### Plan

#### **Plan: The United States federal government should phase out a substantial portion of its economic restrictions toward Cuba.**

### Advantage 1

#### Ethanol

#### We Solve -

#### 1. Loosening the embargo is critical to spur the development of the Cuban ethanol industry

Ronald Solgio 2010, professor emeritus of economics at Rice University and a Rice scholar at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. writes a chapter within the book “Cuba’s Energy Future: Strategic Approaches to Cooperation,” a Brookings Publication, edited by Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, PhD of Political Science, University of Nebraska, http://books.google.com/books?id=7jNs2P2Z9NYC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=Castro+has+rightly+pointed+out+that+there+can+be+a+direct+trade-off+between+using+land+for+food+production+and+for+ethanol.+And+in+many+areas+of+the+world&source=bl&ots=HyrXldD6BH&sig=2oxwPH5xUkKGjXcJbHvWxJPGdAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=2Q8VUom8FOWw2wXXuYCIDw&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false Pg.99-100

The shift in acreage devoted to food crops has not been successful in terms of

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point whether soybeans represent a more efficient use of Cuban land than sugarcane.

#### 2. Cuban ethanol is critical to displace ethanol produced domestically and ethanol imported from Brazil – Cuban ethanol would satisfy U.S. demand

Specht ’12 (Jonathan – 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” – ExpressO – <http://environs.law.ucdavis.edu/issues/36/2/specht.pdf>)

The full debate over the environmental consequences of the Brazilian biofuel production 111 is largely

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to promote the importation of Cuban sugarcane-based ethanol should be encouraged.

#### Scenario one is brazil

#### Continued reliance on Brazilian ethanol decimates the environment – shifting to Cuban ethanol is critical to prevent the destruction of Brazil’s biological diversity

Ronald Solgio 2010, professor emeritus of economics at Rice University and a Rice scholar at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy. writes a chapter within the book “Cuba’s Energy Future: Strategic Approaches to Cooperation,” a Brookings Publication, edited by Jonathan Benjamin-Alvarado, PhD of Political Science, University of Nebraska, http://books.google.com/books?id=7jNs2P2Z9NYC&pg=PA94&lpg=PA94&dq=Castro+has+rightly+pointed+out+that+there+can+be+a+direct+trade-off+between+using+land+for+food+production+and+for+ethanol.+And+in+many+areas+of+the+world&source=bl&ots=HyrXldD6BH&sig=2oxwPH5xUkKGjXcJbHvWxJPGdAQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=2Q8VUom8FOWw2wXXuYCIDw&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q&f=false Pg.94

Castro has rightly pointed out that there can be a direct trade-off between

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does not necessarily have to involve environmental and food production trade-offs.

#### Not too late – every reduction key

Nuccitelli, 2012[Dana, is an environmental scientist at a private environmental consulting firm in the Sacramento, California area. He has a Bachelor's Degree in astrophysics from the University of California at Berkeley, and a Master's Degree in physics from the University of California at Davis. He has been researching climate science, economics, and solutions as a hobby since 2006, and has contributed to Skeptical Science since September, 2010, <http://www.skepticalscience.com/realistically-what-might-future-climate-look-like.html>,]

We're not yet committed to surpassing 2°C global warming, but as Watson

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adapt to the climate change consequences we have discussed here (Figure 4).

#### 3. We solve your alt causes – the reason that agribusiness is booming in the Cerrado right now is because of US corn ethanol production

Butler 07, Rhett,  co-founder of [Tropical Conservation Science](http://www.tropicalconservationscience.org/), an open-access academic journal that aims to provide opportunities for scientists in developing countries to publish their research, and the [Tropical Forest Network](http://www.tropicalforestnetwork.org/), a social network in the San Francisco Bay Area broadly interested in tropical forest conservation and ecology. Outside of these pursuits, Rhett Butler has advised a wide range of organizations, including governments, multilateral development agencies, media outlets, academic institutions, foundations, and private sector entities. He has been an information source for the BBC, CNN, CBS, NBC, Fox News, National Geographic, the Wall Street Journal, Fortune Magazine, Business Week, Bloomberg, the Discovery Channel, Animal Planet, Reuters, Voice of America, the Associated Press, the San Francisco Chronicle, the L.A. Times, the New York Times, the Washington Post, and Forbes, among others. Rhett Butler also speaks regularly on topics surrounding forests and the environment (especially trends in deforestation) and new media. He has spoken at Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of California at Santa Cruz, the National University of Singapore, ETH Zurich, the Association for Tropical Biology and Conservation 2010 meeting in Bali, UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, and Stony Brook University, among other places and events. In 2011 and 2012 he participated in the U.S. State Department Speakers Program in Indonesia. <http://news.mongabay.com/2007/0821-cerrado.html>

