# Pine Crest---Round 6

# 1NC

## 1NC—vs. Marist

### 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).

#### Violation – the aff unilaterally engages with Cuba – it’s not quid pro quo

#### Vote negative – LIMITS – there are a near infinite range of “one exception” affs – conditionality forces to find significant deals that Mexico will accept

#### GROUND – unconditional engagement denies us “say no” and backlash arguments which are a crucial part of the engagement debate.

### 2

#### Silencing is active white privilege – upholds structures of whiteness

Carrie Crenshaw, Assistant Professor in the Department of Speech Communication, The University of Alabama, Summer 1997, “Resisting whiteness' rhetorical silence,” Western Journal of Communication 61.3, ebsco

Helms' silence about whiteness naturalized the taken-for-granted assumptions contained in his framework for understanding who is harmed by this decision. The "colossal unseen dimensions [of] the silences and denials surrounding" whiteness are key political tools for protecting white privilege and maintaining the myth of meritocracy (Mcintosh 35). This silence is rhetorical and has important ideological implications. Scott observes that silence and speaking have symbolic impact and as such are both rhetorical. When considering the dialectic of speaking and silence, he thinks of silence as the absence of speech. Silence is active, not passive; it may be interpreted. Furthermore, silence and speech may be both simultaneous and sequential. The absence of speech about whiteness signifies that it exists in our discursive silences. It may often be intentional; it can be interpreted, and it can occur simultaneously with the spoken word. Whiteness' silence is ideological because it signifies that to be white is the natural condition, the assumed norm. Scott notes that silences symbolize the nature of things--their substance or natural condition. Silences symbolize "hierarchical structures as surely as does speech" (15). Indeed, the very structure of privilege generates silences, and "ironically, the most powerful rhetoric for maintaining an existing scheme of privilege will be silent" (10). Thus, silent rhetorical constructions of whiteness like Helms' protect material white privilege because they mask its existence.

#### Opposing racism is the precondition to moral coherence.

Albert **Memmi, 2000**, Racism, p. 159-161

Evidently, I am a moderate optimist. The struggle against racism will be long and probably never totally successful. Humans [Vhomme] being what they are, one cannot for the moment hope for a total end to racist behavior. Even mixed marriage is not a remedy; the example of Brazil is hardly encouraging. There, rather than disappear, racism has created a more complex color hierarchy. In the Caribbean, social classes correspond to a scale of colors. It is as if racism can always find, in each case, the tactic or machination that will work.21 / But yet, humans being what they are, the job can and should be undertaken. People are both angels and beasts; the angel must be assisted in prevailing over the beast. Or, more prosaically, reciprocal dependence must be strengthened as the foundation of the social bond. Whatever the importance of a conflict between individuals or groups, the relative stability of social structures confirms a reciprocal need to engender an inclusive common law of life. Racism represents precisely the invecrse process, since it is a temptation to exclude and the legitimation of exclusion. / The pessimist will object that this is pure rhetoric designed to repackage the same old conduct. But even rhetorical effort is not wasted. Beyond its perversity, the racist discourse is a defense mechanism [plaidoyer] and an alibi. But every search for an alibi also contains within it an implicit recognition of the law. Racism is a structure of aggression that claims, and is given, a presupposed rationality. This pretense is the sign of its cunning and its false assertion of its own humanity. That is why no one wishes to own up to being racist; no one wishes to consent, in their heart, to renounce all humanity. The most hardened racists at least have one ear that hears, a port directly connected to that part of themselves that does not totally approve of iniquity and oppression. The mania and the horror of Nazism comes from what it had renounced of all legitimization, that it had made racism a philosophy if not a total conception of humanity. / Is that all there is? The infinite task before us can be discouraging in that it must always be begun again. Up to now, all peace has only been a truce between two wars, yet still we hope and long for peace. Health is fragile, and death is always in the offing, yet still we struggle to keep ourselves in good health. The struggle against racism is the condition of our collective social health. It encompasses the fundamental moral discussions of love or hate of the other, of justice or injustice, equality or oppression, or, in a word, one's very humanity. The essence of morality is respect for the other. Our honor as humans will be to construct a more human world. In the meanwhile, so that even animals may some day find a world of peace and security, let us act so that no one is any longer treated like a beast.

### 3

#### US imports of Cuban ethanol lead to building of ethanol pipelines.

Jonathan Specht – 1AC author, 4-24-2013, Legal Advisor, Pearlmaker Holsteins, Inc. B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009; J.D., Washington University in St. Louis 2012, "Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States,” <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>

Ethanol from Cuban-grown sugarcane could enter the gasoline supply of Florida in one of two ways: sugar could be refined into ethanol in Cuba and then shipped to the United States, or Cuban sugar could be shipped to the United States and refined into ethanol domestically. Which method would be more economical would depend on commodity prices and, especially, which law and policy changes the United States had made to encourage the development of Cuban sugarcane ethanol. Depending on the difficulty of Cuba’s post-Castro transition and ability to attract foreign investment for creating an ethanol industry, refining Cuban sugar into ethanol in Florida could represent a mid term stage in the development of U.S. utilization of Cuban sugar as a fuel source. According to a report from the U.S. Biomass Board. ‘The attractiveness of one [biofuel] feedstock over another will also be determined by the cost of delivering that feedstock from root to refinery.’ That cost will be a function of harvesting and collecting costs, which vary with the weight arid bulk of the feedstock, and distance to the biofuel plant. Transportation costs are a major issue for many ethanol producers. Shipping Cuban sugar by sea to an ethanol refinery in Florida would be a low cost transportation option.’ Additionally, according to a 2006 report from the USDA’s Office of the Chief Economist, the capital expenditure costs of building a new sugarcane ethanol plant would be substantially reduced if it were built adjacent to an existing sugar production facility. Thus, some of Florida’s existing sugar refineries could also become ethanol refineries at a lower cost than building a completely new ethanol refinery. Looking further into the future, a dedicated ethanol pipeline has been proposed to bring ethanol from the corn-producing Midwest to the fuel-hungry East Coast. If a stable and consistent international ethanol trade arises with Florida as its U.S. entrepòt, eventually a dedicated ethanol pipeline could be built from Florida to Atlanta (a major fuel consuming city).2 This would be beneficial both in stimulating Atlanta’s fledgling ethanol market and bringing construction jobs to the states of Florida and Georgia. C. Economic Effects of Cuban Ethanol on the United States Generally

