an analyst at Deutsche Bank AG in London. “We are prepared for this to happen sometime,” Dahlgren said of a lifting of the ban. “The US is our most important premium cigar market. If the US consumer wants Cuban cigars, we will seek to share that segment of the market.” Swedish Match may lose market share initially if the ban were ended and Cuba kept its monopoly on production, he said. In addition to its own brands such as Garcia y Vega, the company owns Cuban heritage trademarks including Partagas and Hoyo de Monterrey that were bought from exiles. “The first few weeks we wouldn’t sell a single cigar because everyone would be buying the forbidden fruit,” the CFO said.

#### Increased cigar sales to the US causes mass deforestation—kills the Cuban environment which is a biodiversity hotspot.

Robert Brian Frankenberry, 12-xx-2003, Trade Environment Database Case Studies, The Mandala Projects, “Cuban Cigars, Trade, Intellectual Property and Culture,” <http://www1.american.edu/ted/cigar-trade.htm>

ENVIRONMENT: The unique composition of the soil, with Cuba's warm tropical climate that is tempered by trades winds makes for a very unique and hospitable environment for tobacco plants. HARVEST: The process begins with preparing the beds and laying the seeds. Then, to increase the vitality of the plants, they are topped and the suckers are removed. After 2 1/3 to 3 months the plants reach maturity and are harvested leaf by leaf. CURING: First, the leaves are strung together with a cotton string and hung out to dry for a few months. After the leaves are cured they go through a series of fermentation steps and graded and separated according to size, shape and quality. The leaves are then arranged according to measurements and thickness to match the type of cigar. Then, the tobacco is ready to be rolled. ROLLING: Cigar rolling requires expertise and care. The tools used to roll cigars have remained the same for generations. They consist of a small wooden board, along with a semi-circular blade, and a small container of clear purified rubber resin used to shape and seal off the ends of the cigar. The cigar that is rolled has to be perfect. The perfect cigar is neither too tight nor too flabby and loose. A cigar that is rolled too tight or too loose will ruin the flavor and effect the burn of the cigar. A roller begins as an apprentice sweeping the floor of the factory and learning the art of hand rolling the perfect cigar from the master rollers. The taste and burn of the cigar varies according to the roller. Master cigar rollers are able to produce an average of 10 cigars an hour. Please click on the image below for a step by step tutorial of the rolling process. PACKAGING: Cigars are then packaged and nailed shut in intricately designed Spanish cedar boxes. Due to counterfeit cigars being sold on the black market, cigars produced in the factories are packaged in boxes with official state seals and sold with official receipts. 3. Related Cases CUBA: Helms-Burton Cuba Bacardi Tequila Cubamusic Cubanuke Cubamine INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY: Feta Parmesan Basmati Biodiv Grappa Budweis Pisco Scotch Mexbrew Canola Hiatiart 4. Author and Date: Robert Brian Frankenberry. December 2003 II. Legal Clusters 5. Discourse and Status: The legal disputes over Cuban cigars surprisingly centers on only two brands: Cohiba and Trinidad. Culbro corporation, an American company, registered its "Cohiba" cigars with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in 1978 and assigned the subsequent registration to another American company, General Cigar. In 1997 the Cuban government petitioned the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in protest of naming rights and the almost identical trademark. According to the (WTO TRIPS agreement), the trademark can fall under protest in three areas. Firstly, is the name "Cohiba" under which Cuba claims to have produced its top of the line cigars since 1960. Cuba claims that "Cohiba" is a "famous name" and under international law, "should not be appropriated by a producer in another country." Secondly, the trademark or logo that wraps the cigar. The wrapping logo is very similar on both the American and the Cuban brand. The only distinguishing detail on the wrapper is the red color band for the American cigar and the yellow band for the Cuban. Thirdly, the American brand is sold under the advertisement of being "Cuban style" and made with "Cuban seed". According to Cuba, this is a blatant attempt to steal the "intellectual property" and confuse the consumer. In October of 1998, two Florida Senators introduced the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act into law. Section 211 of this act prohibits Cuban companies from registering "confiscated" trademarks in the US without permission of the original owner. US courts are also prohibited from recognizing any such trademark rights. This is an attempt to outmaneuver both Cuba and the WTO to lay claim that the original owners of the trademarks were the families that fled Cuba before 1960. The EU has formally backed Cuba on questioning the legality of the OCES Act and requested the WTO take the matter to its Dispute Settlement Body. The WTO has since found Section 211 to be out of bounds according to TRIPS and requested the U.S. correct its legislation accordingly. The EU position is that Section 211 "violates several portions or provisions of the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights" (Shapiro, Perry, Woods 2000). US representatives reject the EU stance, stating that Section 211 is in accordance with TRIPS. Several meetings have been held regarding this, with no conclusion to date. It is currently pending review by the Dispute Settlement Body of the WTO. The other brand, Trinidad, is also in a legal dispute. Cuba was granted the registered brand name, TTT Trinidad, La Habana, Cuba by the USPTO in 1996. However, in 1997, the Trinidad family petitioned the USPTO for cancellation. There is no resolution yet, in the meantime, the Trinidad family is selling cigars with the TTT Trinidad name. 6. Forum and Scope: WTO and Multilateral 7. Decision Breadth: Cuba, US and European Union 8. Legal Standing: The WTO has found sec 211 of the OCES Act to be out of line with the TRIPS agreement and requested the US to amend it. That is where it lies today as the Cuban brands are still not recognized and the General Cigar brands are being sold. Nov 4, 2003, for the 12th year in a row, the UN General Assembly voted overwhelmingly 179-3 (2 abstentions) to remove the US Embargoes on the country of Cuba. If the Sanctions are removed and Cuban products are recognized, the WTO would most likely hear arguments from all companies claiming ownership of the brand names and the dates of their patents. III. Geographic Clusters 9. Geographic Locations a. Geographic Domain: North America b. Geographic Site: Southern North America c. Geographic Impact: Cuba 10. Sub-National Factors: No 11. Type of Habitat: Tropical.The unique composition of the soil, with Cuba's warm tropical climate that is tempered by trades winds makes for a very unique and hospitable environment for tobacco plants. IV. Trade Clusters 12. Type of Measure: Intellectual Property 13. Direct v. Indirect Impacts: Direct 14. Relation of Trade Measure to Environmental Impact a. Directly Related to Product: Yes, Cigar b. Indirectly Related to Product: Yes, Tobacco c. Not Related to Product: No d. Related to Process: Yes, Intellectual Property 15. Trade Product Identification: Cigars, Tobacco 16. Economic Data US Cigar Sales Data From 1996 to 1997 the US experienced a boom in cigar sales. Although numbers may not be as high today, as the "cigar fad" may have died off some, cigar sales are still a multi million dollar industry in the US. These numbers bring to light the magnitude of profits made off "Cuban style" cigars in the US. A box of Cuban cigars can be purchased anywhere from $300 - $1000 (not counting black market prices). Cigar Sales in the US Year per cigar sold $sales$ 1996 3.8 billion 613 million 1997 4.4 billion 876 million Cuban Tobacco exports to North America (Canada - per cigar) Year # of cigars 2000 5.6 million 2001 5.7 million 2002 5.5 million 2003-Jun 2.1 million Here is a list of Cuban brand cigars that are sold in the US by non Cuban companies. Source: Cigar Aficionado, July 20, 1998. \* Denotes cigar brands not currently made by Cuba. Brand Name US Rights Owned by Country made in Belinda\* General Cigar Honduras Bolivar General Cigar Dominican Rep. Cabanas\* Consolidated Cigar United States Cifuentes General Cigar Jamaica Cohiba General Cigar Dominican Rep. El Rey del Mundo General Cigar Honduras Fonseca MATASA Dominican Rep. Gispert Tabacalera SA Honduras H. Upmann Consolidated Cigar Dominican Rep. Henry Clay Consolidated Cigar Dominican Rep. Hoyo de Monterrey General Cigar Honduras La Gloria El Credito Dominican Rep. Montecristo Consolidated Cigar Dominican Rep. Partagas General Cigar Dominican Rep. Por Larrañaga Consolidated Cigar Dominican Rep. Punch General Cigar Honduras Ramon General Cigar Dominican Rep. Romeo y Julieta Tabacalera SA Dominican Rep. Saint Luis Rey Tabacalera SA Honduras Santa Damiana\* Consolidated Cigar Dominican Rep 17. Impact of Trade Restriction: Ban 18. Industry Sector: Manufacture 19. Exporters and Importers: Cuba and the US V. Environment Clusters 20. Environmental Problem Type: Deforestation 21. Name, Type, and Diversity of Species Name: Nicotiana tabacum, Nicotiana rustica Type: Tobacco plant Diversity: 2 types 22. Resource Impact and Effect: Deforestation.

