## 1AC – Barkley Forum

### 1AC – Plan Text

#### Plan: The United States federal government should normalize its trade relations with Cuba.

### 1AC – Multilateralism

#### US-driven economic globalization is in retreat -- revitalizing multilateralism is key to prevent fragmentation of the liberal order.

**Stephens** 10/10/**13** (Philip Stephens, FT writer, "America’s economic retreat threatens China’s rise," Financial Times, http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/78621256-30d9-11e3-b991-00144feab7de.html#axzz2qhCAu2CY)

The most immediate worry for Beijing is that a protracted stalemate in Washington would send

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from the liberal order, would be the biggest loser from its demise.

#### Only the plan can solve-

#### 1. Engaging Cuba is a prereq to engaging the rest of Latin America

Perez 10 JD, Yale Law (David, “America's Cuba Policy: The Way Forward: A Policy Recommendation for the U.S. State Department” 13 Harv. Latino L. Rev. 187, Spring, lexis)

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.

#### Latin American hemispheric diplomacy is key to multilat

Sabatini and Berger 12 [Christopher and Ryan, Sabatini is the editor-in-chief of Americas Quarterly and senior director of policy at Americas Society/Council of the Americas. Berger is a policy associate at the Americas Society/Council of the Americas, “Why the U.S. can't afford to ignore Latin America” <http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2012/06/13/why-the-u-s-cant-afford-to-ignore-latin-america/>]

Speaking in Santiago, Chile, in March of last year, President Obama called

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S. “backyard” that is outside broader, global strategic concerns.

#### 2. Lifting the embargo is key to US image globally

Holmes 10 [Michael G., master’s degree in Arts In Liberal Studies from Georgetown University, “A Thesis submitted to the Faculty of The School of Continuing Studies and of The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts In Liberal Studies”   
<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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the sanctions, the two benefits that stand out the most are trade and

fuel.

#### We will isolate 2 impacts

#### First – Only the plan creates a credible model for conflict resolutionDickerson 10 [SERGIO M**.**, serves as a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army, “UNITED STATES SECURITY STRATEGY TOWARDS CUBA” <<http://www.dtic.mil>/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a518053.pdf>]

At the international political level, President Obama sees resuming relations with Cuba as a

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decline in the greater global order bringing true peace for years to come.

#### All four of those hotspots go nuclear

Bosco 06 [David, senior editor at Foreign Policy Magazine, writer for the Los Angeles Times and the Pittsburg Post-Gazette, “Forum: Keeping an eye peeled for World War III”<<http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/06211/709477-109.stm>>]

The understanding that small but violent acts can spark global conflagration is etched into the

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-long Cold War, what has the world learned about managing conflict?

#### Second is counterbalancing – Rising powers are challenging the international system- multilateralism is key to prevent conflict

Fujimoto 12 [Kevin - Lt. Colonel, U.S. Army, article written for and peer reviewed by Strategic Studies 1/16/12, “Preserving U.S. National Security Interests Through a Liberal World Construct,” online: <http://www.defencetalk.com/preserving-us-national-security-interests-through-a-liberal-world-construct-39593/> ]

The emergence of peer competitors, not terrorism, presents the greatest long-term

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protect its interests later when we are no longer the world’s only superpower.

#### Specifically-multilat is key to prevent US-china war

Economist 10 [The Economist, magazine specializing in economics, foreign relations, “The Dangers of a Rising China”,   
<http://www.economist.com/node/17629709>]

TOWARDS the end of 2003 and early in 2004 China's most senior leaders put aside

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. It is up to them to ensure that the 21st is different.

#### Managed US decline now is key to prevent US lashout while preserving influence

Quinn 11 [Adam, PhD (LSE), International Relations, MA (Hons), first class, Philosophy and Politics, senior lecturer in International Politics Department of Political Science and International Studies at the University of Birmingham, “The art of declining politely: Obama’s prudent presidency and the waning of American power” <http://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/87\_4quinn.pdf>]

Captain of a shrinking ship As noted in the opening passages of this article,

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seems it is fortunate enough to have a president who fits the bill.

#### Risk of US-china war is high and goes nuclear

Goldstein 13 [Avery,  Professor of Global Politics and International Relations in the Political Science Department, Director of the Center for the Study of Contemporary China, and Associate Director of the Christopher H. Browne Center for International Politics at the University of Pennsylvania. His research focuses on international relations, security studies, and Chinese politics, author for Foreign Affairs magazine, “China’s Real and Present Danger” <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/139651/avery-goldstein/chinas-real-and-present-danger>]

MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE COLD WAR? Uncertainty about what could lead either Beijing or

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, since it would be able to cope with Chinese retaliation in kind.

### 1AC – Ethanol

#### The plan is key to revive the Cuban sugar ethanol industry – only removal of the embargo solves and displaces US corn ethanol

Holmes, 10**–** B.A. from Georgetown, Master’s Thesis (Michael G., June 21, 2010, “Seizing the Moment”, <https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/bitstream/handle/10822/553334/holmesMichael.pdf?sequence=1>, pg. 74-78)//NG

Creating a new market for U.S. goods and services creates a strong

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Cuba's technology sector and potentially increase the ease and volume of ethanol production.

#### Sugarcane exports are feasible and desired.

Squatriglia 8 – Writer for WIRED (Chuck, “With Fidel Gone, Will Cuba Become a Global Ethanol Player?”, WIRED, Feb 19, 2008, http://www.wired.com/cars/energy/news/2008/02/cuba\_ethanol)||DK

Fidel Castro hates ethanol. He thinks it punishes the poor by driving up food

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Department says it won't lift the trade embargo on Cuba any time soon.