#### Ethanol pipelines lead to corrosion and leaks of oil and gas pipelines.

K.D. Mariano, 8-05-2011, writer for EcoSeed, OilPrice.com, energy news website, “Oil and Gas Pipelines at Risk from Ethanol Bacteria,” <http://oilprice.com/Energy/Energy-General/Oil-And-Gas-Pipelines-At-Risk-From-Ethanol-Bacteria.html>

Oil and Gas Pipelines at Risk from Ethanol Bacteria Researchers from the National Institute of Standards and Technology discovered that bacteria found in ethanol hasten the deterioration and cracking of pipeline steels. Ethanol is a biofuel that is commonly used as a fuel additive because of its oxygen content and octane rating. Moreover, modified engines used ethanol solely as fuel. Select the reports you are interested in: Who Will be the Big Winners in the Coming LNG Bonanza How to Play the Coming Boom in Advanced Fracking Technology Why the Subsea Processing Sector will See Huge Gains in the Near Future Investment Opportunities in Geothermal Power Generation Machine to Machine Technology – A $1 Trillion Opportunity! Our Top Water Technology Picks for 2013 NO-SPAM: Under no circumstances will we EVER rent, sell or give away your email Recently there have been proposals that existing gas pipelines and other infrastructure could be used to transport ethanol and increase its deployment. However, N.I.S.T. researchers exposed common pipeline steel to ethanol and found that ethanol and the bacteria found within can have a corrosive effect. "Substantial increases in crack growth rates were caused by the microbes. These are important data for pipeline engineers who want to safely and reliably transport ethanol fuel in repurposed oil and gas pipelines," N.I.S.T. postdoctoral researcher Jeffrey Sowards said. The corrosive bacterium, Acetobacter aceti, is known to occur in alcoholic environments – such as ethanol – and can convert that alcohol into acetic acid. It is used safely in the fermentation industry with no known adverse health effects to humans, animals or plants. However, the researchers found that, when A. aceti feeds on ethanol the acid produced can boost fatigue crack growth rates in pipeline by at least 25 times the level occurring in air alone. The team of researchers used a new biofuels test facility to assess fatigue-related cracks in two common pipeline steels dipped in ethanol mixtures, including a simulated fuel-grade ethanol and an ethanol-water solution with the bacteria. Tow pipeline steels X52 and X70, which are alloys of different metals, were used in the experiment. The researchers found out that simulated fuel-grade ethanol significantly increased the crack growth under typical stress intensity levels on normal operating conditions. The cracking is related to corrosion.

#### Unchecked pipeline corrosion collapses marine biodiversity.

**DSPComm**, 20**09** (one of the fastest growing companies in the underwater wireless modem market, “Subsea pipeline Monitoring,” http://www.dspcomm.com/applications\_monitoring.html >:)

Subsea pipeline monitoring In subsea oil and gas production fields, pipelines are an integral part of transporting the hydrocarbons to downstream processes. Problems arise in these pipelines because of corrosion, structural failure and sludge formation due to hydrocarbon chemical processes. These sorts of problems lead to production and revenue loss, as well as high maintenance costs. Furthermore today's environmental concerns govern that hydrocarbon leaks into the ocean be avoided to prevent ecological disasters. Minimising these problems by forecasting and timely action is of vital interest to the industry. Constant pipeline monitoring provides the data necessary to make the correct decisions. In pipeline monitoring, sensors are placed along the pipeline to collect data that can be reticulated to the surface.

#### Ocean collapse causes extinction.

**Craig**, 20**03**, Associate Professor of Law, Indiana U School Law, McGeorge Law Review, 34 McGeorge L. Rev. 155 Lexis

Biodiversity and ecosystem function arguments for conserving marine ecosystems also exist, just as they do for terrestrial ecosystems, but these arguments have thus far rarely been raised in political debates. For example, besides significant tourism values - the most economically valuable ecosystem service coral reefs provide, worldwide - coral reefs protect against storms and dampen other environmental fluctuations, services worth more than ten times the reefs' value for food production. n856 Waste treatment is another significant, non-extractive ecosystem function that intact coral reef ecosystems provide. n857 More generally, "ocean ecosystems play a major role in the global geochemical cycling of all the elements that represent the basic building blocks of living organisms, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, and sulfur, as well as other less abundant but necessary elements." n858 In a very real and direct sense, therefore, human degradation of marine ecosystems impairs the planet's ability to support life. Maintaining biodiversity is often critical to maintaining the functions of marine ecosystems. Current evidence shows that, in general, an ecosystem's ability to keep functioning in the face of disturbance is strongly dependent on its biodiversity, "indicating that more diverse ecosystems are more stable." n859 Coral reef ecosystems are particularly dependent on their biodiversity.  [\*265]   Most ecologists agree that the complexity of interactions and degree of interrelatedness among component species is higher on coral reefs than in any other marine environment. This implies that the ecosystem functioning that produces the most highly valued components is also complex and that many otherwise insignificant species have strong effects on sustaining the rest of the reef system. n860 Thus, maintaining and restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems is critical to maintaining and restoring the ecosystem services that they provide. Non-use biodiversity values for marine ecosystems have been calculated in the wake of marine disasters, like the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. n861 Similar calculations could derive preservation values for marine wilderness. However, economic value, or economic value equivalents, should not be "the sole or even primary justification for conservation of ocean ecosystems. Ethical arguments also have considerable force and merit." n862 At the forefront of such arguments should be a recognition of how little we know about the sea - and about the actual effect of human activities on marine ecosystems. The United States has traditionally failed to protect marine ecosystems because it was difficult to detect anthropogenic harm to the oceans, but we now know that such harm is occurring - even though we are not completely sure about causation or about how to fix every problem. Ecosystems like the NWHI coral reef ecosystem should inspire lawmakers and policymakers to admit that most of the time we really do not know what we are doing to the sea and hence should be preserving marine wilderness whenever we can - especially when the United States has within its territory relatively pristine marine ecosystems that may be unique in the world. We may not know much about the sea, but we do know this much: if we kill the ocean we kill ourselves, and we will take most of the biosphere with us.