#### Biodiversity loss will cause planetary extinction

Diner 94 – Judge Advocate General’s Corps of US Army [David N., Military Law Review, Winter, 143 Mil. L. Rev. 161, LN] [Gender Modified]

No species has ever dominated its fellow species as man has. In most cases, people have assumed the God-like power of life and death -- extinction or survival -- over the plants and animals of the world. For most of history, mankind pursued this domination with a single-minded determination to master the world, tame the wilderness, and exploit nature for the maximum benefit of the human race. n67 In past mass extinction episodes, as many as ninety percent of the existing species perished, and yet the world moved forward, and new species replaced the old. So why should the world be concerned now? The prime reason is the world's survival. Like all animal life, humans live off of other species. At some point, the number of species could decline to the point at which the ecosystem fails, and then humans also would become extinct. No one knows how many [\*171] species the world needs to support human life, and to find out -- by allowing certain species to become extinct -- would not be sound policy. In addition to food, species offer many direct and indirect benefits to mankind. n68 2. Ecological Value. -- Ecological value is the value that species have in maintaining the environment. Pest, n69 erosion, and flood control are prime benefits certain species provide to man. Plants and animals also provide additional ecological services -- pollution control, n70 oxygen production, sewage treatment, and biodegradation. n71 3. Scientific and Utilitarian Value. -- Scientific value is the use of species for research into the physical processes of the world. n72 Without plants and animals, a large portion of basic scientific research would be impossible. Utilitarian value is the direct utility humans draw from plants and animals. n73 Only a fraction of the [\*172] earth's species have been examined, and mankind may someday desperately need the species that it is exterminating today. To accept that the snail darter, harelip sucker, or Dismal Swamp southeastern shrew n74 could save mankind may be difficult for some. Many, if not most, species are useless to man in a direct utilitarian sense. Nonetheless, they may be critical in an indirect role, because their extirpations could affect a directly useful species negatively. In a closely interconnected ecosystem, the loss of a species affects other species dependent on it. n75 Moreover, as the number of species decline, the effect of each new extinction on the remaining species increases dramatically. n76 4. Biological Diversity. -- The main premise of species preservation is that diversity is better than simplicity. n77 As the current mass extinction has progressed, the world's biological diversity generally has decreased. This trend occurs within ecosystems by reducing the number of species, and within species by reducing the number of individuals. Both trends carry serious future implications. Biologically diverse ecosystems are characterized by a large number of specialist species, filling narrow ecological niches. These ecosystems inherently are more stable than less diverse systems. "The more complex the ecosystem, the more successfully it can resist a stress. . . . [l]ike a net, in which each knot is connected to others by several strands, such a fabric can resist collapse better than a simple, unbranched circle of threads -- which if cut anywhere breaks down as a whole." n79 By causing widespread extinctions, humans have artificially simplified many ecosystems. As biologic simplicity increases, so does the risk of ecosystem failure. The spreading Sahara Desert in Africa, and the dustbowl conditions of the 1930s in the United States are relatively mild examples of what might be expected if this trend continues. Theoretically, each new animal or plant extinction, with all its dimly perceived and intertwined affects, could cause total ecosystem collapse and human extinction. Each new extinction increases the risk of disaster. Like a mechanic removing, one by one, the rivets from an aircraft's wings, [hu]mankind may be edging closer to the abyss.

### Transition

#### Gradualism turn—Cuban reforms are successful now—the plan puts reforms on overdrive which collapses the transition.

Piccone 12—vice president and director for the Foreign Policy program at the Brookings Institute, served on the National Security Council (Ted, “Cuba Is Changing, Slowly but Surely,” The Brookings Institute, 1/19, http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2012/01/19-cuba-piccone)//BJ

A closer look, however, reveals something more profound—a wholesale mental shift, outlined clearly by President Raul Castro over the last two years, that the time has come to move the Cuban people from wholesale dependence on the state to a new era of individual responsibility and citizenship. This is going to take time. The economic reforms or “updating” of Cuba’s Soviet-style economic system, approved last spring at the Communist Party’s first National Congress in 14 years, are just beginning to be enacted. They include an expansion of licenses for private enterprise (over 350,000 have been granted), opening more idle land to farmers and cooperatives, allowing businesses to hire employees, empowering people to buy and sell their houses and cars, and opening new lines of credit with no legal ceilings on how much Cubans can borrow. Non-state actors are allowed now to sell unlimited services and commodities directly to state-owned enterprises and joint ventures, thereby opening new channels of commercial activity between farmers and tourist hotels, for example. Think Viet Nam or China. The reforms include tough measures too, like shrinking the buying power of the longstanding ration card that every Cuban gets to purchase subsidized basic goods, cutting unemployment benefits, and eventually dismissing anywhere from 500,000 to one million employees from the state sector as bureaucratic middlemen become obsolete and tax revenues rise. These changes, while painful, are reason enough to be optimistic about Cuba’s economic future. But something much more fundamental is at work—a turn away from government control of pricing and subsidizing products throughout the economy to a more decentralized framework of subsidizing persons based on need. At heart, the Castro government is prepared to move Cuba from a society based on equity of results to equality of opportunity, infused with a culture of humanism. Not that Cuba’s system ever offered true equality, as one taxi driver reminded me as we drove down Havana’s famous seaside Malecon. The door, however, is now opening wider to the inevitable rise in inequality that comes from capitalism, even restrained forms of it. Whether one is able to prosper as a self-employed restauranteur, or is the beneficiary of generous relatives sending remittances and goods home from Miami, new gradations in Cuba’s economic and social strata are on the way. As long as someone arrives at their wealth legally and pays their taxes, assured one senior party official, they are free to become rich. The big question for Cuba’s leaders today is whether they can bring their people with them down this new, uncertain path after five decades of Cuban-style communism. If reforms happen too quickly, it could cause excessive dislocation and unhappiness and potentially destabilize the regime. Already bureaucrats who have something to lose under the new system are resisting change, much to Raul Castro’s chagrin. If the pace of change is too slow, on the other hand, budding entrepreneurs, the middle class and disaffected youth, who have no overt commitment to the values of the 1959 revolution, may give up sooner and head to greener pastures in the United States, Spain or Canada. As it is, Cubans are leaving the island in droves to join their families in Florida and beyond, beneficiaries of U.S. policies that grant Cubans preferred immigration benefits once their feet reach American soil, and of Spanish laws that grant some Cubans Spanish citizenship.

#### Communications turn—the plan results in increased media access and open flows of communication in Cuba—that causes chaos and destroys government control.

Pascaul, 2010 (Carlos, US Ambassador to Mexico, Vice President and Director of Foreign Policy @ the Brookings Institute “Learning to Salsa New Steps in U.S.-Cuba Relations” <http://www.brookings.edu/research/books/2010/learningtosalsa>)

Relations with the United States are at a historical nadir, but improving them is not a priority, Alarcón said. In fact, Cuba would be challenged to come up with a good strategy if the next U.S. administration were inclined to improve relations. Raúl should carefully weigh whether and to what degree Cuba should seek better relations with the Americans or respond to a new administration’s decision to permit increased travel to Cuba. Although Cuba ultimately stands to gain access to the U.S. market from a normal bilateral relationship, the potential costs in terms of open flows of communication and people could weaken the government’s control over its population. Weaker U.S. sanctions and a more cordial relationship would also make it harder to scapegoat the United States and would shift the onus for economic and political reform to the Cuban leadership. More critical to Cuba than improved relations with the United States is for it to strengthen its relations with the major developing nations, especially Russia, Mexico, and Brazil Speaking for all those present, Machado Ventura thanked Raúl for his confidence in them and assured him of their absolute loyalty. Raúl could be confident because it was highly unlikely that domestic or international conditions would threaten his hold on power, but in any case he should seek to establish his credibility as a leader on his own terms. One way to do so would be to reinforce the fusion of leadership at the highest levels of the Council of State, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the Cuban Communist Party. As for the international community, Cuba could count on Venezuelan oil subsidies in the short term, and in the longer term would have access to substantial new energy reserves from offshore oil and gas and the production of sugarcane ethanol. Raúl should concentrate his international efforts on promoting and diversifying Cuba’s economic relationships. Raúl’s greatest challenge will be the rise in expectations for further reforms among the Cuban population, which could be worsened if the new U.S. administration decides to loosen restrictions on travel and remittances. More contact with relatives and friends will result in demands for better jobs and increased freedoms. Remittances are already creating disparities among Cubans with and without access to hard currency.. Since Cuba cannot move quickly or undertake broad reforms, it should attempt to limit expectations Raúl has been skillful in allowing some social reforms; additional reforms, however, should be undertaken cautiously and with the full support of the Party and the armed forces.

#### Exodus turn—normalizing relations causes health-care workers to leave Cuba en masse—collapses Cuban health care model.

Laurie Garrett, [7-8]-xx-2010, senior fellow for global health at the Council on Foreign Relations and a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, “Castrocare in Crisis: Will Lifting the Embargo on Cuba Make Things Worse?” <http://www.ihavenet.com/Latin-America-Cuba-Castrocare-in-Crisis-LG.html>

According to Steven Ullmann of the University of Miami's Cuba Transition Project, if Washington lifts its embargo, Cuba can expect a mass exodus of health-care workers and then the creation of a domestic health system with two tiers, one private and one public. The system's lower, public tier would be at risk of complete collapse. Ullmann therefore suggests "fostering this [public] system through partnerships and enhanced compensation of personnel." He also argues that officials in both governments should "limit out-migration of scientific brainpower from the country." Properly handled, the transition could leave Cuba with a mixed health-care economy -- part public, part locally owned and private, and part outsourced and private -- that could compensate Cuban physicians, nurses, and other health-care workers enough to keep them in the country and working at least part time in the public sector. The only U.S. policy currently in place, however, encourages Cuban physicians to immigrate to the United States. In 2006, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security created a special parole program under which health-care workers who defect from Cuba are granted legal residence in the United States while they prepare for U.S. medical licensing examinations. An estimated 2,000 physicians have taken advantage of the program. Although few have managed to gain accreditation as U.S. doctors, largely due to their poor English-language skills and the stark differences between Cuban and U.S. medical training, many now work as nurses in Florida hospitals. The Castro government, meanwhile, is in a seemingly untenable position. The two greatest achievements of the Cuban Revolution -- 100 percent literacy and quality universal health care -- depend on huge streams of government spending. If Washington does eventually start to normalize relations, plugging just a few holes in the embargo wall would require vast additional spending by the Cuban government. The government would have to pay higher salaries to teachers, doctors, nurses, and technicians; strengthen the country's deteriorating infrastructure; and improve working conditions for common workers. To bolster its health-care infrastructure and create incentives for Cuban doctors to stay in the system, Cuba will have to find external support from donors, such as the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development. But few sources will support Havana with funding as long as the regime restricts the travel of its citizens. In the long run, Cuba will need to develop a taxable economic base to generate government revenues -- which would mean inviting foreign investment and generating serious employment opportunities. The onus is on the Castro government to demonstrate how the regime could adapt to the easing or lifting of the U.S. embargo. Certainly, Cuban leaders already know that their health triumphs would be at risk. The United States, too, has tough responsibilities. How the U.S. government handles its side of the post-embargo transition will have profound ramifications for the people of Cuba. The United States could allow the marketplace to dictate events, resulting in thousands of talented professionals leaving Cuba and dozens of U.S. companies building a vast offshore for-profit empire of medical centers along Cuba's beaches. But it could and should temper the market's forces by enacting regulations and creating incentives that would bring a rational balance to the situation. For clues about what might constitute a reasonable approach that could benefit all parties, including the U.S. medical industry, Washington should study the 2003 Commonwealth Code of Practice for the International Recruitment of Health Workers. The health ministers of the Commonwealth of Nations forged this agreement after the revelation that the United Kingdom's National Health Service had hired third-party recruiters to lure to the country hundreds of doctors and nurses from poor African, Asian, and Caribbean countries of the Commonwealth, including those ravaged by HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In some cases, the recruiters managed to persuade as many as 300 health-care workers to leave every day. Although the agreement is imperfect, it has reduced abuses and compensated those countries whose personnel were poached. Cuba's five decades of public achievement in the health-care sector have resulted in a unique cradle-to-grave community-based approach to preventing illness, disease, and death. No other socialist society has ever equaled Cuba in improving the health of its people. Moreover, Cuba has exported health care to poor nations the world over. In its purest form, Cuba offers an inspiring, standard-setting vision of government responsibility for the health of its people. It would be a shame if the normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba killed that vision.