The cerrado, wooded grassland in Brazil that once covered an area half the size

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of Cerrado is not good if the current trends persist," added Machado.

#### 4. Raul will say yes.

Elledge, 2009 Nicholas Elledge – Research Fellow at Council on Hemispheric Affairs – degrees from The London School of Economics and Political Science and Southern Methodist University – “Cuba’s Sugarcane Ethanol Potential: Cuba, Raul Castro, and the Return of King Sugar to the Island” – October 29, 2009 – http://www.coha.org/cubas-sugarcane-ethanol-potential/

Raul Castro, who has been hailed as more of a pragmatist than his famed

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shots, Cuba could become a key player in the global ethanol game.”

#### And – The Brazilian Cerrado is uniquely important – degradation wrecks global biodiversity and accelerates warming beyond the point of no return

Isabella Vitali 2011, Soya and the Cerrado: Brazil’s forgotten jewel , <http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/soya_and_the_cerrado.pdf> , Senior Policy Officer

Loss of the Cerrado is of global concern not only because of its significant contribution

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Change (2000), at some 265 tonnes of carbon per hectare.33

#### And – Accelerated warming guarantees extinction

Deibel 2007 (Terry, Professor of National Strategy at the National War College, “Foreign Affairs Strategy: Logic for American Statecraft”, pgs. 387-389)

Finally, **there is one major existential threat to American security (as well as**

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**States, but potentially to the continued existence of life on this planet**.

#### Scenario 2 is cellulose

#### The US is developing cellulosic ethanol --- it won’t replace corn but will consume US biomass

Hall, 13 (Carin, Contributer to Energy Digital; “US Dominating Cellulosic Ethanol Market”; Energy Digital; <http://www.energydigital.com/green_technology/us-dominating-cellulosic-ethanol-market>)

Ethanol is the most widely acclaimed alternative or additive for gasoline used for running vehicles

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market. The US is expected to retain its market dominance until 2020.¶

#### This uniquely causes unsustainable soil destruction

Friedemann, ’07 (Alice, journalist who specializes in energy, University of Illinois, Urbana, with a B.S. in Biology; “Peak Soil: Why cellulosic ethanol, biofuels are unsustainable and a threat to America”; April 10th 2007; Culture Change; <http://www.culturechange.org/cms/content/view/107/1>)

Ethanol is an agribusiness get-rich-quick scheme that will bankrupt our topsoil

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save these soils for an oil-less future" (Jackson 1980).¶

#### Cellulosic ethanol drives biological diversity collapse and synthetic biology expansion which risks easy access bioweapons

Smolker and Tokar, ’09 (Rachel, independent research scientist, based in Hinesburg, Vermont; Brian, director of the Institute for Social Ecology; “BIOFUELS: PROMISE OR THREAT?”; World War 4 Report; December 18 2009, <http://ww4report.com/node/6926>)

The widespread application of biotechnology for agrofuel production, including genetically engineered (GE)

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(Extreme Genetic Engineering: an introduction to synthetic biology. ETC Group)

#### This will result in hybrid pathogens that overwhelm status quo defenses

ETC, ’07 (Erosion, Technology, and Concentration, international civil society organization dedicated to the conservation and sustainable advancement of cultural and ecological diversity and human rights; “ExTREME GENETIC ENGINEERING¶ An Introduction to Synthetic Biology”; ETC; January 2007; <http://www.cbd.int/doc/emerging-issues/etcgroup-introduction-synthetic-biology-2011-013-en.pdf>)

But concerns about synbio’s bio-weaponry potential are not limited to the construction or

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that the technology will win public ¶ acceptance despite its risks and dangers.