### 4

#### Transition to an ethanol economy catalyzes the use of steam reforming processes for ethanol use in fuel cells.

Prakash D. Vaidya1 and Alirio E. Rodrigues2, 3-15-2006, Ph.D Tech in Chemical Engineering, Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, Department of Chemical Engineering1, University of Porto, Department of Chemical Engineering2, “Insight into steam reforming of ethanol to produce hydrogen for fuel cells,” <http://www.researchgate.net/publication/244361886_Insight_into_steam_reforming_of_ethanol_to_produce_hydrogen_for_fuel_cells>

Ethanol can be prepared from agricultural residues and hence is a renewable resource. Its production is simple and cheap and hence steam reforming of ethanol to produce hydrogen for fuel cells is attractive. Process engineering aspects of ethanol steam reforming are discussed here. High temperatures, low pressures and high water-to-ethanol ratios in the feed favor hydrogen production. Ni, Co, Ni/Cu and noble metal (Pd, Pt, Rh)-supported catalysts are promising. Major concerns are fast catalyst coking and formation of by-products such as methane, diethyl ether and acetaldehyde. To overcome these problems, the process should be carried out in a two-layer fixed bed catalytic reactor: at first, ethanol should be dehydrogenated to acetaldehyde in presence of Cu-based catalyst at 573–673K and then this stream should be passed over a bed containing a mixture of Ni-based catalyst and a chemisorbent at low temperatures around 723K. The entire process of ethanol steam reforming coupled with selective CO2 removal by chemisorption will enable production of high-purity H2 and hence is very promising.

#### Ethanol steam reforming for fuel cells causes mass carbon monoxide production.

Cleantechnica Nathan, 7-17-2013, writer for CleanTechnica, “Ethanol Steam Reforming For Fuel Cells — Major Obstacle Overcome,” <http://cleantechnica.com/2013/07/17/ethanol-steam-reforming-fuel-cell/>

Ethanol steam reforming is a process whereby hydrogen gas can be generated directly within fuel cell systems by decomposing bioethanol — all that’s necessary are catalysts. The main appeal of the approach is that it would allow the continued use of our current gasoline delivery infrastructures, no need for new infrastructure. There are still some issues with the approach, though — primarily, the reality that its “multiple reaction pathways” can lead to the creation of toxic carbon monoxide byproducts which then damage the fuel cell membranes.

#### High carbon monoxide levels cause extinction.

William D. Euille et al, 4-23-2009, Mayor of Alexandria, Virginia, with the Alexandria City Council, prepared by the Office of Environmental Quality, Transportation and Environmental Services, City of Alexandria, “Alexandria’s State of the Air Report – Past, Present and Future,” <http://alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/tes/oeq/State%20of%20Air%20Report.pdf>

High CO levels can cause harmful health effects by reducing oxygen delivery to the body's organs (like the heart and brain) and tissues. When CO enters the bloodstream, it reduces the capacity of the body to deliver oxygen to its organs and tissues, thus depriving the body of an essential for life. The health threat from ambient CO is most serious for those who suffer from particular cardiovascular diseases. Elevated CO levels can lead to visual impairment, reduced work capacity, poor learning ability, and difficulty in the performance of complex tasks. At still higher levels, levels that can occur in the indoor environment, CO can lead to headaches and nausea, even in healthy persons.

### 5

#### [CP TEXT: The Department of Defense should substantially lift its imports of unrefined sugar cane produced in Cuba while maintaining restrictions on sugar cane ethanol produced in Cuba. The Department of Defense should substantially increase its refining capacity investment for conversion of Cuban sugar into ethanol in Florida.]

#### It solves best and is functionally distinct – refining Cuban sugar in the US is sufficient.

Jonathan Specht – 1AC author, 4-24-2013, Legal Advisor, Pearlmaker Holsteins, Inc. B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009; J.D., Washington University in St. Louis 2012, "Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States,” <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>

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### 6

#### [CP TEXT: The Department of Defense should substantially increase its investment in Cuban sugar methanol.]

#### It solves – methanol is a comparatively better biofuel than ethanol and doesn’t lead to steam reforming.

Patrick Takahashi, 6-10-2008, Director Emeritus with the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute of the University of Hawaii, former professor of engineering, was for 15 years director of the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute and co-founder of the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research, awarded the Bechtel Energy Award by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Spark Matsunaga Memorial Award by the National Hydrogen Association and Ocean Pioneer Award by the Ocean Energy Council, “Ethanol Vs. Methanol,” <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/patrick-takahashi/ethanol-vs-methanol_b_106380.html>

Ethanol and biodiesel are dead, long live methanol! Methanol is the simplest alcohol, with one carbon atom; ethanol has two. Thus, given biomass, it should be cheaper to produce methanol than ethanol. Surely enough, in a comprehensive assessment Stone & Webster performed for the U.S. Department of Energy two decades ago, with the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute as an associate, this fact was confirmed. However, methanol has a few flaws. First, if drunk, you can go blind. But, who drinks gasoline? Second, there was a time when methanol was used as the feedstock to produce MTBE as a gasoline additive. MTBE is carcinogenic. Methanol is not, just don't drink it. Third, methanol can dissolve certain plastics and embrittle a some metals. So change the plastic and metals to avoid this problem. Methanol has only half the energy content per gallon of gasoline. Ethanol is two-thirds the intensity of gasoline. However, a fuel cell powered vehicle is at least twice the efficiency of an internal combustion engine, so the tank storage problem would be solved with a direct methanol fuel cell. The DMFC for portable electronics is said to soon replace batteries, so the technology is real. Methanol is the only biofuel capable of being directly fed to a fuel cell. Ethanol and gasoline need to first be passed through an expensive reformer. Plus, and this is difficult to accept, but true: one gallon of methanol has more hydrogen than one gallon of liquid hydrogen. Thus, the infrastructure is already largely in place for a methanol economy. George Olah in his book, Beyond Oil and Gas: The Methanol Economy, provides all the science and speculation you need. So why is our country and rest of world enamored over ethanol and biodiesel? In two words, the Farm Lobby. They came up with a politically brilliant scheme to use corn as an answer to imported oil. By so doing, the price of farm commodities recently doubled and more. Farmers are ecstatic! The poor around the world are suffering. Global food riots occurred, so the Farm Lobby thought, oh, no problem, we'll now, more and more, begin to convert the cellulose into ethanol, for, after all, those tax incentives are already in place. Well, if you have biomass and want a biofuel, you either hydrolyze and ferment it to produce ethanol, or gasify and catalyze it to make methanol. But the current mentality is stuck in an ethanol mode. Before farmers and their partners build fermented ethanol from biomass factories, they need to totally re-think the long term and just change the congressional language to say: ethanol, biodiesel and other renewable biofuels. Methanol does not even need to be mentioned. Otherwise, they will be creating a second herd of white elephants. With all this logic, won't methanol soon displace ethanol? No. Why? The Farm Lobby is so dominant that they will continue to insure for the continued use of ethanol for another decade because those facilities are already built, and they don't want them to suddenly become obsolete. Okay, fair enough, let those plants profitably phase out. But don't compound the problem by adding that second elephant herd. I might add that there has been a sudden surge of interest in biofuels from algae. Certainly, as algae can be from two to ten times more efficient in converting sunlight into biomass than any terrestrial crop; grown in the ocean where there is no irrigation problem (and Peak Freshwater looms on the horizon); if fed the cold water effluent from the ocean thermal energy conversion process there will not be a need for fertilizers (deep ocean effluents are high in just the right nutrients--farm fertilizers are manufactured from fossil fuels); and with genetic engineering, who knows where this option can go--this has been my dream for a third of a century. However, the eventual costs are unknown. Yes, do the R&D, but don't expect a magic solution within a decade. Biomethanol is real and immediately available for commercial prospecting.