#### Cuban health care is useless—corruption and equipment shortages.

Yoani Sanchez, 6-05-2011, award-winning Cuban blogger, Huffington Post, “Cuba's Much Lauded Health Care System No Longer Has Even Aspirin to Give Us,” <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/yoani-sanchez/cubas-much-lauded-health-_b_871434.html>

It's been almost two years since I've been seen at a hospital. The last time was in that November of beatings and kidnapping when my lower back was in very bad shape. I learned a hard lesson on that occasion: given the choice between the Hippocratic oath and ideological fidelity, many physicians prefer to violate the privacy of their patients -- often compared to the secrets of the confessional -- rather than to oppose, with the truth, the State that employs them. The examples of this pouring forth on official television in recent months have strengthened my lack of confidence in the Cuban public health system. So I am healing myself with plants that grow on my balcony, I exercise every day to avoid getting sick, and I've even bought myself a Vademécum -- a Physician's Desk Reference -- should I need to self-prescribe at some point. But despite my "medical revolt," I haven't failed to observe and investigate the growing deterioration of this sector. Among the recent hospital cuts, the most notable have to do with resources for diagnostics. The doctors receive greatly reduced allocations for X-rays, ultrasounds and MRIs which they must distribute among their patients. Anecdotes about fractures that are set without first being X-rayed, or abdominal pains that become complicated because they can't do a scan, are so common we're no longer surprised. Such a situation is also vulnerable to patronage, where those who can offer a gift, or surreptitiously pay, obtain better medical care than do others. The cheese given to the nurse and the indispensable hand soap that many offer the dentist noticeably accelerate treatment and complement the undervalued salaries of those medical professionals. A thermometer is an object long-missing from the shelves of pharmacies operating in local currency, while the hard currency stores have the most modern digital models. Getting a pair of glasses to alleviate near-sightedness can take months through subsidized State channels, or twenty-four hours at Miramar Optical where you pay in convertible pesos. Nor do the bodies who staff the hospitals escape these contrasts: we can consult the most competent neurosurgeon in the entire Caribbean region, but he doesn't have even an aspirin to give us. These are the chiaroscuros that make us sick, and exhaust patients, their families, and the medical personnel themselves. And that leave us feeling defrauded by a conquest -- long brandished before our faces -- that has crumbled, and they won't even let us complain about it.

#### Human diversity, medicine and evolutionary limits check disease

Gladwell 95 [Malcolm, New York bureau chief of The Washington Post, New Republic, July 17]

This is what is wrong with the Andromeda Strain argument. Every infectious agent that has ever plagued humanity has had to adopt a specific strategy, but every strategy carries a corresponding cost, and this makes human counterattack possible. Malaria is vicious and deadly, but it relies on mosquitoes to spread from one human to the next, which means that draining swamps and putting up mosquito netting can all but halt endemic malaria. Smallpox is extraordinarily durable, remaining infectious in the environment for years, but its very durability, its essential rigidity, is what makes it one of the easiest microbes to create a vaccine against. aids is almost invariably lethal because its attacks the body at its point of great vulnerability, that is, the immune system, but the fact that it targets blood cells is what makes it so relatively uninfectious. I could go on, but the point is obvious. Any microbe capable of wiping us all out would have to be everything at once: as contagious as flu, as durable as the cold, as lethal as Ebola, as stealthy as HIV and so doggedly resistant to mutation that it would stay deadly over the course of a long epidemic. But viruses are not, well, superhuman. They cannot do everything at once. It is one of the ironies of the analysis of alarmists such as Preston that they are all too willing to point out the limitations of human beings, but they neglect to point out the limitations of microscopic life forms. If there are any conclusions to be drawn about disease, they are actually the opposite of what is imagined in books such as The Hot Zone and The Coming Plague. It is true that the effect of the dramatic demographic and social changes in the world over the past few decades is to create new opportunities for disease. But they are likely to create not homogeneous patterns of disease, as humans experienced in the past, so much as heterogeneous patterns of disease. People are traveling more and living in different combinations. Gene pools that were once distinct are mixing through intermarriage. Adults who once would have died in middle age are now living into their 80s. Children with particular genetic configurations who once died at birth or in infancy are now living longer lives. If you talk to demographers, they will tell you that what they anticipate is increasing clusters of new and odd diseases moving into these new genetic and demographic niches. Rare diseases will be showing up in greater numbers. Entirely unknown diseases will emerge for the first time. But the same diversity that created them within those population subgroups will keep them there. Laurie Garrett's book is mistitled. We are not facing "the coming plague." We are facing "the coming outbreaks."

#### No extinction.

MacPhee and Marx 98 [Ross, American Museum of Natural History and Preston, Aaron, Diamond AIDS Research Facility, http://www.amnh.org/science/biodiversity/extinction/Day1/disease/Bit1.html]

It is well known that lethal diseases can have a profound effect on species' population size and structure. However, it is generally accepted that the principal populational effects of disease are acute--that is, short-term. In other words, although a species many suffer substantial loss from the effects of a given highly infectious disease at a given time, the facts indicate that natural populations tend to bounce back after the period of high losses. Thus, **disease as a primary cause of extinction seems implausible**. However, this is the normal case, where the disease-provoking pathogen and its host have had a long relationship. Ordinarily, it is not in the pathogens interest to rapidly kill off large numbers of individuals in its host species, because that might imperil its own survival. Disease theorists long ago expressed the idea that pathogens tend to evolve toward a "benign" state of affairs with their hosts, which means in practice that they continue to infect, but tend not to kill (or at least not rapidly). A very good reason for suspecting this to be an accurate view of pathogen-host relationships is that individuals with few or no genetic defenses against a particular pathogen will be maintained within the host population, thus ensuring the pathogen's ultimate survival.

### Ag

#### Agribusinesses turn—the plan causes Cuban farming to be flooded by US companies—destroys their organic agriculture model.

Gonzalez ‘03 (Carmen G. Gonzalez, Assistant Professor, Seattle University School of Law, Summer 2003, SEASONS OF RESISTANCE: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY IN CUBA, p. 729-33)

Notwithstanding these problems, the greatest challenge to the agricultural development strategy adopted by the Cuban government in the aftermath of the Special Period is likely to be external – the renewal of trade relations with the United States. From the colonial era through the beginning of the Special Period, economic development in Cuba has been constrained by Cuba’s relationship with a series of primary trading partners. Cuba’s export-oriented sugar monoculture and its reliance on imports to satisfy domestic food needs was imposed by the Spanish colonizers, reinforced by the United States, and maintained during the Soviet era. It was not until the collapse of the socialist trading bloc and the strengthening of the U.S. embargo that Cuba was able to embark upon a radically different development path. Cuba was able to transform its agricultural development model as a consequence of the political and economic autonomy occasioned by its relative economic isolation, including its exclusion from major international financial and trade institutions. Paradoxically, while the U.S. embargo subjected Cuba to immense economic hardship, it also gave the Cuban government free rein to adopt agricultural policies that ran counter to the prevailing neoliberal model and that protected Cuban farmers against ruinous competition from highly subsidized agricultural producers in the United States and the European Union. Due to U.S. pressure, Cuba was excluded from regional and international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank.n413 Cuba also failed to reach full membership in any regional trade association and was barred from the negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). However, as U.S. agribusiness clamors to ease trade restrictions with Cuba, the lifting of the embargo and the end of Cuba’s economic isolation may only be a matter of time. It is unclear how the Cuban government will respond to the immense political and economic pressure from the United States to enter into bilateral or multilateral trade agreements that would curtail Cuban sovereignty and erode protection for Cuban agriculture.n416 If Cuba accedes to the dictates of agricultural trade liberalization, it appears likely that Cuba’s gains in agricultural diversification and food self-sufficiency will be undercut by cheap, subsidized food imports from the United States and other industrialized countries. Furthermore, Cuba’s experiment with organic and semi-organic agriculture may be jeopardized if the Cuban government is either unwilling or unable to restrict the sale of agrochemicals to Cuban farmers – as the Cuban government failed to restrict U.S. rice imports in the first half of the twentieth century. Cuba is once again at a crossroads – as it was in 1963, when the government abandoned economic diversification, renewed its emphasis on sugar production, and replaced its trade dependence on the United States with trade dependence on the socialist bloc. In the end, the future of Cuban agriculture will likely turn on a combination of external factors (such as world market prices for Cuban exports and Cuba’s future economic integration with the United States) and internal factors (such as the level of grassroots and governmental support for the alternative development model developed during the Special Period). While this Article has examined the major pieces of legislation that transformed agricultural production in Cuba, and the government’s implementation of these laws, it is important to remember that these reforms had their genesis in the economic crisis of the early 1990s and in the creative legal, and extra-legal, survival strategies developed by ordinary Cubans. The distribution of land to thousands of small producers and the promotion of urban agriculture were in response to the self-help measures undertaken by Cuban citizens during the Special Period. As the economic crisis intensified, Cuban citizens spontaneously seized and cultivated parcels of land in state farms, along the highways, and in vacant lots, and started growing food in patios, balconies, front yards, and community gardens. Similarly, the opening of the agricultural markets was in direct response to the booming black market and its deleterious effect on the state’s food distribution system. Finally, it was the small private farmer, the neglected stepchild of the Revolution, who kept alive the traditional agroecological techniques that formed the basis of Cuba’s experiment with organic agriculture. The survival of Cuba’s alternative agricultural model will therefore depend, at least in part, on whether this model is viewed by Cuban citizens and by the Cuban leadership as a necessary adaptation to severe economic crisis or as a path-breaking achievement worthy of pride and emulation. The history of Cuban agriculture has been one of resistance and accommodation to larger economic and political forces that shaped the destiny of the island nation. Likewise, the transformation of Cuban agriculture has occurred through resistance and accommodation by Cuban workers and farmers to the hardships of the Special Period. The lifting of the U.S. economic embargo and the subjection of Cuba to the full force of economic globalization will present an enormous challenge to the retention of an agricultural development model borne of crisis and isolation.

