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====Momentum from shutdown fight gives Obama the PC necessary to pass immigration reform====

\*\*McMorris-Santoro 10/15\*\* (BuzzFeed White House Reporter. "Obama Has Already Won The Shutdown Fight And He~’s Coming For Immigration Next" http://www.buzzfeed.com/evanmcsan/obama-has-already-won-the-shutdown-fight-and-hes-coming-for)

WASHINGTON — As the fiscal fight roiling Washington nears its end, the White House

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fit the bill since we see voters across party lines calling for reform."

====Obama~’s PC is key to passing immigration – needs to keep the pressure on the GOP====

\*\*Balz 10/17\*\* (Dan, journalist at The Washington Post, where he has been a political correspondent since 1978. "Can Obama seize the moment and make Washington work?" http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/can-obama-seize-the-moment-to-make-washington-work/2013/10/17/d84c1934-3753-11e3-80c6-7e6dd8d22d8f\_story.html?tid=pm\_politics\_pop)

The two other legislative priorities the president cited were immigration reform and passage of the

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prepared to do to produce the kind of bipartisanship he long has promised.

====Overcoming opposition on cuba policy requires Obama PC====

\*\*Stieglitz, 11\*\*

Matthew, Law Clerk at Vladeck, Waldman, Elias %26 Engelhard, P.C, Judicial Intern at United States District Court, Masters @ Cornell University, http://www.thepresidency.org/storage/Fellows2011/Stieglitz-\_Final\_Paper.pdf

 From a political standpoint, President Obama needs public relations victories to shift the

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towards normalization of relations with Cuba, as highlighted by the recommendations below.

====CIR~’s key to Latin American relations====

\*\*Shifter 12\*\* Michael is the President of Inter-American Dialogue. "Remaking the Relationship: The United States and Latin America," April, IAD Policy Report, http://www.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/IAD2012PolicyReportFINAL.pdf

Some enduring problems stand squarely in the way of partnership and effective cooperation. The inability of Washington to reform its broken immigration system is a constant source of friction between the United States and nearly every other country in the Americas. Yet US officials rarely refer to immigration as a foreign policy issue. Domestic policy debates on this issue disregard the United States~’ hemispheric agenda as well as the interests of other nations.

====Relations are key to solve a laundry list of existential threats—-the brink is now====

\*\*Shifter 12\*\* Michael is the President of Inter-American Dialogue. "Remaking the Relationship: The United States and Latin America," April, IAD Policy Report, http://www.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/IAD2012PolicyReportFINAL.pdf

There are compelling reasons for the United States and Latin America to pursue more robust

AND

—both from the United States and from Latin America and the Caribbean.

=2=

====Movements in Latin America are successfully producing alternatives to global neoliberalism – the plan~’s economic imposition crushes these spaces of resistance, reducing the globe to a single, monocultural economic model====

\*\*Vattimo %26 Zabala 11\*\*

(Gianni, Prof. of Theoretical Philosophy @ U of Turin, Santiago, Prof. of Philosophy @ U of Barcelona, Hermeneutic Communism, pgs. 124-131)

The "Bolivarian Revolution" is Chavez~’s commitment to twenty first- century socialism."

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and democratic model is again summoning the specter of communism throughout the world."

====Globalization makes extinction inevitable- social and environmental factors build positive feedbacks create a cascade of destruction - only massive social reorganization of society can produce sustainable change and save the planet====

Ehrenfeld, Rutgers biology professor, 2005

(David, "The Environmental Limits to Globalization", Conservation Biology Vol. 19 No. 2, ebsco)

Ehrenfeld ~’5,

The overall environmental changes brought about or accelerated by globalization are, however, much

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answer to the life-threatening problems exacerbated by globalization (Ehrenfeld 2003b).

====Our alternative is to decolonize economic engagement. Questioning the politics of space and knowledge that make engagement an economic tool of manipulation is key to sustainable development. ====

Walsh, Estudios Culturales Latinoamericanos de la Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, 2012

(Catherine, "The Politics of Naming", Cultural Studies, 26.1, Project Muse)

Cultural Studies, in our project, is constructed and understood as more than a

AND

Studies is only one of our options, and part of the politics of

naming.

=3=

====A. Interpretation – a topical plan must establish long term ties.====

====B. Violation: The plan is one-time appeasement — it doesn~’t establish long-term economic contacts.====

\*\*Resnick 1\*\* – Dr. Evan Resnick, Ph.D. in Political Science from Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Yeshiva University, "Defining Engagement", Journal of International Affairs, Spring, 54(2), Ebsco

DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN ENGAGEMENT AND APPEASEMENT In contrast to many prevailing conceptions of engagement, the

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or in exchange for certain concessions on the part of the target state.