### Leadership

#### Clean tech innovations increase warming

**Winter, 11** (Innovation and the Dynamics of Global Warming, Ralph A. Winder Sauder School of Business, UBC 27th January 2011)

Innovation and development of clean energy sources, such as wind and solar energy, are emerging as the key strategy in the battle against global warming. The strategy rests on a seemingly obvious proposition: innovation that lowers the costs of alternative energy sources must lead to substitution away from fossil fuels, reducing carbon emissions and mitigating the problem of global warming. The proposition, unfortunately, is false. Even dramatic innovation in clean energy, whether the result of private investment or subsidies, can set global temperatures on a permanently higher path. Under some circumstances, banning innovation in alternative energy sources could improve the environment. At constant prices for fossil fuels, reductions in the cost of clean energy would of course encour- age the use of these alternative fuels, mitigating global warming. But the price of fossil fuels is endogenous. Development of energy alternatives leads to a reduction in the price of fossil fuels, encouraging the consumption of these carbon fuels, with an effect on carbon emissions that is op- posite to the expected effect. Under a wide range of conditions, this price effect is large enough to overwhelm the direct effect of the reduction clean energy costs, with a net effect of permanently higher temperatures. The conventional wisdom on the bene…ts of clean energy innovation is based on a mistaken intuition that comes from static, Pigouvian analysis. Consider a drop in the cost of a substitute to a particular input in production. If the direct e¤ect of the cost reduction and the indirect e¤ect (the negative price response by the input producers) are manifest at the same time (as in a static model) the direct e¤ect dominates under standard assumptions. The price response by input producers dampens the intended e¤ect of a subsidy on a substitute input but cannot completely o¤set it. Subsidies of alternatives to polluting inputs have their intended e¤ect.

#### Heg is unsustainable – emerging powers, wealth transfer, and nonstate actors

US National Intel Council Report, ‘08

(National Intelligence Council, U.S. National Intelligence Agency Mid-Term and Long-Term Thinking, Global Trends 2025: A Transformed World, p.vi)

The international system—as constructed following the Second World War—will be almost unrecognizable by 2025 owing to the rise of emerging powers, a globalizing economy, an historic transfer of relative wealth and economic power from West to East, and the growing influence of nonstate actors. By 2025, the international system will be a global multipolar one with gaps in national power continuing to narrow between developed and developing countries. Concurrent with the shift in power among nation-states, the relative power of various nonstate actors—including businesses, tribes, religious organizations, and criminal networks—is increasing. The players are changing, but so too are the scope and breadth of transnational issues important for continued global prosperity. Aging populations in the developed world; growing energy, food, and water constraints; and worries about climate change will limit and diminish what will still be an historically unprecedented age of prosperity. Historically, emerging multipolar systems have been more unstable than bipolar or unipolar ones. Despite the recent financial volatility—which could end up accelerating many ongoing trends—we do not believe that we are headed toward a complete breakdown of the international system, as occurred in 1914-1918 when an earlier phase of globalization came to a halt. However, the next 20 years of transition to a new system are fraught with risks. Strategic rivalries are most likely to revolve around trade, investments, and technological innovation and acquisition, but we cannot rule out a 19th century-like scenario of arms races, territorial expansion, and military rivalries. This is a story with no clear outcome, as illustrated by a series of vignettes we use to map out divergent futures. Although the United States is likely to remain the single most powerful actor, the United States’ relative strength—even in the military realm—will decline and US leverage will become more constrained. At the same time, the extent to which other actors—both state and nonstate—will be willing or able to shoulder increased burdens is unclear. Policymakers and publics will have to cope with a growing demand for multilateral cooperation when the international system will be stressed by the incomplete transition from the old to a still-forming new order. Economic Growth Fueling Rise of Emerging Players In terms of size, speed, and directional flow, the transfer of global wealth and economic power now under way—roughly from West to East—is without precedent in modern history. This shift derives from two sources. First, increases in oil and commodity prices have generated windfall profits for the Gulf states and Russia. Second, lower costs combined with government policies have shifted the locus of manufacturing and some service industries to Asia. Growth projections for Brazil, Russia, India, and China (the BRICs) indicate they will collectively match the original G-7’s share of global GDP by 2040-2050. China is poised to have more impact on the world over the next 20 years than any other country. If current trends persist, by 2025 China will have the world’s second largest economy and will be a leading military power. It also could be the largest importer of natural resources and the biggest polluter. India probably will continue to enjoy relatively rapid economic growth and will strive for a multipolar world in which New Delhi is one of the poles. China and India must decide the extent to which they are willing and capable of playing increasing global roles and how each will relate to the other. Russia has the potential to be richer, more powerful, and more self-assured in 2025 if it invests in human capital, expands and diversifies its economy, and integrates with global markets. On the other hand, Russia could experience a significant decline if it fails to take these steps and oil and gas prices remain in the $50-70 per barrel range. No other countries are projected to rise to the level of China, India, or Russia, and none is likely to match their individual global clout. We expect, however, to see the political and economic power of other countries—such as Indonesia, Iran, and Turkey—increase. For the most part, China, India, and Russia are not following the Western liberal model for selfdevelopment but instead are using a different model, “state capitalism.” State capitalism is a loose term used to describe a system of economic management that gives a prominent role to the state. Other rising powers—South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore—also used state capitalism to develop their economies. However, the impact of Russia, and particularly China, following this path is potentially much greater owing to their size and approach to “democratization.” We remain optimistic about the long-term prospects for greater democratization, even though advances are likely to be slow and globalization is subjecting many recently democratized countries to increasing social and economic pressures with the potential to undermine liberal institutions.