#### Global sustainable ag already

Altieri & Toledo ‘11 (Miguel A. Altieri & Victor Manuel Toledo The agroecological revolution in Latin America: rescuing nature, ensuring food sovereignty and empowering peasants The Journal of Peasant Studies Volume 38, Issue 3, 2011 Taylor & Francis Online pages 587-612)

Agro-ecology is providing the scientific, methodological and technological basis for a new ‘agrarian revolution’ worldwide (Altieri 2009, Wezel and Soldat 2009, Wezel et al. 2009, Ferguson and Morales 2010). Agro-ecology-based production systems are biodiverse, resilient, energetically efficient, socially just and comprise the basis of an energy, productive and food sovereignty strategy (Altieri 1995, Gliessman 1998). Agroecological initiatives aim at transforming industrial agriculture partly by transitioning the existing food systems away from fossil fuel-based production largely for agro-export crops and biofuels towards an alternative agricultural paradigm that encourages local/national food production by small and family farmers based on local innovation, resources and solar energy. This implies access of peasants to land, seeds, water, credit and local markets, partly through the creation of supportive economic policies, financial incentives, market opportunities and agroecological technologies.

#### **Laundry list of alt causes**

Tipson 12 (Frederick, Jennings Randolph Senior Fellow special advisor to the Center for Science, Technology and Peacebuilding at the U.S. Institute of Peace, worked previously for the UN Development Programme, Microsoft, the MarkleFoundation, the Council on Foreign Relations, Hongkong Telecom,AT&T, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the University ofVirginia School of Law “Global Food Insecurity and "Political Malnutrition",” June 2012, Number 7, German Marshall Fund Connections, http://www.gmfus.org/wp-content/blogs.dir/1/files\_mf/1339595984Tipson\_GlobalFoodInsecurity\_Jun12.pdf)

Meanwhile, the political dimensions of “food insecurity” go well beyond our compassion for people in the poorest countries who are most vulnerable to famine and malnutrition. Even during the remainder of this decade, we face a transition from localized food shortages and insecurities toward a more pervasive environment of global “food shocks” that have serious political consequences even for the richer world. 3 The combined effects of population trends, climate changes, water shortages, soil erosion or contamination, increased meat consumption, fisheries depletion, major livestock epidemics, or serious crop failures in overlapping and cascading ripple effects will strain already-vulnerable economies and political systems. Sudden price increases or shortages could prompt volatile popular reactions, especially if citizens even in “well-fed” locations lose trust in markets and governments to assure their access to adequate food supplies.

#### China overwhelms – US can’t get them on board

Abigail **Haddad,**, 6-30-20**’08**, research assistant at the American Enterprise Institute, “The Answer to Climate Change?” The American, p http://www.american.com/archive/2008/june-06-08/the-answer-to-climate-change

If mitigating climate change through reductions in GHG emissions were cheap, or if the benefits of doing so were large, Scott Barrett of John Hopkins University said, it would already have been done. In fact, while current technology allows us to make small emissions cuts relatively cheaply, significant reductions would be extremely expensive and require major economic sacrifices. In addition, global **climate change** may be, as Barrett declared, “**the world’s** greatest ***collective*** action ***problem***,” since **no country** acting ***alone*** can reduce greenhouse gases **enough** to slow it. Lane agreed, saying that no mitigation-based solution is possible ***without China’s*** participation—and there is little the United States can do to force China to curb its emissions.

#### NASA Aqua satellites disprove their impact

Owen McShane, chairman of the policy panel of the New Zealand Climate Science Coalition and director of the Centre for Resource Management Studies, 2008

(Cites Roy Spencer, principal research scientist for U of Alabama in Huntsville and recipient of NASA's Medal for Exceptional Scientific Achievement, “Climate change confirmed but global warming is cancelled”, The National Business Review (New Zealand), Lexis)

Atmospheric scientists generally agree that as carbon dioxide levels increase there is a law of "diminishing returns" - or more properly "diminishing effects" - and that ongoing increases in CO2 concentration do not generate proportional increases in temperature. The common analogy is painting over window glass. The first layers of paint cut out lots of light but subsequent layers have diminishing impact. So, you might be asking, why the panic? Why does Al Gore talk about temperatures spiraling out of control, causing mass extinctions and catastrophic rises in sea-level, and all his other disastrous outcomes when there is no evidence to support it? The alarmists argue that increased CO2 leads to more water vapour - the main greenhouse gas - and this provides positive feedback and hence makes the overall climate highly sensitive to small increases in the concentration of CO2. Consequently, the IPCC argues that while carbon dioxide may well "run out of puff" the consequent evaporation of water vapour provides the positive feedback loop that will make anthropogenic global warming reach dangerous levels. This assumption that water vapour provides positive feedback lies behind the famous "tipping point," which nourishes Al Gore's dreams of destruction, and indeed all those calls for action now - "before it is too late!" But no climate models predict such a tipping point. However, while the absence of hot spots has refuted one important aspect of the IPCC models we lack a mechanism that fully explains these supposed outcomes. Hence the IPCC, and its supporters, have been able to ignore this "refutation." So by the end of last year, we were in a similar situation to the 19th century astronomers, who had figured out that the sun could not be "burning" its fuel - or it would have turned to ashes long ago - but could not explain where the energy was coming from. Then along came Einstein and E=mc2. Hard to explain Similarly, the climate sceptics have had to explain why the hotspots are not where they should be - not just challenge the theory with their observations. This is why I felt so lucky to be in the right place at the right time when I heard Roy Spencer speak at the New York conference on climate change in March. At first I thought this was just another paper setting out observations against the forecasts, further confirming Evans' earlier work. But as the argument unfolded I realised Spencer was drawing on observations and measurements from the new Aqua satellites to explain the mechanism behind this anomaly between model forecasts and observation. You may have heard that the IPCC models cannot predict clouds and rain with any accuracy. Their models assume water vapour goes up to the troposphere and hangs around to cook us all in a greenhouse future. However, there is a mechanism at work that "washes out" the water vapour and returns it to the oceans along with the extra CO2 and thus turns the added water vapour into a NEGATIVE feedback mechanism. The newly discovered mechanism is a combination of clouds and rain (Spencer's mechanism adds to the mechanism earlier identified by Professor Richard Lindzen called the Iris effect). The IPCC models assumed water vapour formed clouds at high altitudes that lead to further warming. The Aqua satellite observations and Spencer's analysis show water vapour actually forms clouds at low altitudes that lead to cooling. Furthermore, Spencer shows the extra rain that falls from these clouds cools the underlying oceans, providing a second negative feedback to negate the CO2 warming. Alarmists' quandary This has struck the alarmists like a thunderbolt, especially as the lead author of the IPCC chapter on feedback has written to Spencer agreeing that he is right! There goes the alarmist neighbourhood! The climate is not highly sensitive to CO2 warming because water vapour is a damper against the warming effect of CO2. That is why history is full of Ice Ages - where other effects, such as increased reflection from the ice cover, do provide positive feedback - while we do not hear about Heat Ages. The Medieval Warm Period, for example, is known for being benignly warm - not dangerously hot. We live on a benign planet - except when it occasionally gets damned cold. While I have done my best to simplify these developments they remain highly technical and many people distrust their own ability to assess competing scientific claims. However, in this case the tipping point theories are based on models that do not include the effects of rain and clouds. The new Nasa Aqua satellite is the first to measure the effects of clouds and rainfall. Spencer's interpretation of the new data means all previous models and forecasts are obsolete. Would anyone trust long-term forecasts of farm production that were hopeless at forecasting rainfall? The implications of these breakthroughs in measurement and understanding are dramatic to say the least. The responses will be fun to watch.

# 2NC

## T

### AT: Counter-interp

#### **Here’s proof – they allow tons of random unilateral measures**

CSG 13 [Cuba Study Group, a non-profit, non-partisan organization, comprised of business and community leaders of Cuban descent who share a common interest and vision of a free and democratic Cuba, “Restoring Executive Authority Over U.S. Policy Toward Cuba,” Feb 2013, http://www.cubastudygroup.org/index.cfm/files/serve?File\_id=45d8f827-174c-4d43-aa2f-ef7794831032]