====C. Vote Negative====

====1. Precision – clearly defining engagement is key to foreign policy analysis and decision making. The alternative is policy failure.====

====2. Limits – they justify all forms of positive interaction with target countries, makes the topic untenable. ====

=4=

====Text: The United States federal government should lift the Cuban Embargo except for its restrictions in travel to the Republic of Cuba====

====Tourist dollars would make Cuba totalitarian – previous instances of exchange prove there will be no more openness – lifting the tourist ban would turn case====

Jaime \*\*Suchlicki\*\*, 2-27-\*\*2013\*\*, is Emilio Bacardi Moreau Distinguished Professor and Director, Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies, University of Miami, babalu, "What if… the U.S. ended the Cuba travel ban and the embargo?," [[http://babalublog.com/2013/02/27/what-if-the-u-s-ended-the-cuba-travel-ban-and-the-embargo/-http://babalublog.com/2013/02/27/what-if-the-u-s-ended-the-cuba-travel-ban-and-the-embargo/]]

Money from American tourists would flow into businesses owned by the Castro government thus strengthening

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S. That amount is now down to %24170 million per year.

====The aff is contextually bound to remove the entire embargo—-otherwise, they don~’t solve.====

\*\*Hinderdael 11\*\* (Hinderdael, Klaas. "Breaking the Logjam: Obama~’s Cuba Policy and a Guideline for Improved Leadership." Bologna Center Journal of International Affairs. Johns Hopkins University, 11 June 2011. Web. 21 July 2013. <http://bcjournal.org/volume-14/breaking-the-logjam.html?printerFriendly=true>.)//AR

In fact, it appears that engagement, albeit slowly, is continuing to gain

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possible by opening high-level diplomatic relations and eliminating the US embargo.

====And lifting the travel ban uniquely would erode measures against child sex trafficking to Cuba – Independent reason to vote the CP over the plan====

\*\*Miami Herald 3-17\*\* "U.S. child-sex tourism to Cuba hardly exists Read more here: http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/03/17/3291012/us-child-sex-tourism-to-cuba-hardly.html~~%23storylink=cpy" www.miamiherald.com/2013/03/17/3291012/us-child-sex-tourism-to-cuba-hardly.html

An odd combination of Washington~’s trade embargo on Cuba and tough U.S.

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a week in Varadero beach can cost them as little as %24600.

====We have a moral obligation to fight human trafficking ====

\*\*Pryce ~’6\*\* Deborah Pryce. (US Representative). May 8, 2006. "Combatting Modern Day Slavery."

[[http://www.humanevents.com/article.php?id=14618-http://www.humanevents.com/article.php?id=14618]]

We have a moral obligation to fight this evil. Trafficking in human beings is

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mere reproach. They will not respond to outrage, but to action.

=Multilat=

====Collapse of the multilateral trade regime is inevitable====

Jacques 06 ~~[Martin, research fellow at the Asia Research Centre, London School of Economics, "The Death of Doha Signals the Demise of Globalisation," Guardian, July 13, http://www.globalpolicy.org/socecon/bwi-wto/wto/2006/0713deathdoha.htm~~]

The freer movement of trade and capital has been a fundamental characteristic of the past

AND

those who designed it and proselytised for it - the US and Europe.

\*\*====Status quo solves multilateralism – US is reinvesting in multilateral institutions====\*\*

\*\*Forman ~’09\*\* (Johanna, is a senior associate with Americas Program at CSIS, "Investing in a New Multilateralism", CSIS, January 2009, [[http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090128\_mendelsonforman\_un\_smartpower\_web.pdf-http://csis.org/files/media/csis/pubs/090128\_mendelsonforman\_un\_smartpower\_web.pdf]], SD)

Today power is as much a function of economic capacity as it is of military

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Task Force on UN Reform, which offered many excellent ideas for change.

====Alt cause – Human rights violations====

\*\*Burgsdorff, 9\*\*– (Sven Kuhn von, has a Ph. D in Political Science from Freiburg University, EU Fellow at the University of Miami, "Problems and Opportunities for the Incoming Obama Administration", March 2009 [[http://aei.pitt.edu.proxy.lib.umich.edu/11047/1/vonBurgsdorfUSvsCubalong09edi.pdf)-http://aei.pitt.edu.proxy.lib.umich.edu/11047/1/vonBurgsdorfUSvsCubalong09edi.pdf)DF]]

In addition, the US needs to improve its international human rights reputation which was

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Cuban authorities and Cuba~’s emerging civil society,¶ including the human rights defenders.

