# 1AC

Advantage 1 is the Environment

Current Industrial Agriculture Practices in America and around the world destroy non-humans

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than the current unsustainable practices in the status quo by cultivating ecological consciousness.

Frye ‘6 [Spring 2006, Joshua Frye is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Communication at Purdue University. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the 2005 annual convention of the National Communication Association in Boston. The author would like to thank Bryan Crable and others participating in the convention panel for their valuable feedback. The author would like to thank Don Burks for the exemplary tutelage he has provided into the life, mind, and spirit of Kenneth Burke. Thanks also to Robert Wess who provided good council and through his able stewardship helped this essay become what it is. Lastly, the author would like to thank Christiana Frye for her patience, support and inspiration during the writing process. “Burke, Socioecology, and the Example of Cuban Agriculture”, The Journal of Kenneth Burke: Volume 2, Issue 2, Spring 2006, http://www.kbjournal.org/frye]

II Socioecology, like symbolic action, functions at—and through—a nexus

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which can lead to ecological disharmony and imbalance through inter species gene transfers.

Our industrial agriculture practices are centered around “efficiency” and “output,” while we pollute fossil fuels, destroy biodiversity, send chemicals into the oceans, erode soil, and consume unsustainable amounts of water. Now is the time to demand a move to sustainable agriculture as a crucial shift away from degrading the environment.

Horrigan ‘2 [May 2002. Leo Horrigan is a Master of Health Sciences in Health Policy from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, writing in conjunction with Robert S. Lawrence, and Polly Walker, from the Center for a Livable Future, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. “How Sustainable Agriculture Can Address the Environmental and Human Health Harms of Industrial Agriculture.” Jstor]

The Union of Concerned Scientists (1) said that industrial agriculture views the farm

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decreased emphasis on economic efficiencies that shunt environ- mental costs onto society.

Only normalizing relations can save agricultural sustainability. It leads to an influx in capital that props up Cuban farms, allowing them to expand operations.

Shkolnick ’12 [“SIN EMBARGO: n1 THE CUBAN AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE UNITED STATES.” Jacob Shkolnick, J.D. Candidate, Drake University Law School, 2013. 2012 Drake Journal of Agricultural Law. LexisNexis]

VI. New Opportunities While investment in Cuban businesses and sales or purchases of Cuban

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future, until policies in both the United States and Cuba are changed.

Expansion of Cuban operations and success in the market lets the Cuban model spill over globally, transitioning to sustainable organoponics.

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n167 For a relatively small sum, American investors will get not only the

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may be just what is needed to allow for urban agriculture to flourish.

Independently, adopting the Cuban model is key to global environmental sustainability

Edward ’11 [May 2011. Joshua Edward—Masters of City and Metropolitan Planning from the University of Utah. ““IL FAUT RÉCULER POUR MIEUX SAUTER.” (YOU HAVE TO STEP BACK TO JUMP FURTHER): AGRICULTURE, SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCY IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS.” http://content.lib.utah.edu/utils/getfile/collection/etd3/id/600/filename/284.pdf]

Cuba’s contributions to urban agricultural production warrant specific inclusion, and are well documented in

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nutritional needs of their urban residents without a return to urban agricultural production.

Sustainability matters -- anthropocentric views ignore the importance of environmental ethics and contribute to destruction of the environment

Sivil, 2000 [2000, Richard Sivil studied at the University of Durban Westville, and at the University of Natal, Durban. He has been lecturing philosophy since 1996. “WHY WE NEED A NEW ETHIC FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”, <http://www.crvp.org/book/Series02/II-7/chapter_vii.htm>]

Three most significant and pressing factors contributing to the environmental crisis are the ever increasing

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fail to provide a stable ground for the development of an environmental ethic.

Environmental ethics must come first.

Shumar, ’99 [1999, Wesley Shumar Review of: Beyond Anthropocentrism in Ethics, BEING AND WORTH, by Andrew Collier. Routledge, Critical Realism Intervention Series]

Being and Worth is a small book with a big argument, and in it

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relative to cultural assump- tions but have an objectivity that transcends culture.

# Plan

The United States federal government should normalize sustainable agricultural relations with the Republic of Cuba.

Advantage 2 is Framing

Our discourse on environmentalism is important. The 1AC is more than just a technical policy proposal; it is a dialogue to change the way environmentalism operates to create a long-term strategy.

Nordhaus and Shellenberger ‘4 [October 2004. Ted Nordhaus and Michael Shellenberger are leading global thinkers on energy, climate, security, human development, and politics. Their 2007 book Break Through was called "prescient" by Time and "the best thing to happen to environmentalism since Rachel Carson's Silent Spring" by Wired. “The death of environmentalism: Global warming politics in a post-environmental world.” http://grist.org/series/dont-fear-the-reapers-on-the-alleged-death-of-environmentalism/]

Going Beyond Special Interests and Single Issues To be empty of a fixed identity allows

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that look more and more like those of America’s progressive and environmental base.

Unfortunately, debate is a rigged game – Low-probability, high impact scenarios are preferred in the status quo because of inherent psychological judging biases DESPITE statistics—reject their fixation on worst case scenarios

Berube, ‘00 [2000, David M. Berube is an Associate Professor of Speech Communication and Director of Debate at the University of South Carolina, PhD. New York University, CONTEMPORARY ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE 21(2000) 55-73, “DEBUNKING MINI-MAX REASONING: THE LIMITS OF EXTENDED CAUSAL CHAINS IN CONTEST DEBATING”] We don’t endorse this article’s employment of ableist language

To employ a mathematical analogy, we can say that although the risk of extinction

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this adage: We must avoid thinking that allows smoke to trump fire.

We are reaching a brink; human destruction of the environment will lead to “environmental crisis” unless we reevaluate our values.

Sivil, 2000 [2000, Richard Sivil studied at the University of Durban Westville, and at the University of Natal, Durban. He has been lecturing philosophy since 1996. “WHY WE NEED A NEW ETHIC FOR THE ENVIRONMENT”, <http://www.crvp.org/book/Series02/II-7/chapter_vii.htm>]

We are enveloped and immersed in a world comprised of air, earth, waters

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an anthropocentric value system is inadequate for the development of an environmental ethic.

Reject Human Centered justifications and framing.

Katz and Oechsli, ’93 [1993, Eric Katz and Lauren Oechsli areMembers of the Science, Technology, and Society Program,, New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark. Katz is currently Vice President of the International Society for Environmental Ethic.“Moving beyond Anthropocentrism: Environmental Ethics, Development, and the Amazon”, <http://www.umweltethik.at/download.php?id=392>.]

Can an environmentalist defend a policy of preservation in the Amazon rain forest without violating

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avoiding problems in environmental policy that a human-based ethic cannot.13