4. Additional Steps the U.S. President Can Take to Promote Change in Cuba¶ While we wait for Congress to act, the Executive Branch should exercise its licensing authority to further safeguard the flow of contacts and resources into the Island, encourage independent economic and political activity, and further empower the Cuban people. To that end, the Cuba Study Group proposes that the President pursue the following measures:¶ i) Modify Remittance and Export Limitations: Increase the $3,000 limit on remittances that can be carried to Cuba by authorized travelers and expand the types of goods that travelers may legally take to Cuba to support micro entrepreneurs. Fewer limitations in these areas will make it easier for U.S. travelers to provide seed capital and in-kind contributions for start-ups.¶ ii) Authorize Travel by General License for NGOs and Allow Them to Open Cuban Bank Accounts: Regulations enacted on January 28, 2011 allow U.S. full- and part-time university staff to travel to Cuba by general license. These regulations also allow U.S.-based academic institutions to open accounts in Cuban banks with funds to support their educational programs in Cuba. A similar license for foundations and NGOs whose mission involves support for micro and small businesses would also help support this growing segment of civil society.¶ iii) Establish New Licenses for the Provision of Services to Cuban Private Entrepreneurs: The President could build on existing authorizations that allow U.S. persons and institutions to pay individual Cuban scholars musicians and artists for their work. New licenses could extend to additional groups, such as artisans or farmers, and authorize a greater scope of activities such as recording, publication, distribution, etc.¶ iv) Authorize Imports of Certain Goods and Services to Businesses and Individuals Engaged in Certifiably Independent Economic Activity in Cuba: The President could authorize the importation of limited types of Cuban-origin goods and services under general or specific licenses, particularly when such authorizations could be justified as providing support for the Cuban people or democratic change in Cuba. For example, the President could authorize imports from private producers or allow U.S. persons to directly engage and hire Cuban professionals.¶ v) Authorize Export and Sale of Goods and Services to Businesses and Individuals Engaged in Certifiably Independent Economic Activity in Cuba: Amend existing licensing policy to establish a presumption of approval for specific items deemed to support the U.S.-stated policy goal of promoting independent economic activity on the Island. Since 2000, legislation has allowed the export of a broad range of agricultural products and a limited range of medicines and medical devices. This should be expanded to include other inputs in demand by indepen - dent businesses, including—but not limited to—good such as art supplies, food preparation equipment, bookkeeping materials, and basic electronic equipment and software required for retail sales and business administration.¶ vi) Authorize the Sale of Telecommunications Hardware in Cuba : Current U.S. regulations, as amended by the Obama administration in 2009, allow for donations of some telecommunications equipment, thereby recognizing that these goods by themselves do not violate the embargo. The next step should be to allow for the sales of those same goods inside the Island. Along with those provisions, changes should also allow for the provision of general travel licenses for research, marketing and sale of those goods.¶ vii) Authorize the Reestablishment of Ferry Services to Cuba : Current U.S. regulations allow both “aircraft and vessels” to serve Cuba as an exception to the U.S. embargo against the Island. The use of chartered aircrafts to transport Cuban-Americans and other licensed U.S. travelers to and from Cuba has long been authorized by the U.S. Department of Treasury. The next step should be to reestablish safe and secure chartered ferry services to transport the same categories of passengers to and from Cuba. Ferry service offers an affordable alternative to airline travel to Cuba and would allow an increase in the amount of goods that Cuban-Americans and other licensed travelers may legally take to Cuba to support their families and micro entrepreneurs.¶ viii) Simplify the Provision of Controlled Commodities, such as Computers and Laptops Direct the Department of Commerce to provide more detailed guidance for individuals to determine whether or not controlled commodities, such as laptops and printers, qualify under the general export waiver.¶ ix) Allow Licensed U.S. Travelers Access to U.S.-Issued Debit, Credit, and Pre-Paid Cards and Other Financial Services While on Authorized Travel in Cuba: Currently, U.S. travelers to Cuba have no access to U.S. bank accounts, credit cards, debit cards or other basic financial services. With few exceptions, U.S. travelers are forced to carry cash with them to Cuba. Allowing U.S. travelers access to electronic payment systems would help ensure their safety and security while being on the Island. Moreover, authorizing new electronic payment systems would facilitate the Administration’s goal of promoting people-to-people contacts and facilitating private economic activity by safeguarding the transfer of money from U.S. residents to relatives and independent entrepreneurs on the island.¶ x) Review Cuba’s Designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism: Cuba’s status on the State Department’s list of state sponsors of terrorism has been subject to debate for more than a decade. The President should order a comprehensive, apolitical review to determine whether this designation reflects the reality of Cuba today.¶ xi) Develop an expanded bilateral agenda with a range of specific topics of mutual interest : Agenda should include topics such as the resolution of property claims to help foster an environment of dialogue, problem- solving and trust building— thereby helping to set the stage for an eventual normalization of relations.

## Transition

### 2NC T—Top Level

#### Cuba doesn’t need the US—they can make a stable transition on their own.

Lance Koenig\*\*, 3-11-2010, US Army Colonel, paper submitted for a Masters in Strategic Studies at the US Army War College, “Time for a New Cuba Policy,” http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA518130

\*\*1AC author for GBS—that’s awkward

Path of least resistance, stay the course. The United States can continue with the current policy of trade embargo, travel restrictions, and limited diplomatic relations. The United States will not likely choose this path, but will rather go down it because it is easier politically to not change the status quo. This policy requires a long-term commitment and continuing patience. The Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity Act of 1996 provides the way ahead that the Cuban government must follow in order to gain normalized relations with the United States. This option follows the path of the last forty nine years and no significant change is required on the part of the United States. Politically, this avoids the problems generated by going against the Cuban voters of Florida that have been strong supporters of the current policy. The risk is that the United States will miss a window of opportunity to make fundamental positive changes to our relationship with Cuba. Additionally, Cuba could attain economic prosperity in spite of the United States’ actions. Cuba would be forced to continue to look towards China and Venezuela for trade and security relationships. Additionally, for both trade and tourism, Cuba will continue to develop relationships with Canada and the European Union, while the United States’ influence will continue to wane. 30

### 2NC T—Uniqueness Trick

#### Not normalizing economic relations now is best—it prevents a Cuban state collapse and allows for normalization in the long term once Castro leaves power—that means the status quo solves the aff.

George 13—a Project Manager with the Bertelsmann Foundation (a European think tank); developing a Latin America project portfolio for the Global Economic Dynamics project (Samuel, “Cuba in Transition, United States Stuck in Yesterday,” No Se Mancha, 3/3, [http://semancha.com/2013/03/03/cuba-in-transition-united-states-stuck-in-yesterday/)//BJ](http://semancha.com/2013/03/03/cuba-in-transition-united-states-stuck-in-yesterday/%29/BJ)

On Sunday, February 24, President of the Council of State of Cuba and de facto head of state Raúl Castro announced that he would surrender power in 2018. He also appointed 52-year old Miguel Diaz-Canel as first vice president, implying that a man who had yet to be born when Fidel Castro took Havana would be Cuba’s next leader. The exit of Raúl, the emergence of a younger, less ideological generation of leaders, and the incessant, if slow transition to a market economy combine to create an opportunity for the US to normalize relations with the Caribbean island. In fact, such normalization would reinforce all three trends. Little is immediately clear about Vice President Diaz-Canel. We understand that he was a heartthrob in the 1980s, that he rides his bike to work, and that he listens to The Beatles. We know Raúl Castro has praised his “ideological firmness” and that he has served in the Cuban military – two facts that have raised red flags for hardliners in Miami. Diaz-Canel: Party hack? Agent of Change? The US can help decide. Yet compelling indicators suggest that Diaz-Canel is more than a party hack, and that he will continue Raúl’s progress towards economic liberalization. Diaz-Canel has distinguished himself for his pragmatism. He is believed to have played a key role in facilitating foreign investment in Cuban hotels. As Minister of Higher Education, he gained the respect of his peers by listening and probing, rather than dictating. The ascension of Diaz-Canel represents a break from the geriatric revolutionary leaders – a break that was likely a precondition for any serious modernization. Moreover, Diaz-Canel would struggle to hold a hard line even if he wanted to. Raúl’s reforms have been slow and halting, but they have also been irreversible. The Economist reports that “much of Cuban farming” has been privatized and that, by 2015, one-third of the workforce will be in the private sector. With cars, computers and phones already traded, the momentum of commercialization – the allure of possession – will be difficult to stymie. The Castros’ success in containing reform momentum owes much to personal allegiance and veneration. Diaz-Canel will command no such respect.

### 2NC T—AT: Transition Failing

#### These reforms will update the Cuban model and spur growth—our evidence is predictive.

Perez 11—an economist at the University of Havana's Centro de Estudios de la Economía Cubana (Omar Everleny, “Will Cuba's Economic Reforms Succeed? Yes,” Americas Quarterly, Spring 2011, [http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/2450)//BJ](http://www.americasquarterly.org/node/2450%29/BJ)

Cuba's recent economic reforms to its economic model are not entirely new. What is new is the perception and the importance placed on them, especially on the role of the non-state sector. Once implemented, these reforms will update the country’s economic model. In announcing the “Draft Guidelines for Economic and Social Policy”—upon which the reforms are based—at the Sixth Congress of the Cuban Communist Party in October 2010, Cuban officials acknowledged inefficiencies in the economic model. These included: low economic growth, especially in industry and agriculture; inefficiencies in investment; low levels of investment in productivity and infrastructure; the gap between workers’ incomes and the rising prices of goods and services, both in markets free from price controls and the state foreign currency, and convertible peso markets; lack of connection between workers’ productivity and salaries; excessive economic centralization; increased state restrictions on certain goods and services; the low level of housing construction; and the foreign and domestic deficits. To counter these inefficiencies, the government proposed a series of adjustments designed to improve productivity by promoting entrepreneurship, establishing a more efficient tax system, and balancing public finances. The most important adjustments focus on incentives for creating non-state employment. For instance, the government will now recognize 178 categories of work or trade. In the agricultural sector, it promises to put unused land into productive use. Cubans will no longer be forbidden from selling homes and vehicles—even to foreigners or temporary residents. Businesses will be granted greater autonomy, and multiple licenses will be available for conducting business not only in one’s hometown but anywhere in the country. Private restaurants can expand from 12 to 20 seats. And in a move toward ensuring food self-sufficiency and eliminating rationing, individuals will be allowed to lease state facilities, including those in the food industry. Among the measures, those targeting self-employed workers will undoubtedly have the greatest positive impact. The policy is being encouraged at all levels of government, and for good reason. Under its reorganization plan, the Cuban state intends to move between 1 million and 1.3 million state workers off state payrolls within the next few years, making self-employment policies the most urgent. The openings providing for self-employment will permit the creation of microenterprises. Since October, the number of licenses granted to micro-enterprises has surpassed 113,000, a nearly 50 percent increase from before the start of the reforms. These developments will expand supplies of consumer goods and services. There are already signs that the measures have had a positive impact. The number of workers hired by other self-employed workers has increased. So has the number of microenterprises dedicated to the preparation and sale of food, the manufacture of household goods and transportation. For many people, microenterprise has constituted an alternative source of income to state salaries and pensions. For the state, it will provide a source of new tax revenue. The new measures also focus on balancing public finances by decreasing public payrolls and unemployment compensation. And as the state reduces total payroll expenses and increases revenue from taxes on self-employed workers, it will be able to increase public-sector salaries. To improve productivity, details have also emerged about a more efficient form of contracting labor. Companies will be able to count on greater funds for salaries to distribute among fewer employees. This will be done through a system of results-based payments, which will mean an increase in productivity and, consequently, growth in the economy as a whole. Under the proposed adjustments, it has been estimated that new non-state annual tax contributions will exceed $1 billion per year. At the core of the reforms is an acknowledgement by the Cuban state that it must relinquish control over those activities and sectors, such as retail, that do not serve it strategically and that it believes have the capacity to absorb the growing labor force in coming years. However, the proper functioning of the private sector depends on nondiscrimination and competition. For this, a number of conditions will be important. Among them: access to technical and material supply markets; access to sources of financing and insurance to cover risk; access to fair and competitive domestic consumer markets and export markets; regulations that do not impose undue burdens in their compliance or administration; and a tax burden consistent with the desired activity and size of the project. If these conditions are established, non-state employment will meet its expected contribution to the economy, above all in terms of job creation and the production of goods and services. I estimate Cuba could grow at a rate of 5 percent after the reforms. It will be a complex task to effectively design and implement the steps needed to unleash the production forces of a “handmade” economy, where discretion has prevailed over rules, institutions and respect for regulations. Time has changed the functions and needs of our socialist project. Those changes, along with the success of other countries’ experiences, demonstrate that the Cuban state is in vital need of updating its economic model. This means the market must play an ever-increasing role in the Cuban economy, even if planning will officially prevail over the market. The measures that the authorities have taken are a first step in the right direction.