====Multilat fails – incentive structures.====

Calkins 10 – associate at Susman Godfrey LLP, magna cum laude BA in political science at Wake Forest University, minor in international studies (Audrey M., "Multilateralism in International Conflict: Recipe for Success or Failure?", 1/15/10; [[http://www.thepresidency.org/storage/documents/Calkins/Calkins.pdf-http://www.thepresidency.org/storage/documents/Calkins/Calkins.pdf]])

The modern debate between multilateralism and unilateralism has raged prominently in international politics since the

AND

a multilateral system without somehow harming other m embers of the system. 8

====Plan won~’t cause multilateralism without a commitment to hard institutional constraints ====

VEZIRGIANNIDOU, 13 - Lecturer in International Organisations, University of Birmingham (SEVASTI-ELENI, "The United States and rising powers in a post-hegemonic global order," International Affairs, May, Wiley Online)

The current US approach to rising powers, which engages them as equals in informal

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settings is likely to have transformative implications on global order if it continues.

Specifically, the resulting order will become more plurilateral than multilateral, with the exclusion

AND

minor powers and should show more leadership in the reform of formal institutions.

====No Asian escalation—assumes their warrants====

\*\*Xudong, 12\*\*

Han, professor at the PLA University of National Defense, "Risk of armed Asian conflict on the rise, but trade links rule out war," [[http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/735653.shtml-http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/735653.shtml]]

Island sovereignty and maritime interest disputes in the Asia-Pacific region have attracted an

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blunder was that he took too long to get to the same place.

=Transition=

====Terrorists won~’t pursue or use nuclear weapons====

\*\*Waltz, 03\*\*

(Kenneth, The Spread of Nuclear Weapons: A Debate Renewed, 2003, p. 130)

For terrorists who abandon tactics of disruption and harassment in favor of dealing in wholesale

AND

to wreak great destruction, threats they would not want to execute anyway.

====No impact to failed states====

\*\*Patrick, 11\*\*

(Stewart M, senior fellow, director – program on international institutions and global governance @ CFR, 4/15/~’ "Why Failed States Shouldn~’t Be Our Biggest National Security Fear," [[http://www.cfr.org/international-peace-and-security/why-failed-states-shouldnt-our-biggest-national-security-fear/p24689-http://www.cfr.org/international-peace-and-security/why-failed-states-shouldnt-our-biggest-national-security-fear/p24689]])

In truth, while failed states may be worthy of America~’s attention on humanitarian and development grounds, most of them are irrelevant to U.S. national security. The risks they pose are mainly to their own inhabitants. Sweeping claims to the contrary are not only inaccurate but distracting and unhelpful, providing little guidance to policymakers seeking to prioritize scarce attention and resources.

In 2008, I collaborated with Brookings Institution senior fellow Susan E. Rice,

AND

, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international crime and infectious disease.

The findings are startlingly clear. Only a handful of the world~’s failed states pose security concerns to the United States. Far greater dangers emerge from stronger developing countries that may suffer from corruption and lack of government accountability but come nowhere near qualifying as failed states.

The link between failed states and transnational terrorism, for instance, is tenuous.

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, such as Kenya, where sovereignty provides some protection from outside interdiction.

Pakistan and Yemen became sanctuaries for terrorism not only because they are weak but because

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found sympathetic tribal hosts who have long welcomed mujaheddin back from jihadist struggles.

Al-Qaeda has met less success in northern Africa~’s Sahel region, where a moderate, Sufi version of Islam dominates. But as the organization evolves from a centrally directed network to a diffuse movement with autonomous cells in dozens of countries, it is as likely to find haven in the banlieues of Paris or high-rises of Minneapolis as in remote Pakistani valleys.

What about failed states and weapons of mass destruction? Many U.S. analysts worry that poorly governed countries will pursue nuclear, biological, chemical or radiological weapons; be unable to control existing weapons; or decide to share WMD materials.

These fears are misplaced. With two notable exceptions — North Korea and Pakistan —

AND

(try Georgia) through which proliferators can smuggle illicit materials or weapons.

When it comes to crime, the story is more complex. Failed states do

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, intellectual property theft, cyber-crime or counterfeiting of manufactured goods.

Criminal networks typically prefer operating in functional countries that provide baseline political order as well

AND

Weak and failing African states, such as Niger, simply cannot compete.

Nor do failed states pose the greatest threats of pandemic disease. Over the past decade, outbreaks of SARS, avian influenza and swine flu have raised the specter that fast-moving pandemics could kill tens of millions worldwide. Failed states, in this regard, might seem easy incubators of deadly viruses. In fact, recent fast-onset pandemics have bypassed most failed states, which are relatively isolated from the global trade and transportation links needed to spread disease rapidly.

Certainly, the world~’s weakest states — particularly in sub-Saharan Africa — suffer disproportionately from disease, with infection rates higher than in the rest of the world. But their principal health challenges are endemic diseases with local effects, such as malaria, measles and tuberculosis. While U.S. national security officials and Hollywood screenwriters obsess over the gruesome Ebola and Marburg viruses, outbreaks of these hemorrhagic fevers are rare and self-contained.