#### Heg can’t solve war

Mastanduno ‘9 Professor of Government at Dartmouth

(Michael, World Politics 61, No. 1, Ebsco)

During the cold war the United States dictated the terms of adjustment. It derived the necessary leverage because it provided for the security of its economic partners and because there were no viable alter natives to an economic order centered on the United States. After the cold war the outcome of adjustment struggles is less certain because the United States is no longer in a position to dictate the terms. The United States, notwithstanding its preponderant power, no longer enjoys the same type of security leverage it once possessed, and the very success of the U.S.-centered world economy has afforded America’s supporters a greater range of international and domestic economic options. The claim that the United States is unipolar is a statement about its cumulative economic, military, and other capabilities.1 But preponderant capabilities across the board do not guarantee effective influence in any given arena. U.S. dominance in the international security arena no longer translates into effective leverage in the international economic arena. And although the United States remains a dominant international economic player in absolute terms, after the cold war it has found itself more vulnerable and constrained than it was during the golden economic era after World War II. It faces rising economic challengers with their own agendas and with greater discretion in international economic policy than America’s cold war allies had enjoyed. The United States may continue to act its own way, but it can no longer count on getting its own way.

#### No impact to mission effectiveness

Christopher Fettweis, Assistant professor IR @ Tulane, 2010, “Threat and Anxiety in US Foreign Policy” pg 59-82

One potential explanation for the growth of global peace can be dismissed fairly quickly: US actions do not seem to have contributed much. The limited evidence suggests that there is little reason to believe in the stabilising power of the US hegemon, and that there is no relation between the relative level of American activism and international stability. During the 1990s, the United States cut back on its defence spending fairly substantially. By 1998, the United States was spending $100 billion less on defence in real terms than it had in 1990, a 25% reduction.29 To internationalists, defence hawks and other believers in hegemonic stability, this irresponsible ‘peace dividend’ endangered both national and global security. ‘No serious analyst of American military capabilities’, argued neo-conservatives William Kristol and Robert Kagan in 1996, ‘doubts that the defense budget has been cut much too far to meet America’s responsibilities to itself and to world peace’.30 And yet the verdict from the 1990s is fairly plain: the world grew more peaceful while the United States cut its forces. No state seemed to believe that its security was endangered by a less-capable US military, or at least none took any action that would suggest such a belief. No militaries were enhanced to address power vacuums; no security dilemmas drove insecurity or arms races; no regional balancing occurred once the stabilising presence of the US military was diminished. The rest of the world acted as if the threat of international war was not a pressing concern, despite the reduction in US military capabilities. Most of all, the United States was no less safe. The incidence and magnitude of global conflict declined while the United States cut its military spending under President Bill Clinton, and kept declining as the George W. Bush administration ramped the spending back up. Complex statistical analysis is unnecessary to reach the conclusion that world peace and US military expenditure are unrelated.

#### No impact to oil shocks and they won’t happen---newest data obliterates their offense

Kahn 11 Jeremy Kahn, writer for Newsweek, IHT, and NYT, previous editor of the New Republic, Masters in IR from LSE and B.S. in History from Penn, "Crude reality" 2/13 www.boston.com/bostonglobe/ideas/articles/2011/02/13/crude\_reality/?page=full

Will a Middle Eastern oil disruption crush the economy? New research suggests the answer is no -- and that a major tenet of American foreign policy may be fundamentally wrong. For more than a month, the world has been riveted by scenes of protest in the Middle East, with demonstrators flooding streets from Tunisia to Egypt and beyond. As the unrest has spread, people in the West have also been keeping a wary eye on something closer to home: the gyrating stock market and the rising price of gas. Fear that the upheaval will start to affect major oil producers like Saudi Arabia has led speculators to bid up oil prices — and led some economic analysts to predict that higher energy costs could derail America’s nascent economic recovery. The idea that a sudden spike in oil prices spells economic doom has influenced America’s foreign policy since at least 1973, when Arab states, upset with Western support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War, drastically cut production and halted exports to the United States. The result was a sudden quadrupling in crude prices and a deep global recession. Many Americans still have vivid memories of gas lines stretching for blocks, and of the unemployment, inflation, and general sense of insecurity and panic that followed. Even harder hit were our allies in Europe and Japan, as well as many developing nations. Economists have a term for this disruption: an oil shock. The idea that such oil shocks will inevitably wreak havoc on the US economy has become deeply rooted in the American psyche, and in turn the United States has made ensuring the smooth flow of crude from the Middle East a central tenet of its foreign policy. Oil security is one of the primary reasons America has a long-term military presence in the region. Even aside from the Iraq and Afghan wars, we have equipment and forces positioned in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar; the US Navy’s Fifth Fleet is permanently stationed in Bahrain. But a growing body of economic research suggests that this conventional view of oil shocks is wrong. The US economy is far less susceptible to interruptions in the oil supply than previously assumed, according to these studies. Scholars examining the recent history of oil disruptions have found the worldwide oil market to be remarkably adaptable and surprisingly quick at compensating for shortfalls. Economists have found that much of the damage once attributed to oil shocks can more persuasively be laid at the feet of bad government policies. The US economy, meanwhile, has become less dependent on Persian Gulf oil and less sensitive to changes in crude prices overall than it was in 1973.

