# 1st off

#### Movements against neoliberalism are growing in Latin America – but the plan increases neoliberal control in the region. That crushes indigenous cultures and the environment which means that the only way to solve is a de-linking.

Harris 8 (Richard L Harris: Professor of Global Studies at California State University, Monterey Bay; Managing Editor of the Journal of Developing Societies (SAGE India); and Coordi­ nating Editor of Latin American Perspectives (SAGE USA). “Latin America’s Response to Neoliberalism and Globalization,” http://www.nuso.org/upload/articulos/3506\_2.pdf)

The economic, political and social development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries is

AND

model of uneven and inequitable development that has pillaged most of the region.

#### You have an ethical obligation to reject neoliberalism. Utilitarian rationality cannot account for the degraded life chances of billions because capital makes its victims anonymous

Daly 2004 Glyn. Lecturer in International Studies at the University College Northampton. Conversations with Žižek. 14-19

For Žižek it is imperative that we cut through this Gordian knot of postmodern protocol

AND

that, like Žižek’s own thought, exhorts us to risk the impossible.

#### Reject the 1AC and its hegemonic knowledge production in favor of alternatives to knowledge production. That’s enough to re-politicize the political sphere and solve the impact to the K.

Sheppard and Leitner 9 (Eric Sheppard, PhD, geographer and Regents Professor of Economic geography at the University of Minnesota, Helga Leitner “ Quo vadis neoliberalism? The remaking of global capitalist governance after the Washington Consensus,” http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/geog/downloads/7235/496.pdf)

We have argued that the shifting global governance discourses directed toward the third world since

AND

economic and cultural subordination” (Fraser, 1997, p. 28).

# 2nd off

#### PC is holding off a vote on Iran sanctions – failure destroys U.S. global credibility

Leverett 1/20 (Flynt, professor at Pennsylvania State University’s School of International Affairs and is a Visiting Scholar at Peking University’s School of International Studies, and Hillary Mann Leverett, Senior Professorial Lecturer at the American University in Washington, DC and a Visiting Scholar at Peking University in Beijing, “Iran, Syria and the Tragicomedy of U.S. Foreign Policy,” http://goingtotehran.com/iran-syria-and-the-tragicomedy-of-u-s-foreign-policy)

Regarding President Obama’s ongoing struggle with the Senate over Iran policy, Hillary cautions against

AND

and prestige in the Middle East, but we will see it globally.”

#### Plan costs capital

Aho 13 (Matthew Aho, Inter-American Dialogue's Latin America Advisor, What Does Obama's Second Term Hold for U.S.-Cuba Relations?, <http://www.cubastudygroup.org/index.cfm/newsroom?ContentRecord_id=2c202b27-1916-4509-b1b7-00d7ed8f4914>, 1/23/13)

Aside from easing some travel restrictions, there have been only two emergent themes on

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could prove vital and create new opportunities for U.S. business.

#### Global nuclear war in a month if talks fail – US sanctions will wreck diplomacy

Press TV 11/13 “Global nuclear conflict between US, Russia, China likely if Iran talks fail”, <http://www.presstv.ir/detail/2013/11/13/334544/global-nuclear-war-likely-if-iran-talks-fail/>

A global conflict between the US, Russia, and China is likely in the

AND

taking away sanctions. We are not rolling them back," Psaki added.

# 3rd off

#### The USFG should normalize trade relations with Cuba if and only if the Cuban government implements, through a bilateral framework, economic liberalization reforms, including engaging international financial institutions, reducing restrictions on foreign direct investment, and admittance into the Organization of American States.

#### The United States federal government should then make all conditions reversible, as per our 3rd Perez evidence.

#### Only the counterplan solves Cuban growth and democracy – US engagement in economic liberalization ensures stable transition post-Castro and avoids a civil war. And they’d say yes.

David A. Perez, Yale Law School, JD, 2010, Harvard Latino Law Review, Spring,13 Harv. Latino L. Rev. 187, America’s Cuba Policy: The Way Forward: A Policy Recommendation for the U.S. State Department, p. 216-7//ts

The United States should recognize that economic change is a precursor to political change.

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, may also prevent a costly civil war during the inevitably painful transition.

#### An unstable transition causes Caribbean terrorism, regional instability, and turns the case

Gorrell 2005

[Tim, Lieutenant Colonel, “CUBA: THE NEXT UNANTICIPATED ANTICIPATED STRATEGIC CRISIS?” 3/18, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074]

Regardless of the succession, under the current U.S. policy, Cuba’s

AND

in an effort to facilitate a manageable transition to post-Castro Cuba?

#### OAS admittance solves human rights abuses, the drug trade, and free trade.

David A. Perez, Yale Law School, JD, 2010, Harvard Latino Law Review, Spring,13 Harv. Latino L. Rev. 187, America’s Cuba Policy: The Way Forward: A Policy Recommendation for the U.S. State Department, p. 216-7//ts

(2A) Engage Cuba Within the Contours of the OAS The U.