I do not counsel complacency. The world~’s richest nations have a moral obligation to

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South Africa~’s denial for many years about the causes of HIV/AIDS.

Unfortunately, misperceptions about the dangers of failed states have transformed budgets and bureaucracies. U.S. intelligence agencies are mapping the world~’s "ungoverned spaces." The Pentagon has turned its regional Combatant Commands into platforms to head off state failure and address its spillover effects. The new Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review completed by the State Department and the U.S. Agency for International Development depicts fragile and conflict-riddled states as epicenters of terrorism, proliferation, crime and disease.

Yet such preoccupations reflect more hype than analysis. U.S. national security officials would be better served — and would serve all of us better — if they turned their strategic lens toward stronger developing countries, from which transnational threats are more likely to emanate.

====No war====

\*\*Easterbrook, 05\*\*

Senior fellow at The New Republic, 05 (Greg, "EXPLAINING 15 YEARS OF DIMINISHING VIOLENCE — The End of War?", [[http://democraticpeace.wordpress.com/2009/05/31/easterbrook-end-of-war/-http://democraticpeace.wordpress.com/2009/05/31/easterbrook-end-of-war/]])

Daily explosions in Iraq, massacres in Sudan, the Koreas staring at each other

AND

plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. The world ought to take notice.

====Relations stable now – bilateral talks, prisoners, reform, and American officials====

\*\*Haven, 13\*\* – Reporter for the Associated Press (Paul, "Cuba, US try talking, but face many obstacles ", Miami Herald, 6-21-13, http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/06/21/v-fullstory/3462855/cuba-us-try-talking-but-face-many.html)

HAVANA — They~’ve hardly become allies, but Cuba and the U.S.

AND

perhaps emboldening U.S. diplomats to seek further openings with Cuba.

====Alt causes to good relations with Cuba====

\*\*Hanson and Lee 13\*\*—Stephanie Hanson is associate director and coordinating editor at CFR.org. She manages the editorial production of the website and covers economic and political development in Africa and Latin America. Brianna Lee is Senior Production Editor at CFR ~~[January 31, 2013, "U.S.-Cuba Relations," http://www.cfr.org/cuba/us-cuba-relations/p11113~~]

What are the issues preventing normalization of U.S.-Cuba relations?¶ Experts

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fear alienating a strong voting bloc in an important swing state in presidential elections

====Democratic participation is growing in Cuba====

\*\*Reuters 13\*\* ("Fidel Castro votes, chats in Cuban election" February 3, 2013. www.reuters.com/article/2013/02/04/us-cuba-election-idUSBRE9120CL20130204)

Raul Castro is decentralizing the state-dominated economy, allowing more space for private

AND

polling stations on just about every block and where abstention is frowned on.

====Democracy fails in Latin America====

\*\*Hurrell 98\*\* – Andrew, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations and a Fellow of Balliol College. He was previously a Faculty Fellow in International Relations at Nuffield College, Oxford. ("Security in Latin America", Foreign Affairs, http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/International%20Affairs/Blanket%20File%20Import/inta032.pdf)

This article provides an overview of recent trends in Latin American securitybut also seeks to

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security externalities which, if unmanaged, are likely to become more serious.

====Democratic peace theory doesn~’t apply to Latin America – empirics prove====

\*\*Hurrell 98\*\* – Andrew, Montague Burton Professor of International Relations and a Fellow of Balliol College. He was previously a Faculty Fellow in International Relations at Nuffield College, Oxford. ("Security in Latin America", Foreign Affairs, http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/International%20Affairs/Blanket%20File%20Import/inta032.pdf)

To what extent do liberal views of the links between political democracy and regional peace

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tinder democratic governments) and the relative degree of inter-state peace.

=solv=

====The U.S legally has to change legislation before solvency – not a question of fiat – the plan will just be ineffective ====

David A. \*\*Perez\*\*, Yale Law School, JD, 20\*\*10\*\*, 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 Helms-Burton legislation lays out the rather onerous conditions that must be met

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States to change its own laws before any rapprochement with Cuba can begin.

====Turn - Lifting the embargo gives the regime access to credit lines —- maintaining it will expedite regime collapse.====

Silvio Canto 13. "Yoani Sanchez is wonderful but wrong about the embargo," American Thinker, http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2013/03/yoani\_sanchez\_is\_wonderful\_but\_wrong\_about\_the\_embargo.html.

Yoani Sanchez is a wonderful lady. She has single handily put Cuba~’s repressive state

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me repeat that Yoani is a wonderful but very wrong on the embargo.