#### Other countries = alt cause - klare

### Cuba Econ

#### 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.

#### Alt causes to Cuban economic decline—aging workforce and high social security demand.

Di Bella et al ’12 (Gabriel Di Bella—representative for the IMF, Rafael Romeu—Senior Economist at the International Monetary Fund; and Andy Wolfe—mission chief for the IMF; “CUBA: ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGING, AND LONG-TERM FISCAL SUSTAINABILITY”; <http://www.ascecuba.org/publications/proceedings/volume22/pdfs/dibellaromeuwolfe.pdf>)

Low long-term growth and population aging are among the main policy challenges facing Cuba going forward. Historical data is consistent with very low productivity growth, high economic volatility, capital destruction (following the collapse of the Soviet Union), and significant external vulnerability. Moreover, while total population is estimated to be decreasing already, working-age population is forecast to begin decreasing as early as next decade, and the number of pensioners is forecast to grow from about 1.6 million in 2010, to about 3 million during the next 40 years. This implies that the demographic bonus that fueled economic growth during the past few decades is already over. Higher than projected negative net migration rates of people of working age could worsen the situation further. Alternatively, the situation may improve if workers continue in the labor market beyond the legal retirement age. Increasing long-term economic growth, decreasing government spending and employment, and increasing non-state employment are among the main objectives of economic policy in Cuba, as reflected in the “principles” announced after the conclusion of the sixth congress of the Communist Party (GoC, 2011). This suggests that policy makers are aware of the need to increase the dynamism of the economy; it also hints that the low productivity growth may be related to large increases in government employment, which explained most job creation during the last decade. In particular, with respect to social security, GoC (2011) establishes that the role of the government in the financing of social security benefits should decrease, and be gradually replaced by contributions of the non-state sector. The principles also recognize the economic policy challenges associated with population aging, in particular the increase in the number of pensioners. This paper suggests that unless Cuba attains a higher long-term economic growth, social security entitlements may result in an unsustainable fiscal dynamics in the medium to long term. Fiscal accounts will be further compromised if marginal social security benefits are increased to align them with those established in the regulatory framework. Most importantly, the paper suggests that Cuba’s vulnerability to a decrease in foreign transfers is very high, and that even a gradual decrease in transfers could cause fiscal dynamics to worsen very fast, even for long-term output growth rates that are many times as high as that observed historically. Tax increases to compensate for decreases in foreign transfers, would result in better fiscal dynamics during the next few years, but at a heavy cost in terms of output and private consumption losses, and would not alter significantly the fiscal picture in the long-term. This further stresses the need to increase productivity growth, including through the incorporation of modern technology and better forms of organization of production. If higher productivity and long-term growth rates are not attained, the alternatives to achieve sustainability are limited to an increase in taxes and contributions, or a decrease in public expenditure growth rates (both in social security and non-social security spending). Tax increases may be de facto implemented through higher inflation rates.

#### No war – ASEAN solves

Bitzinger and Desker 9 [Why East Asian War is Unlikely Richard A. Bitzinger and Barry Desker Richard A. Bitzinger is a Senior Fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. Barry Desker is Dean of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies and Director of the Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Survival | vol. 50 no. 6 | December 2008–January 2009 | pp. 105–128 DOI 10.1080/00396330802601883]

Yet despite all these potential crucibles of conflict, the Asia-Pacific, if not an area of serenity and calm, is certainly more stable than one might expect. To be sure, there are separatist movements and internal struggles, particularly with insurgencies, as in Thailand, the Philippines and Tibet. Since the resolution of the East Timor crisis, however, the region has been relatively free of open armed warfare. Separatism remains a challenge, but the break-up of states is unlikely. Terrorism is a nuisance, but its impact is contained. The North Korean nuclear issue, while not fully resolved, is at least moving toward a conclusion with the likely denuclearisation of the peninsula. Tensions between China and Taiwan, while always just beneath the surface, seem unlikely to erupt in open conflict any time soon, espe- cially given recent Kuomintang Party victories in Taiwan and efforts by Taiwan and China to re-open informal channels of consultation as well as institutional relationships between organisations responsible for cross-strait relations. And while in Asia there is no strong supranational political entity like the European Union, there are many multilateral organisations and international initiatives dedicated to enhancing peace and stability, includ- ing the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the Proliferation Security Initiative and the Shanghai Co-operation Organisation. In Southeast Asia, countries are united in a common geopolitical and economic organi- sation – the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – which is dedicated to peaceful economic, social and cultural development, and to the promotion of regional peace and stability. ASEAN has played a key role in conceiving and establishing broader regional institutions such as the East Asian Summit, ASEAN+3 (China, Japan and South Korea) and the ASEAN Regional Forum. All this suggests that war in Asia – while not inconceivable – is unlikely.

# 2NC

## T—QPQ

### AT: Counter-interp

#### 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.

## Florida Refineries PIC

### 2NC P – AT: Do CP

#### These two policies are distinct – their 1AC solvency advocate agrees.

Jonathan Specht – 1AC author, 4-24-2013, Legal Advisor, Pearlmaker Holsteins, Inc. B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009; J.D., Washington University in St. Louis 2012, "Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States,” <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>

Ethanol from Cuban-grown sugarcane could enter the gasoline supply of Florida in one of two ways: sugar could be refined into ethanol in Cuba and then shipped to the United States, or Cuban sugar could be shipped to the United States and refined into ethanol domestically. Which method would be more economical would depend on commodity prices and, especially, which law and policy changes the United States had made to encourage the development of Cuban sugarcane ethanol.