#### The transition is working—most recent evidence.

Francis Torres, 11-25-2013, a BPR columnist and International Relations concentrator from San Juan, Puerto Rico, with an interest in Latin American politics, “Reforming the Revolution: Cuba and Economic Liberalization,” <http://www.brownpoliticalreview.org/2013/11/reforming-the-revolution-cuba-and-economic-liberalization/>

In 1980, the Cuban port of Mariel witnessed the departure of 100,000 state-approved émigrés fleeing towards the United States. More than 30 years later, the island’s government hopes to see an influx of foreign capital flow in through the port town, which will soon be the home of a new free-trade district. Once again, Mariel serves as a problem-solver for the Communist government. This time, instead of using its port to get rid of “undesirables,” the Castro regime has started developing a 180-square-mile special economic zone where foreign companies will be able to invest and set up shop without the Cuban state impeding their operations. By following China’s market-oriented reforms in the 1980’s, Raul Castro hopes that the port of Mariel will provide a reprieve from overstaffed and stagnant state industries, widespread poverty and an ailing economy. The Mariel zone–which has already attracted the attention of investors in several countries–is the most recent of Raul Castro’s reforms aimed at revitalizing Cuba. Fidel’s younger sibling has dedicated the last several years to slowly liberalizing the island’s strict Communist regime, which will ostensibly lead to more freedom of travel for Cuban citizens and athletes, a new unified currency (the island currently has two), and greater opportunities for homegrown entrepreneurs to create and own small businesses and run cooperatives.

### 2NC T—Link Kata

#### Specifically—the embargo stagnates Cuba’s internet and communication development—lifting it solves.

Kevin Casas-Zamora, 1-22-2009, writer @ da Brookings Institute, “Communications Embargo on Cuba: Let Them Surf, Not Float,” <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2009/01/22-cuba-casaszamora>

The primary responsibility for this sorry state of affairs lies with the Cuban regime government, which harbors deep fears of the spread of IT. Yet, the U.S. is hardly helping. One of the most unfortunate consequences of the U.S. commercial embargo on Cuba is that the prohibition on trade and investment reduces the access of Cubans to technology that would enhance their ability to contact loved ones, improve their skills, and broaden their knowledge. This “communications ban” has been restated by successive pieces of legislation, notably the Helms-Burton Act of 1996, which expanded it to include even the donation of computers and all kinds of electronic equipment. This has far reaching implications. It has often been said that through the so-called “communications embargo” the U.S. government has become an unwitting accessory to the Cuban regime’s policy of stifling the free flow of ideas and the Cubans’ access to information about the world. What is less obvious is that the current legislation is reinforcing a critical barrier for the successful reintegration of a (hopefully) free Cuba into the world economy. There is no chance that Cuba can live up to its potential in the global economy if the current levels of dissemination of IT are not radically improved in the short term. Even if the Communist regime fell tomorrow, no Intel, Motorola or Microsoft plants would come Cuba’s way any time soon. Maquiladoras would, perhaps.

#### Cuban access to new internet and communications technology causes an overthrow of the Cuban government by radical anti-Castro groups—causes regime failure and wrecks the transition faster than any tangible benefits of the plan occur.

Erika Bolstad, 3-21-2012, McClatchy Newspapers, “Internet could lead to regime change in Cuba, Sen. Marco Rubio says,” <http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2012/03/21/142690/internet-could-lead-to-regime.html#.UengLo2TiSp>

WASHINGTON — The Cuban regime as led by the Castro brothers would fall — and fall fast — if ordinary people on the island had access to the Internet, a U.S. senator said Wednesday. The regime would quickly go the way of those in the Middle East that fell in the Arab Spring, Sen. Marco Rubio, R-Fla., told a panel looking at the role of internet access in Cuba. "Cubans are extremely innovative people," Rubio said. "Anyone who can figure out how to keep a 1957 Chevy running is going to figure out how to organize online," Rubio said. "I think you would be shocked at how quickly things would begin to unravel for the regime if the people of Cuba had unfiltered access to the Internet and social media." The event at which he spoke, which was co-hosted by the Heritage Foundation and Google Ideas, focused on what Internet access could do to empower the Cuban people. The discussion was one of many about the island in Washington recently, timed just days before a papal visit to Cuba by Pope Benedict XVI. "I think Raul Castro clearly understands that his regime cannot survive a Cuban reality where individual Cubans can communicate with each other in an unfettered manner," Rubio said. "If Cubans are able to communicate with each other ... if these groups are able to link up with one another, and coordinate efforts and conversation, the Cuban government wouldn't last very long under the weight of that

### 2NC AT: Zoonotic

#### Zoonotics aren’t unique—the threat is exaggerated and research solves

Robert E. Shope, 2002, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK98094/

Ironically, one of the approaches used to avoid the type of immune rejection that was the initial barrier to success with xenotransplantation has raised a potential problem regarding zoonotic infection. The endothelial cells of all lower mammals, including pigs, have a sugar-based compound called alpha-galactosyl (α-Gal) on their surface. This compound is absent from the cells of humans, who develop natural xenoreactive antibodies directed against α-Gal. To get around this hyperacute immune rejection, scientists genetically engineered a type of pig that lacks α-Gal. The problem stems from the fact that the characteristics of animal viruses are influenced by the characteristics of the cells in which they replicate. That is, if a virus replicates in a pig cell that contains α-Gal residues, then the outer envelope of the virus budded from the pig cell also will express α-Gal residues. If those pig cells were transplanted into a human, then the person's immune system would recognize the α-Gal as foreign and inactivate the virus. However, viruses budding out of cells from genetically modified pigs that do not express α-Gal on their cell surfaces may not be recognized and inactivated. This finding raises suspicions that modifications intended to facilitate xenograft survival may also make it easier for PERV to survive in infectious form, thereby increasing the risk that PERV may infect human recipients. Knowledgeable observers have argued that the risk to the public from xenotransplantation may be exaggerated when compared to that from other types of ongoing exposures, such as occupational risk of accidental exposure to simian retroviruses among animal workers and researchers. This may be true. But it is important to remember that xenotransplantation is an intentional exposure, and this raises the burden of preventive responsibility on scientists and research groups that conduct such trials. In addition, xenotransplantation occurs under controlled circumstances, which means that researchers have an added responsibility to implement known measures to minimize any associated biohazards.

## Ag

### 2NC Inevitability – Ext. China Overwhelms

#### China and India’s emissions will increase

Robert **Bryce**, Aug 20**08**, managing editor of Energy Tribune magazine, “The Good News About Energy,” The American, p http://www.american.com/archive/2008/july-august-magazine-contents/the-good-news-about-energy

Of course, there are counter-indicators to the decarbonization trend. Both **China and India** **are *relying* *heavily on coal***. For instance, in 2006 alone, China expanded its electricity generation capacity by 102 gigawatts—that’s about the same capacity as all of France’s electric power plants combined. In other words, China’s electric grid added France. And of that 102 gigawatts of new power capacity, about 90 percent was coal-fired. And depending on whose numbers you believe, the Chinese continue **add**ing new **coal**-fired power **plants at** the rate of about ***one per week***. India, the second most populous country on the planet, is emulating China’s electrification plans. **By 2030,** **India plans to *more than triple its electricity generation*** capacity, going from about 130 gigawatts in 2007 to about 400 gigawatts. And like China, the vast majority of that new electricity will be generated by burning coal. By 2012, India plans to add more than 46 gigawatts of new coal-fired power plants. That 46 gigawatts is approximately equal to all of the electricity generation capacity of Mexico. By 2012, India’s coal consumption is expected to jump by more than 50 percent to some 730 million tons per year.

#### China’s rapid growth makes US measures meaningless – and also tanks the economy

Conn **Carroll,** 4-16-20**08**, researcher at the Heritage Foundation, “The Good and Bad in Bush’s Global Warming Speech,” The Foundry, p http://blog.heritage.org/2008/04/16/the-good-and-bad-in-bush%E2%80%99s-global-warming-speech/

In addition, rapid **growth from** nations like ***China*** means that **unilateral U.S. measures would be** virtually ***inconsequential.* They would** also put the U.S economy at **a global disadvantage** and lead to the outsourcing of manufacturing jobs. Again, the President made clear that all major emitting nations would have to commit to something.

