## 1AC

### Contention 1 is OFAC

#### OFAC is overstretched—the plan is key to effective sanctions

Johnson, Spector and Lilac 10 - Andy Johnson, Director, National Security Program, Kyle Spector, Policy Advisor, National Security Program, Kristina Lilac, National Security Program, Senior Fellows of The Third Way Institute, (“End the Embargo of Cuba”, Article for The Third Way Institute, 9/16/10, <http://content.thirdway.org/publications/326/Third_Way_Memo_-_End_the_Embargo_of_Cuba.pdf>, Accessed 7/02/13, AW)

Keeping the embargo in place requires that the US government devote time and resources to

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resources to respond to the current threats posed by rogue states and terrorist networks

#### That revamps sanctions on Iran – previous lack of focus and disorganization

Maberry and Jensen 13 – J. Scott Maberry, J.D, Georgetown University Law Center, International Trade partner in the Government Contracts, Investigations & International Trade Practice Group, Mark L. Jensen, J.D, Harvard Law School, International Trade associate in the Government Contracts, Investigations & International Trade Practice Group, (“OFAC gets hot, bothered on Iran and Cuba: how economic sanctions work today”, Report for Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton LLP, 5/7/13, <http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=8657e6ce-454a-4eaf-ba8b-d225ea59ecdd>, Accessed 7/9/13, AW)

People who practice U.S. economic sanctions law like to talk about how

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and economy further, it seems likely that additional sanctions will be applied.

#### Main barrier to successful Iran sanctions is resources, OFAC’s key.

Jurdi 13 (Ramsey B. Jurdi, Associate at Chadbourne and Parke LLP, whose practice focuses on international dispute resolution, commercial litigation, and compliance matters. He regularly appears in arbitration proceedings conducted by the Dubai International Arbitration Centre (DIAC) and counsels companies on commercial disputes and construction contracts throughout the Middle East, maintains an active practice counseling U.S. and international companies on compliance with U.S. laws, particularly export control laws, defending white-collar criminal inquiries, and conducting special investigations. In this role, Mr. Jurdi has been involved in a variety of matters relating to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), U.S. Military contracting, and economic sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), American University of Beirut, B.A., with honors, 2001, The George Washington University Law School, J.D., with honors, 2005, April, “Iran Sanctions Enforcement Not Keeping Pace With Rhetoric”, <http://www.chadbourne.com/files/Publication/1d463291-a830-4cda-900b-8ac1e4e5eaf0/Presentation/PublicationAttachment/973e17dd-d8d4-4d63-bc77-91a51c069072/IranSanctionsEnforcement_Apr13.pdf>, TL)

A critical look at the US record of enforcement of sanctions against Iran reveals that

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were against Belarusneft, Petróleos de Venezuela, Sytrol and Zhuhai Zhenrong Company.

#### OFAC effectively targets Iranian businesses supporting proliferation

Fitzpatrick 1/16

--- Mark Fitzpatrick directs the IISS Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Programme, International Institute for Strategic Studies (“US sanctions on Iran“, January 16, 2013, IISS, [www.iiss.org/~/media/Documents/.../US%20sanctions%20on%20Iran.pdf](http://www.iiss.org/~/media/Documents/.../US%20sanctions%20on%20Iran.pdf), accessed July 10, 2013, MY)

Financial institutions that provide financial support for the sensitive nuclear and missile programs are also

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and China, have been so designated for helping Iranian banks evade sanctions.

#### Sanctions solve Iran prolif – multilateral coalitions – international position of strength

DeLeon et al 12 - Rudy deLeon, National and International Security, John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, Recipient of The Defense Civilian Distinguished Service Award in 1994, 1995, and 2001, National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal in 2001, Former US Senior Department of Defense Official, Senior Vice President of National Security and International Policy at American Progress, with Brian Katulis, Peter Juul, Matt Duss and Ken Sofer, (“Strengthening America’s Options on Iran”, Report for The Center for American Progress, April 2012, <http://www.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/issues/2012/04/pdf/iran_10questions_INTRO.pdf>, Accessed 7/10/13, AW)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*NOTE: P5+1 is comprised of: United States, Russia, China, United Kingdom, France and Germany\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Indeed, amid an array of political transitions and military conflicts around the globe,

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notions and make decisions based on facts while preparing fully for all contingencies.

#### Iran is trying to proliferate now

Tirone 7/17

(Jonathan, 2013, “Iran’s North Korea Links Draw Scrutiny at Nuclear-Weapon Meeting,” Bloomberg reporter, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-07-17/iran-s-north-korea-links-draw-scrutiny-at-nuclear-weapon-meeting.html>, jkim)

The possibility that

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showing a test facility south of February’s blast.