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rights, free trade, humanitarian crisis response, and the drug trade.

#### Conditionality and reversibility are key – Plan fails without the threat of returned sanctions – government repression, instability and chaos would be the result

David A. Perez, Yale Law School, JD, 2010, Harvard Latino Law Review, Spring,13 Harv. Latino L. Rev. 187, America’s Cuba Policy: The Way Forward: A Policy Recommendation for the U.S. State Department, p. 216-7//ts

After conducting some initial discussions, both countries can then move on to the embargo

AND

to Cuba, by no means are any overtures on Washington’s end irreversible.

# 4th Off

#### Economic engagement must be the removal of specific sanctions and embargos. You have to offer positive, tangible incentives to be topical. Simply saying “Normalize economic relations” doesn’t do anything. You need to lift specific parts of the embargo.

Haas and O'Sullivan 2k Richard- senior aide to bush and Director of FP studies at Brookings Insitution. Megan - Fellow with FP studies at Brookings. "Terms of Engagement: Alternatives to Punitive Policies" [www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/a](http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/a) rticles/2000/6/summer%20haass/2000survival.pdf

The term ‘engagement’ was popularised in the early 1980s amid controversy¶ about the

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are just some of the possible incentives used in the form of¶ engagement

#### This model of debate crushes education and justifies an unfair expansion of the topic

Hayden 13 (Dr. Craig Hayden is an assistant professor in the International Communication Program at American University's School of International Service. “Engagement” is More Convenient than Helpful: Dissecting a Public Diplomacy Term.”, <http://intermap.org/2013/06/20/engagement-is-more-convenient-than-helpful-dissecting-a-public-diplomacy-term/>

I think this tension is readily apparent in efforts to use social media for public

AND

the purpose and the operative theories that underscore efforts to reach foreign publics.

#### B. Voting issue –

#### 1. Limits – not requiring the aff to specify explodes the literature base – it frees them from having to find specific solvency advocates or defenses of particular engagement strategies and allows them to dodge links through vagueness

#### 2. Ground – if they don’t specify, it prevents us from accessing most of the literature written against engagement which is geared towards contrasting strategies – they’ve destroyed legitimate CP ground

#### 3. This turns solvency – specificity key to prevent subverting implementation

Thompson 2000 (Anne, FAO, Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches at the Policy Level

Paper prepared for FAO e-conference, March, <http://www.livelihoods.org/pip/pip/tho2-fao.doc>) (emphasis in original)

Policy itself can be analysed conceptually at a number of different levels. In its

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, or because the policy is subverted by those responsible for implementing it.

4. CI

# Case

## Soft Power

#### The Cuban transition will be gradual and stable – Diaz-Canel makes a political transition inevitable

**López-Levy, 13** - PhD candidate at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies at the University of Denver (Arturo, “Getting Ready for Post-Castro Cuba,” The National Interest, 4/10, <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/getting-ready-post-castro-cuba-8316>)

In the last five years, the Cuban government has created an important institutional foundation

AND

incentives in ways it has not done since the Ford and Carter Administrations.

#### Lifting the Embargo would pressure Cuba for rapid reforms

**Cave, 12** – foreign correspondent for The New York Times, based in Mexico City and has a B.A. from Boston College and an M.S. from Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism (Damien, “Easing of Restraints in Cuba Renews Debate on U.S. Embargo”, NY Times, 11/19/12, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/20/world/americas/changes-in-cuba-create-support-for-easing-embargo.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0)>

Still, in a country where Cubans “resolve” their way around government restrictions

AND

the 1950s. “There is a lot of work to be done.”

#### Slow change key to Cuban reform - avoids rapid regime collapse

Feinberg 11 - professor of international political economy at UC San Dieg, nonresident senior fellow with the Latin America Initiative at Brookings (Richard E., “Reaching Out: Cuba’s New Economy and the International Response”, November, Brookings, [http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2011/11/18%20cuba%20feinberg/1118\_cuba\_feinberg.pdf)](http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2011/11/18%20cuba%20feinberg/1118_cuba_feinberg.pdf)//ID)

Gradualism: Gradualism in economic reform—as opposed to an Eastern European-style

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policy paralysis or a smoke-screen for maintenance of the status quo.

#### Rapid change risks Cuban civil war

Feinberg 11 - professor of international political economy at UC San Dieg, nonresident senior fellow with the Latin America Initiative at Brookings (Richard E., “Reaching Out: Cuba’s New Economy and the International Response”, November, Brookings, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2011/11/18%20cuba%20feinberg/1118_cuba_feinberg.pdf>

Some in the United States have long supported severe sanctions intended to starve the Cuban

AND

to quell a bloody civil war and halt a mass exodus of refugees.