### AT: SoPo

#### Soft power doesn’t exist

Brooks and Wohlforth ‘8

(Stephen G. Brooks and William C. Wohlforth, Associate Professor and Professor of Government @ Dartmouth College, 08, World Out of Balance: International Relations and the Challenge of American Primacy, pg. 159-160)

In the most detailed theoretical analysis of the nail that rep~iai;r plays within international institutions to date, Downs anti Jones arg^l that there is no theoretical basis for viewing states as having a single reputation for cooperation that characterizes its expected reliability connection with every agreement to which it is a party."3^H L)owns al Jones maintain that it is more compelling to view states as having multiple, or segmented, reputations: "states develop a member of reputations, often quite different, in connection with different regimes al even with different treaties within the same regime.- hi o^ll^lcr worc there is no reason to think that a state's reputation within the security realm cannot be different from the reputation that it has within the economic realm, or indeed, that a state cannot have varying reputations within different parts of the security realm. As an illustrative e ample, Downs and Jones note: The United States has one simple reputation for making good on its financial commitments with workers in the UN Office of the Secretor General and another quite different simple reputation with officials of European states in connection with its financial commitments to NAT. Neither group is much concerned with characterizing the reliability of the United States in meeting its financial commitments in general. The inside the Of fice of the Secretary~General are aware of the fact that tl United States has paid its NATO bills, and NATO workers know th the United States is behind on its UN dues. I~owe^Yer, they design the policies in response to the behavior of the United States in the subset contexts that is relevant to them." The essence of the Downs and Jones theoretical argument is that the idea of multiple reputations is more compelling than the institution. ists' general reputation because (a) states have different compliance rates across treaties and it is difficult to believe that it is efficient f other states to simply ignore this fact, (b) states have undoubtedly learned that the rates and timing of defections are weakly correlated across treaties

, and (c) in light of points a and b, it would be irrational for a state to readjust its view of a state's cooperativeness across treaties just in response to a single defection from a particular treaty To Quickly illustrate this basic logic. consider that the United States has one compliance rate vis-a-vis the UN and a different, much better compliance rate vis-a-vis the WTO. Since the U.S. compliance rate so different regarding these two institunans and this state of affairs well known by other governments, Downs and Jones would argue th there is little reason for other governments to conclude that the United States will be less likely to honor its WTO commitments after observing lack of U.S. compliance with the UN. Significantly, Downs al Jones stress tha t this will be the case even if other states have no knowledge of the underlying interests of the United States (in other words, no knowledge of why the United States is much more compliant with the WTO than the UN).

## Vietnam DA

### 2NC I—ASEAN—Impact Kata

#### This outweighs—probability—highest risk of escalation.

Landay, 2k (Jonathon S, national security and intelligence correspondent, “Top administration officials warn stakes for U.S. are high in Asian conflicts”, Knight Ridder)

Few if any experts think China and Taiwan, North Korea and South Korea, or India and Pakistan are spoiling to fight. But even a minor miscalculation by any of them could destabilize Asia, jolt the global economy and even start a nuclear war. India, Pakistan and China all have nuclear weapons, and North Korea may have a few, too. Asia lacks the kinds of organizations, negotiations and diplomatic relationships that helped keep an uneasy peace for five decades in Cold War Europe. "Nowhere else on Earth are the stakes as high and relationships so fragile," said Bates Gill, director of northeast Asian policy studies at the Brookings Institution, a Washington think tank. "We see the convergence of great power interest overlaid with lingering confrontations with no institutionalized security mechanism in place. There are elements for potential disaster."

### 2NC I—ASEAN—AT: ASEAN Fails

#### Yes it works—ASEAN solves regional security issues.

Kenny Chee, 6-07-2010, writer for Asia One News, “Central role for Asean in regional security,” <http://www.asiaone.com/News/Latest%2BNews/Asia/Story/A1Story20100607-220629.html>

Asean leaders suggested yesterday that Asean - an association of 10 nations, including Singapore - could become a key platform on which regional security issues could be explored. One way forward could be the first Asean Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus Eight later this year. The eight other nations are Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States. This new defence meeting would convene about once every three years to discuss traditional defence matters, as well as non-traditional ones like maritime security. Mr Ong Keng Yong, director of the Institute of Policy Studies at the National University of Singapore, said it marked significant progress. He noted that at past Shangri-La Dialogues, no concrete materialisation of such a broader security platform had been brought up. Mr Teo Chee Hean, Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, said yesterday other regional forums that have had Asean at the centre have managed to bring together various major nations to discuss security, economic and other issues.

### 2NC I—ASEAN—Environment

#### ASEAN turns the environment.

Swajaya, 6-07-2012, Ngurah Swajaya, Indonesia’s permanent representative to Asean, served as special adviser to the president of the Bali international conferences on climate change in 2007 and the chair of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2001, “Rio+ 20: An Opportunity for Asean to Stand Up And Play a Major Role in Shaping Earth’s Future,” Jakarta Globe, June 7, <http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/archive/rio-20-an-opportunity-for-asean-to-stand-up-and-play-a-major-role-in-shaping-earths-future/>)

It may indeed be the last chance for the international community to push the reset button to ensure that the more than 7 billion people in the world today can be fed, clothed and sheltered without further damaging the environment. That’s because 20 years after the first Earth Summit, the world’s environment continues to deteriorate at an alarming rate, while the socioeconomic plight of some 80 percent of humankind remains bleak. Most of the world’s production is consumed by a small percentage of the world’s population. The gap between the haves and have-nots continues to widen in the face of uncertainties and the threat of a double-dip depression triggered by the euro-zone crisis. Efforts to reinvigorate commitment to Rio Agenda 21 at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 did not bring much progress. The Bali Climate Conference of 2007 yielded encouraging results, but subsequent global negotiations on climate change were all inconclusive. The Living Planet Report 2012 issued by the WWF and Global Footprint Network shows a global decline in freshwater supply by 37 percent, with tropical freshwater supply diminishing by a whopping 70 percent. Since 1970, the report says, humankind’s yearly consumption has exceeded what the Earth can renew. Years ago, it was already predicted that the Mekong River in Southeast Asia would be one of 10 river systems to dry up when Himalayan glaciers are lost due to climate change. Those are some of the grim facts that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations must face. The third-largest economy in Asia, Asean is expected to grow at an average of 4 to 5 percent in the next two to three decades. The Asian Development Bank Institute has predicted that, assuming a modest annual growth, by 2030 Asean’s per capita GDP will double or triple its 2010 growth. But that growth will entail massive use of fossil fuels and equally massive greenhouse gas emissions. By 2030, the study indicates, 50 percent of Asean people will live in cities, resulting in the further deterioration of air quality and depletion of drinking water supplies. Given this backdrop, Asean is called upon to take bold steps to collectively contribute, as a regional community of nations, to the solution of the global challenges of climate change and sustainable development, for the following reasons: First, given Asean’s explosive growth in the next two decades, sustainable development is not an option, but an imperative. Second, Asean countries like Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines are highly experienced in forging global consensus on sustainable development. Third, the global political landscape is not what it was a decade ago, when there was a clear divide between the developed and developing world. Fourth, Asean’s commitment to sustainable development is enshrined in various important Asean documents, including the Asean Charter. Fifth, by virtue of the Bali Concord III, Asean has solemnly committed itself to contribute to the solution of global problems. For several years now, Asean has been pursuing a policy of sustainable development. It strives for high and inclusive economic growth without jeopardizing the ecology. Through various arrangements, Asean countries are cooperating among themselves and with dialogue partners to address climate change through sustainable forestry management, the promotion of energy security and energy efficiency, initiatives to make extractive industries more eco-friendly, protecting biodiversity and, in general, promoting a green economy. At the Rio+20, Asean can advocate such cooperative undertakings and also help build global political consensus toward meaningful outcomes beyond political rhetoric. This is a role for Asean that Indonesia championed during its tenure as Asean chair last year. And Asean has the opportunity to realize it in the upcoming Rio+20 — and thereby help save humankind from the dangerous follies of pollution.

### 2NC U—AT: Vietnam Collapse Inevitable

#### Not inevitable—Vietnam is resolving structural economic problems—our ev postdates by a year

Sean Geary, 5-25-2012, MA Candidate in Economic Relations, “Vietnamese economy slows, but it’s not all bad news,” <http://emergingmoney.com/etfs/vietnamese-economy-slows-vnm-indy/#sthash.qXzKff7s.dpuf>

While growth continues to diminish, it appears as if the Vietnamese economy has ameliorated some of the structural deficiencies hindering its economic performance. As with many other export-dependent emerging market economies, Vietnam has been adversely affected by the global slowdown in the wake of the euro zone crisis. GDP growth in the Vietnamese economy has weakened to just 4% for the first quarter of 2012; down substantially from the heady growth of past years. However, unlike India (INDY, quote) where slowing growth has been accompanied by rising consumer prices creating stagflationary pressure, inflation is quickly dissipating in Vietnam. While over 20% last summer, the inflation rate in Vietnam has fallen to 8.3% year-over-year for the month of May, a significant drop from the 10.5% levels of April’s year-over-year data. Slowing inflation gives the Vietnamese central bank more flexibility in their policy options. While authorities have spent most of the past year raising interest rates in order to combat inflation, slashing interest rates to spur growth becomes more feasible, as was evidenced by the central bank’s decision to lower rates today. Furthermore, Vietnam’s nagging current account deficit has contracted, with exports far outpacing imports last quarter. Both the narrowing trade deficit and lower inflation mean that Vietnam is in the process of remedying the structural problems that had previously plagued its economy. Vietnamese-focused firm Dragon Capital claims that “(c)rucially, the economic data help to underline the argument that the recent economic success Vietnam has enjoyed is not merely a ‘flash in the pan’, but is instead more symptomatic of an economy successfully transforming itself from a ‘frontier market’ into one that can be deemed to be ‘emerging’.”

