# First off

#### Movements against neoliberalism are growing in Latin America – but the plan increases neoliberal control in the region. That crushes indigenous cultures and the environment which means that the only way to solve is a de-linking.

Harris 8 (Richard L Harris: Professor of Global Studies at California State University, Monterey Bay; Managing Editor of the Journal of Developing Societies (SAGE India); and Coordi­ nating Editor of Latin American Perspectives (SAGE USA). “Latin America’s Response to Neoliberalism and Globalization,” http://www.nuso.org/upload/articulos/3506\_2.pdf)

The economic, political and social development of the Latin American and Caribbean countries is

AND

model of uneven and inequitable development that has pillaged most of the region.

#### You have an ethical obligation to reject neoliberalism. Utilitarian rationality cannot account for the degraded life chances of billions because capital makes its victims anonymous

Daly 2004 Glyn. Lecturer in International Studies at the University College Northampton. Conversations with Žižek. 14-19

For Žižek it is imperative that we cut through this Gordian knot of postmodern protocol

AND

that, like Žižek’s own thought, exhorts us to risk the impossible.

#### Reject the 1AC and its hegemonic knowledge production in favor of alternatives to knowledge production. That’s enough to re-politicize the political sphere and solve the impact to the K.

Sheppard and Leitner 9 (Eric Sheppard, PhD, geographer and Regents Professor of Economic geography at the University of Minnesota, Helga Leitner “ Quo vadis neoliberalism? The remaking of global capitalist governance after the Washington Consensus,” http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/geog/downloads/7235/496.pdf)

We have argued that the shifting global governance discourses directed toward the third world since

AND

economic and cultural subordination” (Fraser, 1997, p. 28).

# Second off

#### Economic engagement must be the removal of specific sanctions and embargos. You have to offer positive, tangible incentives to be topical. Simply saying “Normalize economic relations” doesn’t do anything. You need to lift specific parts of the embargo.

Haas and O'Sullivan 2k Richard- senior aide to bush and Director of FP studies at Brookings Insitution. Megan - Fellow with FP studies at Brookings. "Terms of Engagement: Alternatives to Punitive Policies" [www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/a](http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/a) rticles/2000/6/summer%20haass/2000survival.pdf

The term ‘engagement’ was popularised in the early 1980s amid controversy¶ about the

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are just some of the possible incentives used in the form of¶ engagement

#### This model of debate crushes education and justifies an unfair expansion of the topic

Hayden 13 (Dr. Craig Hayden is an assistant professor in the International Communication Program at American University's School of International Service. “Engagement” is More Convenient than Helpful: Dissecting a Public Diplomacy Term.”, <http://intermap.org/2013/06/20/engagement-is-more-convenient-than-helpful-dissecting-a-public-diplomacy-term/>

I think this tension is readily apparent in efforts to use social media for public

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the purpose and the operative theories that underscore efforts to reach foreign publics.

#### B. Voting issue –

#### 1. Limits – not requiring the aff to specify explodes the literature base – it frees them from having to find specific solvency advocates or defenses of particular engagement strategies and allows them to dodge links through vagueness

#### 2. Ground – if they don’t specify, it prevents us from accessing most of the literature written against engagement which is geared towards contrasting strategies – they’ve destroyed legitimate CP ground

#### 3. This turns solvency – specificity key to prevent subverting implementation

Thompson 2000 (Anne, FAO, Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches at the Policy Level

Paper prepared for FAO e-conference, March, <http://www.livelihoods.org/pip/pip/tho2-fao.doc>) (emphasis in original)

Policy itself can be analysed conceptually at a number of different levels. In its

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, or because the policy is subverted by those responsible for implementing it.

4. CI

# Third off

#### Russia is massively expanding its influence into Latin America – the U.S. is out of the picture

Nechepurenko, foreign and internal affairs analyst of Russia and the CIS, worked for several think tanks and governmental organizations including the OSCE and Carnegie Moscow Center, Master of Science in International Relations from the London School of Economics and International Relations, 13 (Ivan, “Russia Seeks to Restore Influence in Latin America”, Russia Seeks to Restore Influence in Latin America”, <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/news/article/russia-seeks-to-restore-influence-in-latin-america/480827.html>, 5/30/13, Jpape)

Russia has demonstrated its increasing leverage in Latin America with Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov meeting

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America, and we will see more Latin American goods in our stores."