### AT: Amazon/Cerrado

#### The Amazon and cerrado aren’t vulnerable—reject their evidence

Morano and Washburn 2k Marc Morano is a co-producer of American Investigator's "Amazon Rainforest: Clear-Cutting the Myths." He is the communications director for James Inhofe, ranking member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Kent Washburn is a co-producer of the same production. Citing Dr. Patrick Moore, PhD in Ecology and one of the founders of Greenpeace, and Philip Stott, Professor of Biogeography at University of London. "SHAKY SCIENCE BEHIND SAVE-RAINFOREST EFFORT," WorldNetDaily, 6/26, http://www.wnd.com/2000/06/4162/

“The Amazon is actually the least endangered forest in the world,” states Moore in American Investigator’s television newsmagazine documentary, “Clear-cutting the myths,” hosted by former CBS and CNN newsman Reid Collins. Moore explains that, in the 20 years of warnings about deforestation, “only 10 percent of the Amazon has been converted to date from what was original forest to agriculture and settlement.”¶ The finding that the Amazon rainforest threat is a myth based on bad science and political agendas — especially by unlikely critics such as Moore, other scientists and inhabitants of the region — is not expected to sit well with a movement that has enlisted schoolchildren throughout the United States and celebrities ranging from Sting to Alec Baldwin to Chevy Chase to Tom Jones and Tony Bennett. And which has also raised tens of millions of dollars for environmental activist groups. ¶ “This is where I really have a problem with modern-day environmentalism,” says Moore. “It confuses opinion with what we know to be true, and disguises what are really political agendas with environmental rhetoric. The fact of the matter is: There is a larger percentage of the Amazon rain forest intact than there are most other forests in this world.”¶ Moore left Greenpeace, the organization he helped found, in 1986, after finding himself at odds with other leaders of the group.¶ “We had already helped the world turn the corner on the environmental issues,” he said. “Once a majority agrees with you, its time to stop beating them over the head and sit down with them and try to figure out some solutions.” ¶ Yet, the notion that the Amazon jungles are threatened remains embedded in the popular culture:¶ The 1993 animated feature, “Ferngully: The Last Rainforest,” takes the Amazon’s mystical charm literally, showing magical rainforest fairies fighting for their lives against industrialist’s chainsaws and bulldozers.¶ National Geographic’s “Rainforest: Heroes of the High Frontier” warns that “despite efforts to save it, the rainforest is being consumed at an unprecedented rate.”¶ “Amazonia: A Celebration of Life” shows playful jungle animals being rudely awakened to the sound of chainsaws.¶ The 1992 Sean Connery feature “Medicine Man” shows Connery discovering the cure for cancer at his makeshift lab in the heart of a burning Amazon rainforest. He loses the cure when developers raze his facility in order to build a road.¶ Environmental groups from Greenpeace to the Sierra Club to the World Wilderness Foundation to the Environmental Defense Fund to the Smithsonian Institution conduct outreach efforts in the name of the rainforest. Dozens of other groups with names like Rainforest Relief, Rainforest Action Network and Rainforest Foundation were created for the sole purpose of exploiting the issue.¶ A tourist to Brazil who picks up a “Lonely Planet” travel book will read numerous pleas for help: “Unless things change … Indians will die with their forests,” it pleads. “Invaluable, irreplaceable Amazon may be lost forever.” ¶ “Lonely Planet” has company on the bookshelf: “At the current rate of deforestation,” Vice President Gore writes in “Earth in the Balance,” “Virtually all of the world’s tropical rainforests will be gone partway though the next century.”¶ The scientific evidence paints a much brighter picture of deforestation in the Amazon. Looking at the NASA Landsat satellite images of the deforestation rates in the Amazon rainforest, about 12.5 percent has been cleared. Of the 12.5 percent, one half to one third of that is fallow, or in the process of regeneration, meaning that at any given moment up to 94 percent of the Amazon is left to nature. Even the Environmental Defense Fund and Sting’s Rainforest Foundation concede, among the fine print, that the forest is nearly 90 percent intact. ¶ Philip Stott of the University of London and author of the new book, “Tropical Rainforests: Political and Hegemonic Myth-making,” maintains that the environmental campaigns have lost perspective. ¶ “One of the simple, but very important, facts is that the rainforests have only been around for between 12,000 and 16,000 years,” he says. “That sounds like a very long time, but in terms of the history of the earth, it’s hardly a pinprick. The simple point is that there are now still — despite what humans have done — more rainforests today than there were 12,000 years ago.” ¶ Moore maintains that “the rainforests of the Amazon, the Congo, Malaysia, Indonesia and a few other parts of the world are the least endangered forests” because “they are the least suitable for human habitation.”

## Ethanol Pipelines DA

### 2NC DA—Impact Kata

#### That means the DA outweighs – nuclear war doesn’t cause extinction.

Russell Seitz, 12-20-2006, former Presidential science advisor and keynote speaker at international science conferences, “The ‘Nuclear Winter’ Meltdown,” <http://adamant.typepad.com/seitz/2006/12/preherein_honor.html>

"Apocalyptic predictions require, to be taken seriously, higher standards of evidence than do assertions on other matters where the stakes are not as great." wrote Sagan in Foreign Affairs , Winter 1983 -84. But that "evidence" was never forthcoming. 'Nuclear Winter' never existed outside of a computer except as air-brushed animation commissioned by the a PR firm - Porter Novelli Inc. Yet Sagan predicted "the extinction of the human species " as temperatures plummeted 35 degrees C and the world froze in the aftermath of a nuclear holocaust. Last year, Sagan's cohort tried to reanimate the ghost in a machine anti-nuclear activists invoked in the depths of the Cold War, by re-running equally arbitrary scenarios on a modern interactive Global Circulation Model. But the Cold War is history in more ways than one. It is a credit to post-modern computer climate simulations that they do not reproduce the apocalyptic results of what Sagan oxymoronically termed "a sophisticated one dimensional model."Twiggy The subzero 'baseline case' has melted down into a tepid 1.3 degrees of average cooling- grey skies do not a Ragnarok make . What remains is just not the stuff that End of the World myths are made of. It is hard to exaggerate how seriously " nuclear winter "was once taken by policy analysts who ought to have known better. Many were taken aback by the sheer force of Sagan's rhetoric Remarkably, Science's news coverage of the new results fails to graphically compare them with the old ones Editor Kennedy and other recent executives of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, once proudly co-authored and helped to publicize. You can't say they didn't try to reproduce this Cold War icon. Once again, soot from imaginaryPropaganda\_penguin\_1\_1 software materializes in midair by the megaton , flying higher than Mount Everest . This is not physics, but a crude exercise in ' garbage in, gospel out' parameter forcing designed to maximize and extend the cooling an aeosol can generate, by sparing it from realistic attrition by rainout in the lower atmosphere. Despite decades of progress in modeling atmospheric chemistry , there is none in this computer simulation, and ignoring photochemistry further extends its impact. Fortunately , the history of science is as hard to erase as it is easy to ignore. Their past mastery of semantic agression cannot spare the authors of "Nuclear Winter Lite " direct comparison of their new results and their old. Dark smoke clouds in the lower atmosphere don't last long enough to spread across the globe. Cloud droplets and rainfall remove them, rapidly washing them out of the sky in a matter of days to weeks- not long enough to sustain a global pall. Real world weather brings down particles much as soot is scrubbed out of power plant smoke by the water sprays in smoke stack scrubbers Robock acknowledges this- not even a single degree of cooling results when soot is released at lower elevations in he models . The workaround is to inject the imaginary aerosol at truly Himalayan elevations - pressure altitudes of 300 millibar and higher , where the computer model's vertical transport function modules pass it off to their even higher neighbors in the stratosphere , where it does not rain and particles linger.. The new studies like the old suffer from the disconnect between a desire to paint the sky black and the vicissitudes of natural history. As with many exercise in worst case models both at invoke rare phenomena as commonplace, claiming it prudent to assume the worst.