#### Turns any effectiveness of the plan – exacerbates the drug trade, humanitarian crisis, government oppression and relations

**NAÍM, 1** – editor of Foreign Policy (MOISÉS, “When Countries go Crazy”, MARCH 1, 2001, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2001/03/01/when\_countries\_go\_crazy

Some countries can drive other countries crazy. When people have this effect on one

AND

, the powerful interest groups that blinded him to the lessons of experience.

#### You can’t export soft power

#### a.) Syria and Iran

Johnson 9-4 Scott - reporter and analyst powerline news"A THIN CASE FOR ACTION" www.powerlineblog.com/archives/2013/09/a-thin-case-for-action.php

The strongest argument in favor of military action seems to be its necessity to preserve

AND

Obama hanging on that limb he walked out onto. Thus my ambivalence.

#### b.) And spy Scandals

Migranyan 7/5

(Andranik Migranyan is the director of the Institute for Democracy and Cooperation in New York; “Scandals Harm US soft power,” <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/scandals-harm-us-soft-power-8695>,

For the past few months, the United States has been rocked by a series

AND

America—and its model for governance—with a more critical eye.

#### This adv is a double turn –

-

**a.)** **Your adv is about stopping the embargo so the U.S can credibly get other countries to be democracies. The U.S, in the eyes of the affirmative, is scared that they’re going to lose the superpower game and are trying to make a last ditch effort to stay alive.**

Fujimoto – their author, 2012 (Kevin, Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army, January 11, 2012, “Preserving U.S. National Security Interests Through a Liberal World Construct,” <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/index.cfm/articles/Preserving-US-National-Security-Interests-Liberal-World-Construct/2012/1/11>)

“. Recognizing this threat now, the United States must prepare for the eventual transition and immediately begin building the legitimacy and support of a system of rules that will protect its interests later when we are no longer the world's only superpower”.

**But that’s the exact opposite of what their internal link says is key to rebuild Americas image. They CAUSE more backlash**

Kupchan – from the 1ac, 2012 (Charles, professor of International Affairs at Georgetown University and senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, “No One's World: The West, the Rising Rest, and the Coming Global Turn”, Kindle edition (no page numbers)

“Democratic principles have their roots in universal norms and values."- Such statements

AND

The backlash is of course considerably harsher in autocracies such as China and Russia

#### Obama can’t exercise soft power – Tarnishes American image – plan wouldn’t change scquo credibility

Carafano 8-17 James - vice president for foreign and defense policy studies at The Heritage Foundation. "Obama's Shredded Foreign-Policy Playbook" nationalinterest.org/commentary/obamas-shredded-foreign-policy-playbook-8904?page=2

The White House also got serious about substituting soft for hard power. A drawdown

AND

its “smart power” infrastructure on the basis of terrorist “chatter.”

#### Turn - U.S. engagement will trigger blowback and turn the case

Weeks & Fiorey 12 a. associate professor of political science and director of Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte & b. M.A. candidate [Gregory Weeks & Erin Fiorey, Policy Options for a Cuban Spring, May-June 2012, MILITARY REVIEW http://usacac.army.mil/CAC2/MilitaryReview/Archives/English/MilitaryReview\_20120630\_art014.pdf

U.S. Money Won’t Cause Change in Cuba What would a Cuban transition

AND

the long term, it could greatly reduce U.S. influence.

#### Turn – plan’s soft power attempts increases resentment

Gray 11—Professor of International Politics and Strategic Studies at the University of Reading, England [Colin S., April, “HARD POWER AND SOFT POWER: THE UTILITY OF MILITARY FORCE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY IN THE 21ST CENTURY,” Published by Strategic Studies Institute]

An inherent and unavoidable problem with a country’s soft power is that it is near

AND

disciplinary value of (American) military force is also to be deplored.

#### Soft power is useless—no impact to boosting U.S. credibility

Miller 10 [2/3/2010, Aaron David, public-policy scholar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Foreign Policy, “The End of Diplomacy?” http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/02/03/the\_end\_of\_diplomacy?page=full]

Back in the day, there was a time when American diplomacy did big and

AND

abroad and hobbled by its inability to organize its own house at home.

#### 1. Russia is far too weak to attack the US

Lieber, 07

(Professor of Government and International Affairs at Georgetown University - Robert J., "Persistent Primacy and the Future of the American Era", APSA Paper 2007, http://www.allacademic.com//meta/p\_mla\_apa\_research\_citation/2/1/1/0/5/pages211058/p211058-1.php)

Constraints on the capacity of adversaries also needs to be taken into account. Russia

AND

, first regionally and even globally, but only over the long term.