#### **Latin America is key to Russia’s fight for influence – the plan trades off**

Astrada and Martín, Astrada: PhD in International Relations from Florida International University, and Martín: Associate Professor of International Relations at Florida International University, 13 (Marvin L., and Félix E. April 2013 Palgrave Pivot, “Russia and Latin America From Nation-State to Society of States” <http://books.google.com/books?id=abi_Zzdgvt4C&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=Cuba+%22sphere+of+influence%22+US+Russia+-china&source=bl&ots=o1r7kotRvP&sig=vpE3YiH98oZQUYbl9LIH7-fGVr4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=hMPcUabOK8SiiQLPp4DwBA&ved=0CFoQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=Cuba%20%22sphere%20of%20influence%22%20US%20Russia%20-china&f=false> 7/9/13)

Latin America has historically played an important role in the struggle for sphere of influence

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, i.e., an ideological and military foothold in the Americas.

#### US infringement on influence specifically causes Russian nationalism – perception alone triggers resentment

Nodia, Georgian political analyst who served as the Minister of Education and Science in the Cabinet of Georgia, 9 (April 2009, Ghia, “THE WOUNDS OF LOST EMPIRE”, Journal of Democracy, Vol. 20, Iss. 2; pg. 34, Proquest)

I believe that the crucial factor in explaining the peculiarity of the Russian case (

AND

the collective moral power to set norms in politics and much more besides.

#### Extinction – causes START collapse and nuclear lash-out

Israelyan, Soviet Ambassador, 98

(Victor Israelyan was a Soviet ambassador, diplomat, arms control negotiator, and leading political scientist. The Washington Quarterly 1998 Winter )

The first and by far most dangerous possibility is what I call the power scenario

AND

be able to stumble on, until we all fall down together." n12

# Fourth off

#### The United States department of agriculture should issue a conference report allocating appropriated funding for research and development for agriculture technologies including: global positioning systems, computerized transplanters, harvesters seeders and all other necessary computerized records technology. The United States federal government should change their foreign policy in the Middle East by

#### -increasing support for the freedom aspirations of the Iranian people

#### -increasing diplomatic pressure to get Iran to compromise over their nuclear program

#### -promoting religious freedom throughout the Middle East

#### Research and Development increases agricultural technology development

USDA No Date

“Agricultural Technology Development” U.S. Department of Agriculture. <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/77121256/New-Agricultural-Technology>

Research and technology development have been the foundation for productivity gains in the agricultural sector

AND

such as pest- and disease-resistant crops that require fewer chemicals.

#### The cp solves cred by changing our Middle East policies

Inboden 13

(Will, Distinguished Scholar at the Strauss Center for International Security and Law and

AND

16/the\_middle\_easts\_4\_strategic\_contests)

These four contests are not discrete and exclusive, but are taking place simultaneously and

AND

with the compelling American interests at stake in the outcomes of each contest.

#### That solves credibility—plan can’t solve without fixing Middle Eastern foreign policy

Young 13

(Michael, opinion editor of The Daily Star, quoting Anne-Marie Slaughter, Princeton University, former director of policy planning at the US State department, and Vali Nasr, former adviser to Richard Holbrooke, the late US special envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan, and is currently dean of John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in DC, one of America's most authoritative commentators on international relations, "Ex-Obama officials lament US president's lack of Middle East policy", www.thenational.ae/arts-culture/books/ex-obama-officials-lament-us-presidents-lack-of-middle-east-policy)

It is revealing that two former Obama administration officials have become critics of current US

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world - his perennial caution suffocating his ability to exploit valuable political openings.¶

# Ag

#### 1) Squo solves this advantage – Cuba is fine without further investment. Plan is not necessary.

Altieri and Funes-Monzote 2012 (Miguel A. Altieri is Profesor of Agroecology at the University of California, Berkeley and President of the Latin American Scientific Society of Agroecology and Fernando R. Funes-Monzote is currently a researcher at the Experimental Station Indio Hatuey, University of Matanzas, Cuba. He is one of the founding members of the Cuban Association of Organic Agriculture.) (“The Paradox of Cuban Agriculture” http://monthlyreview.org/2012/01/01/the-paradox-of-cuban-agriculture)