# 1NR

## Leadership Advantage

### AT: Warming

#### No warming – newest data, sun, and oceans prove

Hudson, 9

Paul Hudson, Climate Correspondent, BBC News, 10/9, “What happened to global warming?”, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8299079.stm

This headline may come as a bit of a surprise, so too might that fact that the warmest year recorded globally was not in 2008 or 2007, but in 1998. / But it is true. For the last 11 years we have not observed any increase in global temperatures. / And our climate models did not forecast it, even though man-made carbon dioxide, the gas thought to be responsible for warming our planet, has continued to rise. / So what on Earth is going on? / Climate change sceptics, who passionately and consistently argue that man's influence on our climate is overstated, say they saw it coming. / They argue that there are natural cycles, over which we have no control, that dictate how warm the planet is. But what is the evidence for this? / During the last few decades of the 20th Century, our planet did warm quickly. / Sceptics argue that the warming we observed was down to the energy from the Sun increasing. After all 98% of the Earth's warmth comes from the Sun. / But research conducted two years ago, and published by the Royal Society, seemed to rule out solar influences. / The scientists' main approach was simple: to look at solar output and cosmic ray intensity over the last 30-40 years, and compare those trends with the graph for global average surface temperature. / And the results were clear. "Warming in the last 20 to 40 years can't have been caused by solar activity," said Dr Piers Forster from Leeds University, a leading contributor to this year's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). / But one solar scientist Piers Corbyn from Weatheraction, a company specialising in long range weather forecasting, disagrees. / He claims that solar charged particles impact us far more than is currently accepted, so much so he says that they are almost entirely responsible for what happens to global temperatures. / He is so excited by what he has discovered that he plans to tell the international scientific community at a conference in London at the end of the month. / If proved correct, this could revolutionise the whole subject. / Ocean cycles / What is really interesting at the moment is what is happening to our oceans. They are the Earth's great heat stores. / According to research conducted by Professor Don Easterbrook from Western Washington University last November, the oceans and global temperatures are correlated. / The oceans, he says, have a cycle in which they warm and cool cyclically. The most important one is the Pacific decadal oscillation (PDO). / For much of the 1980s and 1990s, it was in a positive cycle, that means warmer than average. And observations have revealed that global temperatures were warm too. / But in the last few years it has been losing its warmth and has recently started to cool down. / These cycles in the past have lasted for nearly 30 years. / So could global temperatures follow? The global cooling from 1945 to 1977 coincided with one of these cold Pacific cycles. / Professor Easterbrook says: "The PDO cool mode has replaced the warm mode in the Pacific Ocean, virtually assuring us of about 30 years of global cooling." / So what does it all mean? Climate change sceptics argue that this is evidence that they have been right all along. / They say there are so many other natural causes for warming and cooling, that even if man is warming the planet, it is a small part compared with nature.

#### No extinction

**INPCC 11**. Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change. Surviving the unprecedented climate change of the IPCC. 8 March 2011. <http://www.nipccreport.org/articles/2011/mar/8mar2011a5.html>

In a paper published in *Systematics and Biodiversity*, Willis *et al*. (2010) consider the IPCC (2007) "predicted climatic changes for the next century" -- i.e., their contentions that "global temperatures will increase by 2-4°C and possibly beyond, sea levels will rise (~1 m ± 0.5 m), and atmospheric CO2will increase by up to 1000 ppm" -- noting that it is "widely suggested that the magnitude and rate of these changes will result in many plants and animals going extinct," citing studies that suggest that "within the next century, over 35% of some biota will have gone extinct (Thomas *et al*., 2004; Solomon *et al*., 2007) and there will be extensive die-back of the tropical rainforest due to climate change (e.g. Huntingford *et al*., 2008)." On the other hand, they indicate that some biologists and climatologists have pointed out that "many of the predicted increases in climate have happened before, in terms of both magnitude and rate of change (e.g. Royer, 2008; Zachos *et al*., 2008), and yet biotic communities have remained remarkably resilient (Mayle and Power, 2008) and in some cases thrived (Svenning and Condit, 2008)." But they report that those who mention these things are often "placed in the 'climate-change denier' category," although the purpose for pointing out these facts is simply to present "a sound scientific basis for understanding biotic responses to the magnitudes and rates of climate change predicted for the future through using the vast data resource that we can exploit in fossil records." Going on to do just that, Willis *et al*. focus on "intervals in time in the fossil record when atmospheric CO2 concentrations increased up to 1200 ppm, temperatures in mid- to high-latitudes increased by greater than 4°C within 60 years, and sea levels rose by up to 3 m higher than present," describing studies of past biotic responses that indicate "the scale and impact of the magnitude and rate of such climate changes on biodiversity." And what emerges from those studies, as they describe it, "is evidence for rapid community turnover, migrations, development of novel ecosystems and thresholds from one stable ecosystem state to another." And, most importantly in this regard, they report "there is very little evidence for broad-scale extinctions due to a warming world." In concluding, the Norwegian, Swedish and UK researchers say that "based on such evidence we urge some caution in assuming broad-scale extinctions of species will occur due solely to climate changes of the magnitude and rate predicted for the next century," reiterating that "the fossil record indicates remarkable biotic resilience to wide amplitude fluctuations in climate."

## Cuba Econ Advantage

### Gradualism

#### 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.

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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.