#### 2. Mutual interests ensure cooperation

Arbatov, 07

(Alexei, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, member of the Editorial Board of Russia in Global Affairs, “Is a New Cold War Imminent,” Russia in Global Affairs, No. 2, July-September 2007, http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/numbers/20/1130.html)

First, the present dispute lacks the Cold War’s system-forming element, that

AND

about 80 percent (the Moscow Treaty expires on December 31, 2012).>>

## Biotech

#### Cuba doesn’t have an advanced science industry for there to be cooperation

#### No impact to science diplomacy – scientists and research corporations would only be interested in solving local and regional issues, not national or international

#### Lack of human capital and research infrastructure means aff can’t solve – National Research Council 12 (National Research Council, working arm of the US National Academies which produces reportst hat shape policies, inform public opinion, and advance the pursuit of science, engineering, and medicine, 2012, “US and International Perspectives on Global Science Policy and Science,” ttp://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record\_id=13300&page=33/SK)

A serious lack of human capital, coherent national science and technology strategies, and

AND

Several participants identified building such structures as an important goal of science diplomacy.

#### Cuba prefers the help of developing nations – they fear foreign partners will take advantage of their firms Feinberg 12 (Richard Feinberg, Ph.D., Stanford University, 1978 (international economics), University College, University of London, Concentration in British history B.A., Brown University, 1969 (cum laude, European history), Feinberg is professor of international political economy at the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies, University of California, San Diego. Feinberg served as special assistant to President Clinton and senior director of the National Security Council’s Office of Inter-American Affairs. He has held positions on the State Department's policy planning staff and worked as an international economist in the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of International Affairs, December 2012, “The New Cuban Economy,” <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2012/12/cuba%20economy%20feinberg/cuba%20economy%20feinberg%209.pdf>, SK)

#### In the case of biotechnology, government officials voice fears that foreign partners will take advantage of Cuban firms and pirate their innovations . Rather than turn to the European and Japanese ¶ multinational pharmaceutical giants to assist in marketing Cuban innovations and pharmaceutical ¶ products, Cuba has preferred to seek state-to-state commercial deals with developing countries ¶ (notably Venezuela), and to attempt JVs abroad (notably in China), where Cuban firms are the ¶ foreign investors

#### Cuban biotech is hampered by government restrictions, lack of resources, inefficiency of Cuban crop management, lack of scientific cooperation, and poor access to the internet Fuente 01 (Jose Fuente, Director of Investigations and Research, Genetics and Biotechnology, Cuba, 10/11/01, “Wine into Vinegar—the Fall of Cuba’s Biotechnology”, La Nueva Cuba, <http://www.lanuevacuba.com/archivo/notic-01-10-1200.htm/SK>)

Although we could not see it at the time, during the subsequent months,

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extinguishing the once-bright hope of real scientific development in our country.

#### 1. Empirically denied – diseases have been around forever and haven’t caused extinction. Plus, genetic diversity ensures that some humans will always survive.

#### 2. No disease can kill us all – it would have to be everything at once

Gladwell, 95

(Malcolm, The New Republic, 7/17/95 and 7/24/95, “The Plague Year”, Lexis)

What would a real Andromeda Strain look like? It would be highly infectious like

AND

, but they neglect to point out the limitations of microscopic life forms.

#### 3. Multiple alternate causalities to disease

Brower, 03

(Jennifer, science/technology policy analyst, and Peter Chalk, political scientist, Summer 2003, Rand Review, Vol. 27, No. 2, “Vectors Without Borders,” http://www.rand.org/publications/randreview/issues/summer2003/vectors.html)

This year's outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) in Beijing, Hong

AND

increase the likelihood that people will come into contact with potentially fatal diseases.

#### 4. Intervention checks – if 50% of the population started dying, people would take precautions to prevent future outbreaks.

#### 5. Medicine solves -- old diseases would never rise again to kill us all -- penicillin is awesome -- it solves the botanic plague, hydration solves Ebola, and small pox has pretty much been eradicated.

#### 6. Most diseases are dumb -- they can't kill us all the only disease close to this is HIV but if people started releasing this or it actually became a pandemic people would probably start figuring out how to treat it.

#### 7. Natural immunities check -- portions of populations are immune to HIV

Henahan, NO DATE

correspondent for various medical trade publications including the Medical Tribune, Modern Medicine, Diagnostic Imaging, Physician's Radio Network, Drug Topics and the Newspaper of Cardiology, contributing editor for Ophthalmology Times and Primary Psychiatry (Sean, "WEAK FORM OF HIV MAY PROVIDE IMMUNITY", Access Excellence, No Date, July 30th 2010, http://www.accessexcellence.org/WN/SUA05/hiv2.php, KONTOPOULOS)

A less virulent strain of HIV (HIV-2) appears to offer natural

AND

1 vaccine development," said Dr. Phyllis Kanki, Harvard AIDS Institute.