#### Bioweapons from synthetic biology lead to extinction – outweigh nuclear war

Sandburg and Cirkovic, ’08 (Anders, James Martin Research Fellow at the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University; Milan M. senior research associate at the Astronomical Observatory of Belgrade; “How can we reduce the risk of human extinction?”; Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists; September 9th 2008; <http://www.thebulletin.org/how-can-we-reduce-risk-human-extinction>)

The risks from anthropogenic hazards appear at present larger than those from natural ones.

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may increase as biotechnologies continue to improve at a rate rivaling Moore's Law.

#### Even if the attack doesn’t cause extinction, nuclear retaliation ensures it

Conley, ‘03 (Lt Col Harry W., USAFA; MBA, University of West Florida; MS, Georgia Institute of Technology, chief of the Systems Analysis Branch, Directorate of Requirements, Headquarters Air Combat Command (ACC), Langley AFB, Virginia, responsible to the ACC commander for analytic studies that evaluate Air Force weapon systems; “Not with Impunity”; Air and Space Power Journal; March 5th 2003; http://www.airpower.maxwell.af.mil/airchronicles/apj/apj03/spr03/conley.html)

The number of American casualties suffered due to a WMD attack may well be the

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be more than just a possibility, whatever promises had been made.”48

### Advantage 2

#### Advantage two – Global credibility

#### The rise of global competitors is inevitable- bolstering relations with non-democratic powers is key to maintaining peaceful relations with rising powers and preventing great-power conflict.

Fujimoto, 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>)

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.

#### Maintaining the Cuban embargo wrecks U.S. influence and leverage across the globe – it decimates U.S. credibility

Hill et al. 09, Brigadier General John Adams (Ret.), General James T. Hill (Ret.), Commanding General for US SOUTHCOM 2002-2004, Lieutenant General John G. Castellaw (Ret.), Rear Admiral John D. Hutson (Ret.), Lieutenant General Daniel W. Christman (Ret.), Superintendent of the United States Military Academy 1996-2001, Lieutenant General Claudia J. Kennedy (Ret.), Major General Paul D. Eaton (Ret.), General Barry R. McCaffrey (Ret.), Commanding General for US SOUTHCOM 1994-1996, Lieutenant General Robert G. Gard (Ret.), Col. Lawrence B. Wilkerson (Ret.), assistant to Colin Powell during tenure as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Secretary of State, Rear Admiral Donald J. Guter (Ret.), General Johnnie E. Wilson (Ret.), Letter from US military officials to President Obama regarding Cuba policy, prepared by the New America Foundation / US – Cuba Policy Initiative, 4/13/09, <http://democracyinamericas.org/pdfs/National_Security.pdf>

The current policy of isolating Cuba has failed, patently, to achieve our ends

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register deeply in the minds of our partners and competitors around the world.

#### And – The embargo destroys our ability to cooperate and lead effectively

Manchak 10 (Benjamin Manchak, Staff Writer, Boston College Third World Law Journal, “COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, AND CONSTITUTIONALLY IMPERMISSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW,” Spring 2012, 30 B.C. Third World L.J. 417, <http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1021&context=twlj>)

Yet, the international community’s efforts to impel the United States to lift its embargo

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of fundamental rights and liberties, Congress must end the embargo on Cuba.

#### And – The plan is key – demonstrating a willingness to cooperate with non-democratic regimes is the only way to avert multiple scenarios for global chaos.

Kupchan, 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)

Although Western hegemony is in its waning days, it still provides a significant level

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if they are to agree on an ideological foundation for the next world.

#### Multilateral cooperation facilitates power sharing that creates shared framework of interaction that act as a check on conflict-their solvency takeouts are irrelevant

Pouliot, 2011 (Vincent, Professor of Political Science at McGill University, “Multilateralism as an End in Itself,” International Studies Perspectives (2011) pgs. 18-26)

Because it rests on open, nondiscriminatory debate, and the routine exchange of viewpoints

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that further strengthen the impetus for multilateral dialog. Pg. 21-23