#### Iran prolif leads to nuclear war- 3 ways- arms race, miscalc, and Israeli Preemption

Allison 6

– Graham Tillett Allison Jr., Graham Allison is an American political scientist and professor at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. (“The Will to Prevent,” *Harvard International Law Review*, Fall 2006, page lexis)

Meanwhile, Iran is testing the line in the Middle East. On its current

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us to have control of weapons of destruction that can threaten our existence.”

### Contention 2 is Relations

#### Scenario 1 is Warming

#### Ending the embargo would expand credibility, US soft power, and improve US-Cuban relations.

Hinderdael 11 M.A. candidate at SAIS Bologna Center, concentrating in American Foreign Policy and Energy, Resources, and Environment [Klaas Hinderdael, Breaking the Logjam: Obama's Cuba Policy and a Guideline for Improved Leadership, by <http://bcjournal.org/volume-14/breaking-the-logjam.html?printerFriendly=true>]

Conclusion

The two countries’ histories have long been intertwined, particularly after the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 gave rise to the American belief that it would become the hemisphere’s protector. Until the immediate aftermath of Fidel Castro’s revolution, Cuba provided a testing ground for the promotion of American ideals, social beliefs, and foreign policies.

In the context of Raúl shifting course in Cuba, the Obama administration has the

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At home, with the trade deficit and national debt rising, the economic costs

#### Cuba is the lynchpin to Latin American relations, goodwill, solving anti-americanism and successful soft power

Perez 10 J.D. Yale Law School. Working with Koh former Dean of Yale Law and Legal Advisor to the State Department [David A. Perez, America's Cuba Policy: The Way Forward: A Policy Recommendation for the U.S. State Department, Spring, 2010, Harvard Latino Law Review, 13 Harv. Latino L. Rev. 187]

Anti-Americanism has become the political chant de jour for leaders seeking long-

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throughout Latin America, and would go a long way toward creating goodwill.

#### It would provide immediate and substantial benefits to the US image globally

Holmes 10 MA The School of Continuing Studies, Georgetown [Michael G. Holmes, SEIZING THE MOMENT, https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/553334/holmesMichael.pdf?sequence=1]

From an image stand point repealing the sanctions and removing the embargo is symbolic.

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that the administration is taking steps to ensure that sovereignty is actually respected.

Repealing the Helms-Burton Law will certainly stimulate foreign investment in Cuba as well

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, the two benefits that stand out the most are trade and fuel.

#### Latin American relations are vital to the US. Needed to combat global problems like proliferation, climate change, and insure economic growth. Only engagement solves

Zedillo et al 08 Commission Co-Chair for the Brookings Institute Report on the Partnership for the Americas and former President of Mexico [Ernesto Zedillo, Thomas R. Pickering, etc, Rethinking U.S.–Latin American Relations A Hemispheric Partnership for a Turbulent World. Report of the Partnership for the Americas Commission, The Brookings Institution, November 2008, <http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Research/Files/Reports/2008/11/24%20latin%20america%20partnership/1124_latin_america_partnership.PDF>]

The Need for a Hemispheric Partnership

Historically, the United States and Latin America have rarely developed a genuine and sustained

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ran out of steam, became mired in confrontation, or remained underresourced.

If a hemispheric partnership remains elusive, the costs to the United States and its

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to tap new markets, make new investments, and access valuable resources.

It is important to note at the outset that the term “partnership” as

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responsibilities according to its own economic and political capacities to generate shared benefits.

Today, four changes in the region have made a hemispheric partnership both possible and

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with a shared sense of responsibility and a common stake in the future.

For example, drug trafficking and its associated criminal networks have now spread so widely

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adapting to ecological shocks—all require sustained cooperation among the hemisphere’s countries.

The second change is that the LAC countries are diversifying their international economic relations.

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expensive manufactured imports, living standards in the LAC region have improved significantly.

At the same time, many LAC countries have moved beyond their traditional reliance on

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Integration, have also reduced the region’s dependence on traditional sources of capital.

Some Latin American countries are investing abroad on an unprecedented scale. In 2006,

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relationships in the hemisphere will continue to diversify as the world economy recovers.

The third change is that the LAC countries are diversifying their political and diplomatic relations

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new confidence in their capacity to chart their own course in the world.

Their enhanced confidence and autonomy will make many LAC countries much less responsive to U

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Washington should play a more limited role in their part of the world.