#### Scenario 1 is Food Prices

#### Corn ethanol is the strongest IL into food prices – prefer mathematical modeling

New England Complex Systems Institute, 11- research institution that uses complex systems science to analyze current events such as food shortages and provide solutions (“The Food Crises: A quantitative model of food prices including speculators and ethanol conversion”, NECSI, 9/21/11, http://necsi.edu/research/social/food\_prices.pdf)//TL

Finally, we consider conversion of corn to ethanol. Only a small fraction of

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production. Price variation during that period must be due to other causes.

#### Specifically-US corn ethanol increases food prices and causes conflicts like Arab Spring

Sandoval, 2/7/13- Reporter for the Heritage Foundation citing Yaneer Bar-Yam, American physicist, systems scientist, and founding president of the New England Complex Systems Institute, which is a research institution that uses complex systems science to analyze current events such as food shortages and provide solutions. (Michael, “Ethanol Mandate Leads to Violence, Social Unrest”, Heritage.org, http://blog.heritage.org/2013/02/07/ethanol-mandate-leads-to-social-unrest/)//TL

The conversion of corn to ethanol has contributed to a doubling in global food prices

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redeemed by arguing that the bad impact might be a small bad impact.

#### Global food shortages risk extinction from starvation and war

Julian Cribb, Professor in Science Communication at the University of Technology Sydney, 2010 (Julian, principal of JCA, fellow of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering, “The Coming Famine: The Global Food Crisis and What We Can Do to Avoid It”, pg 10)

The character of human conflict has also changed: since the early 1990s, more

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believe future food shortages are a far bigger world threat than global warming."

#### Scenario 2 is Warming

#### Increased corn production destroys wetlands and prairies – leads to warming

Specht ’13- Legal Advisor, Pearlmaker Holsteins, Inc. B.A., Louisiana State University, 2009; J.D., Washington University in St. Louis 2012 (Jonathan, “Raising Cane: Cuban Sugarcane Ethanol’s Economic and Environmental Effects on the United States”, 36 UC Davis L. Rev. 185-188, April 24 2013, <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>) //CW

Increased corn production is degrading two environmentally significant habitats in the Great Plains, grasslands

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to clean as the grasslands and wetlands that once filtered contaminants disappear. 100

#### Warming is real and anthropogenic – carbon dioxide increase, polar ice records, melting glaciers, sea level rise

Prothero 12 [Donald R. Prothero, Professor of Geology at Occidental College and Lecturer in Geobiology at the California Institute of Technology, 3-1-2012, "How We Know Global Warming is Real and Human Caused," Skeptic, vol 17 no 2, EBSCO]

Converging Lines of Evidence¶ How do we know that global warming is real and

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pinnacles, but the rest of these drowned cities would lie deep underwater.

#### Extinction – independently warming is another I/L to food prices

Sawin 12 [Janet Sawin, Senior Director of the Energy and Climate Change Program at the WorldWatch Institute, Aug 2012, “Climate Change Poses Greater Security Threat than Terrorism]

As early as 1988, scientists cautioned that human tinkering with the Earth's climate amounted

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migration across borders has frequently led to violent clashes over land and resources.

### 1AC – Solvency

#### Normal Trade Relations is vital – no trade occurs without it

French 09– editor of and a frequent contributor to The Havana Note, has led more than two dozen research trips to Cuba (Anya, “Options for Engagement A Resource Guide for Reforming U.S. Policy toward Cuba” <http://www.lexingtoninstitute.org/library/resources/documents/Cuba/USPolicy/options-for-engagement.pdf>)

the path to “normal” trade relations If the United States were to lift

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years, as both countries would need to adopt statutory and regulatory changes.

#### Only *full removal* of the embargo solves – 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?

#### The unconditional offer of normal trade relations boosts US-Cuban relations and fosters a stable transition

**Koenig 10** – US Army Colonel, paper submitted for a Masters in Strategic Studies at the US Army War College (Lance, “Time for a New Cuba Policy” <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA518130>) \*GENDER MODIFIED\*

The option with the greatest possibility of success and reward for the United States is

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it] onto a path that will benefit the nations of the Americas.

#### And, the embargo is an act of genocide – it disproportionately affects the Cuban population

Malott 7 (Curry, From New Mexico State University in Las Cruces, NM

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Critical Education Policy Studies, v5 n1 May 2007 pg. 245)//moxley

[The US has not been] trying to influence the revolution but to

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whom have lived their entire lives under the embargo (Granma, 2005).

#### No prior questions to the 1AC

Owen 02 (David, Reader of Political Theory at the Univ. of Southampton, Millennium, Vol 31, No 3)

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.

#### Independently, Latin America is structurally improving due to globalization

**O’Neil 6-16-13** (Shannon O’Neil is senior fellow for Latin America studies at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), O’Neil has taught in the political science department at Columbia University. She is a frequent commentator on major television and radio programs, and her work has appeared in Foreign Affairs, Foreign Affairs Latinoamerica, Americas Quarterly, Política Exterior, Foreign Policy, the Washington Post, and the Los Angeles Times, among others, and she has testified before the U.S. Congress on U.S. policy toward Mexico, she was a justice, welfare, and economics fellow at the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs at Harvard University. She was also a Fulbright scholar in Mexico and Argentina. Prior to her academic work, Dr. O’Neil worked in the private sector as an equity analyst at Indosuez Capital Latin America and Credit Lyonnais Securities. She holds a BA from Yale University, an MA in international relations from Yale University, and a PhD in government from Harvard University, “Latin American Success Story”, June 16th, 2013, <http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2013/07/16/latin-america-s-secret-success-story.html>)//moxley

Latin America rarely looms large on the global scene, overshadowed by Europe, the

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than to look toward its hemispheric neighbors, who have much to impart.