# 1NR

## Tobacco PIC

### AT: Cigar Industry High

#### CIGARS DA—the embargo makes the Cuban cigar industry unprofitable—it’s struggling now.

Nitin Madan, 4-04-2014, writer @ Sommelier India, “Cigars – Better than Cubans?” <http://www.sommelierindia.com/blog/2014/04/cigars_-_better_than_cubans.html>

Cuban cigars without doubt have a stellar reputation and with good reason. But since 1960 after the socialist revolution in Cuba, the US (one of the largest premium cigar markets in the world) placed an embargo on economic relations with its southern neighbour. The loss of this large market took its toll on the Cuban cigar industry. Added to that, all privately held cigar manufact urers in Cuba were nationalised by the government, under one company, Cubatabaco. Predictably, in the socialist regime that has been in place since then, the Cuban cigar industry suffered. Quality control has been a major concern for buyers of Cuban cigars. While the tobacco itself is impeccable, it is the actual cigar making that has been compromised. European buyers, including those who supply to airport duty-free shops, have had to create special systems to maintain strict standards. Interestingly, due to reasons of quality supply has reduced, driving prices up on high end Cubans. Which brings me to another issue. Fakes.

### 2NC CP—AT: P/ CP—“Normal Trade”

####  “Normal” economic relations cannot involve any sanctions.

Chen-Yuan Tung, 9-01-2007, distinguished professor at the Graduate Institute of Development Studies and director of the Center for Prediction Markets, National Chengchi University, chief advisor to the Exchange of Future Events, Ph.D. major International Affairs @ SAIS, JHU, “Cross-Strait Economic Relations in the Era of Globalization: China's Leverage and Taiwan's Vulnerability,” <http://nccuir.lib.nccu.edu.tw/bitstream/140.119/29478/1/80.pdf>

Essentially, economic sanctions imposed by a state, a group of states, or an international organization become a form of power exercised to influence other countries’ behavior or policy, which does not necessarily violate international law. For example, Johan Galtung defines economic sanctions as “actions initiated by one or more international actors (the ‘senders’) against one or more others (the ‘receivers’) in order to punish the receivers by depriving them of some value and/or to make the receivers comply with certain norms the senders deem important.” Makio Miyagawa has a similar definition. Miroslav Nincic and Peter Wallensteen define economic coercion as “the imposition of economic pain by one government on another in order to attain some political goal. It is implemented, or at least initiated, by political authorities who intervene in the ‘normal’ operation of economic relations.”

#### “Normal trade relations” requires total removal of sanctions.

Thihan Myo Nyun, 6-21-2008\*\*, Fellow, Frederick K. Cox International Law Center, Case Western Reserve University School of Law and Program Officer, Uplift International, “Feeling Good or Doing Good: Inefficacy of the U.S. Unilateral Sanctions Against the Military Government of Burma/Myanmar,” <http://digitalcommons.law.wustl.edu/globalstudies/vol7/iss3/3/> \*\*date last cited in the article

Economic sanctions can be defined, depending on the particular role one would like sanctions to play in international affairs, in two different ways. Economic sanctions can either encompass every measure designed to inflict economic deprivation or include only the most comprehensive of embargoes imposed for well-defined political reasons. A broad definition based solely on the ends would take into consideration only the economic deprivation inflicted upon a target country, and not the means employed to bring about that deprivation. As a result, any measure—economic or military—that disrupts the economic activity of an adversary would qualify as an economic sanction. Conversely, a definition based on the means, which is commonly accepted today, narrows the scope of what constitutes economic sanctions by focusing only on trade-disrupting measures. Hufbauer and colleagues define economic sanctions as “the deliberate, government-inspired withdrawal, or threat of withdrawal, of customary trade or financial relations.”25 A further synthesis of the literature reveals the following definition, which will be used for this Article: economic sanctions are the actual or threatened withdrawal of normal trade or financial relations, imposed by the sender against the target, for foreign policy purposes.26 Under this approach, economic sanctions are limited to restrictions on trade, investment, and other cross-border economic activity that reduce the target country’s revenues, thereby facilitating the desired change without resorting to military action. Because one of the primary rationales behind economic sanctions is to avoid military conflict altogether, measures that are used in concert with military engagement are not considered economic sanctions under this definition.27 Likewise, diplomatic protests and economic coercions that are meant to obtain general leverage in trade negotiations are not economic sanctions. In addition, threatened or actual retaliations within the international trading system that are undertaken in the course of trade disputes are outside the parameters of economic sanctions. The reduction and suspension of economic aid and other trade preferences, depending on whether they are considered “carrots” or “sticks,” can sometimes be within the confines of economic sanctions.28

#### “Normal trade” cannot involve any sanctions.

David Letzkian and Mark Souva, 2-xx-2001, Department of Political Science @ MSU, Journal of Conflict Resolution, “Institutions and International Cooperation: An Event History Analysis of the Effects of Economic Sanctions,” <http://mailer.fsu.edu/~msouva/Institutions%20and%20Int%20Cooperation%20-%20Lektzian-Souva%20JCR%202001.pdf>

When a nation decides to impose sanctions on another country, there is a clear political choice by one nation to alter the trading relationship between nations. When this decision is made, it is understood that sanctions will end some day and the trading relationship will be allowed to return to normal.1 <<<FOOTNOTE START>>> 1. Although we recognize that the term normal trade may have certain normative connotations or may have a variety of technical meanings, for purely stylistic reasons we occasionally substitute its use for the more cumbersome phrase “presanctions level of trade.” <<<FOOTNOTE END>>> What is not clear at all, however, is how long it will take for actual levels of trade to return to normal after the restrictions on trade are lifted. This question is of great importance for political as well as economic reasons. Nations implement sanctions to achieve a political goal, but when the dispute is over the use of economic leverage by one nation against the other, there may be long-term economic repercussions. Therefore, whereas most research on sanctions focuses on the expected decreasing level of dyadic trade during sanctions in an attempt to determine what leads to successful sanctions (Baldwin 1985: Kaempfer and Lowenberg 1992, 1999; Martin 1992; Dashti-Gibson. Davis, and Radcliff 1997; Drury 1992; Hufbauer, Schoti, and Elliott 1990; Lindsay 1986; Newnham 20(X): Nossal 1989; Tsebelis 1990), this study focuses on what happens after sanctions end.

#### The CP is an extension of “restricted trade relations”—that’s distinct from “normal trade relations”---STAR THIS CARD.

Edward G. Hinkelman, 9-01-2009, author and economist, Tufts University, University of Paris-Sorbonne, “A Short Course in International Trade Documentation: The Documents of Exporting, Importing, Transportation and Banking,” <http://books.google.com/books/about/A_Short_Course_in_International_Trade_Do.html?id=CM_rQj6C2P0C>

TIER 2: NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS (FORMERLY MOST FAVORED NATION) Normal trade relations are those between countries that are friendly but not part of a Regional Trade Agreement. This includes the vast majority of trading relationships in the world. Non-excessive trade requirements, tariffs and documentation requirements are the norm. Examples include the trading relationships between the USA and France or between Indonesia and Italy. TIER 3: RESTRICTED TRADE RELATIONS In restricted or limited trade relations, trade with a subject nation is permitted, but significant restrictions apply. Export or import of certain listed goods is restricted, quantities may be limited, high import duties or tariffs apply, and stringent documentation requirements exist.

### 1NR—Net Benefit XT

#### Tobacco production causes deforestation—soil nutrient depletion—independently turns their transition advantage

Geist No Date ( Helmut J, “Global assessment of deforestation related to tobacco farming”)

Since the late 1970s, growing concerns have been expressed about the “energy”[1](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full#ref-1) or “fuelwood” crisis caused by tobacco production,[2](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full%22%20%5Cl%20%22ref-2) with emphasis being placed on deforestation caused by the outstanding rate of soil nutrient depletion and considerable usage of wood. Tobacco production is considered to pose “a particularly difficult dilemma for development,” as it generates a range of employment, income, foreign exchange, and other cash-contributing effects, while “the damage to public health and to the environment in the long term appears substantially to outweigh the benefits.”[2](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full#ref-2) Very approximate data for mid-1980 suggested that Virginia (flue-cured) tobacco consumes between 82.5 and 175 million cubic metres of roundwood harvested worldwide each year for curing, and that this translates into the equivalent of 1.2–2.5 million hectares of open forests or woodlands removed annually.[2](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full#ref-2) ,[3](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full%22%20%5Cl%20%22ref-3)Since then, no other estimations have been made to quantify the problem.¶ The Bellagio statement on tobacco and sustainable development concluded that, in the developing world, “tobacco poses a major challenge, not just to health, but also to . . . environmental sustainability.”[4](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full#ref-4) Similarly, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has noted—without providing data—the consequences of tobacco-related deforestation in the form of fuelwood shortages among rural populations in the developing world.[5](http://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/8/1/18.full#ref-5)

#### Cuban defo causes ripple effects---kills global biod

Meghan Lambert, 4-11-2008, Honours Thesis, Dalhousie University, Supervisor: Dr. Patricia Lane, “Forestry Management in Cuba: An Environmental History of the 20th Century,” <http://environmental.science.dal.ca/Files/Meghan_Lambert_1%2B2.pdf>

Lastly, the present stage of Canada’s forestry legislation development is sustainable forest management which began in the late 1980’s. Cuba is also currently in this stage with their forestry management development. The Comprehensive Forestry Act (1998) best describes Cuba’s commitment to sustainable forestry practices as the legislation outlines the objective of increasing forest cover of the national territory by 2015 (Ross, 1999). Forestry policies and legislation reflect the changes in political and 40 societal attitudes towards the environment, and therefore, can act as indicators of the importance of environmental issues within society. Through this comparison, the advancement in Cuba’s perceptions of the importance of forest ecosystems can be inferred. As deforestation is an environmental issue that has global effects, an international forestry law is pertinent. Discussions regarding an international forest law have been ongoing within the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), however, no legal framework has been decided upon (Dickson & Cooney, 2005). International legal frameworks regarding forests would place constraints on countries that are exploiting their forest resources. Also, without a legal framework in place, Countries that are practicing sustainable management of their forest resources maybe inclined to revert back to unsustainable practices as a result of political or social disruption such as economic hardships. Deforestation is a critical environmental issue that needs to be addressed. Cuba is a country that has changed the trend of deforestation within the country’s borders. During the second half of the 20th century, political and social realms of Cuba increasingly began to realize that an intrinsic link existed between sustainable development and conservation of natural resource (Maal-Bared, 2005). Cuba’s environmental history regarding forestry management in the 20th century describes the political and social evolution from exploitation to conservation of the natural resource and can be deemed successful in overcoming deforestation.