When Cuba faced the shock of lost trade relations with the Soviet Bloc in the

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Cuba,” Journal of Peasant Studies 38 (2011): 161-91.¶

#### 2) The Cuban ag industry will survive with the embargo in place – it is extremely resilient

Altieri and Funes-Monzote 2012 (Miguel A. Altieri is Profesor of Agroecology at the University of California, Berkeley and President of the Latin American Scientific Society of Agroecology and Fernando R. Funes-Monzote is currently a researcher at the Experimental Station Indio Hatuey, University of Matanzas, Cuba. He is one of the founding members of the Cuban Association of Organic Agriculture.) (“The Paradox of Cuban Agriculture” http://monthlyreview.org/2012/01/01/the-paradox-of-cuban-agriculture)

The Paradox’s Outcome—What Does the Future Hold?¶ The instability in international markets

AND

country’s agriculture can help Cuba achieve food sovereignty while maintaining its political autonomy.

#### 3) Alt Cause to food supplies- food prices are increasing such as energy prices, biofuel, grain stocks, population trends, commodity markets, weather, climate change, and trade policies- Aff can’t solve all of these reasons.

Johnson 2013

<http://www.cfr.org/food-security/food-price-volatility-insecurity/p16662> Food Price Volatility and Insecurity¶ Author: Toni Johnson¶

Barrett of Cornell University and Marc Bellemare at Duke University argue in Foreign Affairs that

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wheat and wheat prices more than doubled, according to the World Bank.

#### 4) Plan is not key – Brazil can invest in Cuba’s ag industry

Ravsberg 2012 (Fernando Ravsberg is a journalist for BBC ) (11/12/12 “Foreign Investment Returns to Cuban Agriculture” http://www.havanatimes.org/?p=81940)

HAVANA TIMES — In Cuba’s next sugarcane harvest, the Brazilian company Odebrecht will administer

AND

has enabled the sugar industry to reach even its very modest annual goals.

#### 5) Don’t buy their claims that the US is key. All their evidence is in the context of Cuba getting money to help modernize their agriculture sector. Intervening actors check like Latin American countries and European countries.

#### 6) The US doesn’t have to lift the embargo to send food supplies to Cuba. Border States trade with them all the time.

#### 5. Alt cause – GM crops cause mass crop failure and famine

Ho, 7

(Mae-Wan Ho, PhD, director of the London-based Institute for Science in Society (ISIS), “Making the World GM-Free and Sustainable,” http://www.westonaprice.org/farming/gm-free-sustainable.html)

Genetically modified (GM) crops epitomize industrial monoculture, with its worst features exaggerated

AND

of getting our food system sustainable in order to really feed the world.

#### 2. Food price rise inevitable – multiple reasons

Strain, 08

(Jeffery, staff writer, The Street, 7-7-08, http://www.mainstreet.com/eight-reasons-food-prices-will-keep-rising?puc=msgoogle&cm\_ven=MSGoogle)

Be prepared -- food is going to become more expensive, even if oil prices

AND

in the hope of making a quick buck, further increasing food prices.

#### Empirically, there will be no resource wars. Even if they win a risk of their impact, it stays localized

Salehyan, 8

Idean Salehyan (Professor of Political Science at the University of North Texas) May 2008 “From Climate Change to Conflict? No Consensus Yet\*” Journal of Peace Research, vol. 45, no. 3, http://emergingsustainability.org/files/resolver%20climate%20change%20and%20conflict.pdf

First, the deterministic view has poor predictive power as to where and when conflicts

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livelihoods. Political sensitivity to peaceful action can immunize states from armed insurrection.

# Hegemony

#### No offense – the Cuban embargo will be lifted next year

Sweig 1/29/14 (Julia Sweig is Nelson and David Rockefeller Senior Fellow for Latin America Studies and Director for Latin America Studies) (“Competition in Cuba” http://www.cfr.org/cuba/competition-cuba/p32298)

Two weeks ago on a trip to Cuba the buzz was about this week's CELAC

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big legacy move by 2015. Mark my word and start your clocks.

#### This adv is a double turn –

-

**a.)** **Your adv is about stopping the embargo so the U.S can credibly get other countries to be democracies. The U.S, in the eyes of the affirmative, is scared that they’re going to lose the superpower game and are trying to make a last ditch effort to stay alive.**

Fujimoto – their author, 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>)

“. Recognizing this threat now, the United States must prepare for the eventual transition and immediately begin building the legitimacy and support of a system of rules that will protect its interests later when we are no longer the world's only superpower”.