The fourth change is that, today, the LAC countries are better positioned to act as reliable partners. Despite remaining governance challenges, the vast majority of these countries are stable democracies for which competitive elections and peaceful transitions of power are the norm, not the exception. Throughout these countries, civil society groups now participate extensively in the policymaking process, and there is much less tolerance of violence as a means of political expression.

Economic progress has also made the LAC countries more reliable partners. Leaders, including some on the left, are committed to fiscal responsibility. Most central banks are now independent bodies focused on inflation control. Exchange rates largely reflect market forces. As a result, many LAC countries can now look beyond their borders and commit to sustained partnerships and responsibilities on regional and global issues.

In sum, the countries of the LAC region have made significant strides in economic and social development and will continue to prosper even if U.S. leaders remain disengaged. Washington must decide whether it wants to actively reengage and benefit from the region’s dynamism and resources or be sidelined as other economic and political actors fill the void left by its absence.

#### Warming manmade- prefer scientist

Pittock 10—led the Climate Impact Group in CSIRO until his retirement in 1999. He contributed to or was the lead author of all four major reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. He was awarded a Public Service Medal in 1999 and is CSIRO Honorary Fellow. (Barrie, Climate Change: The Science, Impacts, and Solutions, 2010, pg. 240)

Is the science credible?

As noted in Chapters 4 and 5, there are many uncertainties in relation to

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to slow and eventually reverse the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

These conclusions are hotly contested by a relatively small number of contrarians, discussed in

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. Too often contrarians repeat old arguments that have already been thoroughly discredited.

#### Warming risks extinction

Tickell 08 (Oliver, Climate Researcher, The Gaurdian, “On a planet 4C hotter, all we can prepare for is extinction”, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/aug/11/climatechange>)

We need to get prepared for four degrees of global warming, Bob Watson told

AND

warming caused by human emissions could propel us towards a similar hothouse Earth.

#### Scenario 2 is Science Diplomacy

#### Lifting the embargo is a pre-requisite to meaningful scientific cooperation with Cuba – it would establish a framework for open engagement

Pastrana et al., Sergio Jorge Pastrana is the Foreign Secretary of the Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, Michael T. Clegg is the Foreign Secretary of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and Donald Bren Professor of Biological Sciences, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the School of Biological Sciences, University of California, Irvine. 08

(Sergio Jorge, Michael T. Clegg, Science AAAS October 2008, “U.S. – Cuban Scientific Relations,” Vol. 322 no. 5900 p. 345, ACCESSED June 30, 2013, RJ)

In a few years, the two oldest national academies of science in the world

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us celebrate our mutual anniversaries by starting a new era of scientific cooperation.

#### This degree of scientific cooperation makes all of their impacts less likely due to scientific integration and a laundry list of impacts

Fedoroff 8 – subcommittee on research and science education, committee on science and technology, House of Representatives, 110 Congress, administrator of USAID, science and technology advisor to the Secretary of State and US Department of State (Nina, “International Science and Technology Cooperation,” Government Printing Office, 4/2/2008, <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-110hhrg41470/html/CHRG-110hhrg41470.htm>)//RH

Chairman Baird, Ranking Member Ehlers, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, thank

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a means to enhance security, increase global partnerships, and create sustainability.

### Plan Text:

#### The United States federal government should lift its economic sanctions towards the Republic of Cuba.

### Contention 3 is Solvency

#### Only *full removal* of the embargo solves – the current policy is causing anti-americanism, terrorism, and risks a crisis – partial or conditioned removal is worse than the status quo.

Gorrell 05 Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army War College [Lieutenant Colonel Tim Gorrell, Cuba: The Next Unanticipated Anticipated Strategic Crisis?, Strategy Research Project, 18 March 2005, U.S. Army War College, http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074]

RETAIN SANCTIONS AGAINST CUBA, BUT ENFORCE THEM IN VARYING DEGREES DEPENDING ON THE POLITICAL

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have to lose by attempting a bold shift in its policy toward Cuba?

#### No prior questions to the 1AC

David Owen, Reader of Political Theory at the Univ. of Southampton, Millennium Vol 31 No 3 2002 p. 655-

Commenting on the ‘philosophical turn’ in IR, Wæver remarks that ‘[a]

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the first and second dangers, and so a potentially vicious circle arises.

## Extra Cards

#### U.S. Latin American relations are at a crossroads.

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

If the United States and Latin America do not make the effort now, the

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and forego the opportunities that could be harvested by a more productive relationship.