**But that’s the exact opposite of what their internal link says is key to rebuild Americas image. They CAUSE more backlash**

Kupchan – from the 1ac, 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)

“Democratic principles have their roots in universal norms and values."- Such statements

AND

The backlash is of course considerably harsher in autocracies such as China and Russia

#### 1) Double bind – either the US will always attempt to maintain influence or multilateralism is inevitable

Reuters 13 (Lesley Wroughton, “Kerry warns that another budget gridlock will damage US leadership,” 10/24/13, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/10/24/us-usa-fiscal-kerry-idUSBRE99N1JJ20131024>)

(Reuters) - America's top diplomat warned on Thursday that the United States could

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stops us from providing the leadership that the world needs," he added.

#### 3) No brink for their impacts. We’ve had the embargo in place for over fifty years and we’re still the most credible country in the world. Even if they can isolate a brink, there are alt causes to US credibility – our military campaigns in the Middle East, our economy, etc.

#### . Their authors have it backwards – countries will take advantage of U.S. security guarantees to provoke war

Eland, 02

(Director of defense policy studies at the Cato Institute (Ivan, “The Empire Strikes Out The "New Imperialism" and Its Fatal Flaws", Cato policy analysis no 459, nov 26)

Of course, one way to try to enhance American credibility would be to deploy

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can show progress in its efforts to mediate the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

#### 4. Multipolarity solves – U.S. withdrawal makes other powers work together to stabilize hotspots

Layne et. al, 02

(Christopher & Ben Schwarz, “A New Grand Strategy”, Atlantic Monthly, Jan 2002, vol. 289, no. 1, p. asp// wyo-tjc)

With respect to Europe, the United States would endorse the EU's efforts—which

AND

in the region, shifting to others the hard job of stabilizing it.

#### American hegemony does not solve conflict

Bandow, Senior Fellow at the Cato institute, 13

(Doug Bandow, special assistant to President Reagan, editor of political magazine *Inquiry*, 7-5-13, “Egypt and American Hubris,” http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/egypt-american-hubris-8692, 7-7-13, JZ)

American foreign policy is a wreck. The presumption that Washington controls events around the globe has been exposed to all as an embarrassing illusion.

Egypt teeters on the brink, again. Syria worsens by the day. Israeli

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in Syria and elsewhere. Venezuela without Chavez looks like Venezuela with Chavez.

It wasn’t supposed to be this way. America was the unipower, the hyperpower, the sole superpower, the essential nation. Washington was the benevolent hegemon. Only members of the axis of evil had something to fear from the United States. All the U.S. government had to do was exercise “leadership” and all would be well.

That U.S. pride swelled with the end of the Cold War is hardly a surprise. But what unfortunately emerged was a rabid arrogance, the view that “what we say goes.” It was the very hubris about which the ancient Greeks warned.

Alas, this all proved to be a world of illusion, filled with smoke

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ready to thwart U.S. military objectives when it saw fit.

American pleading, threats, promises and sanctions had no effect on the course of events in North Korea. Civil and military conflicts ebbed and flowed and political contests waxed and waned in Congo, Sudan, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe with Washington but an ineffective bystander. Russia’s Vladimir Putin ignored U.S. priorities both before and after the fabled “reset” in relations. China protected North Korea and bullied its other neighbors, despite diplomatic pleadings and military pivots.

As for succeeding events, where is the evidence that Morsi, Egypt’s generals and the Egyptian people sat around awaiting the opinion of U.S. policymakers? Washington’s support for the odious Mubarak left it with little credibility. Maybe the generals can be bought with the promise of more military aid, but even they know that the U.S. cannot protect them if their soldiers refuse their orders. Morsi’s fate was decided in Cairo, not Washington.

Americans understandably pine for a simpler world in which Washington is the center of the world and the U.S. orchestrates international events. Alas, that world never really existed. It certainly does not exist today.

Instead of embracing the illusion of Washington’s omniscience, Washington officials should acknowledge the limitations on their power and influence. They should reflect on events spinning out of control in Egypt. It’s time for the more “humble” foreign policy that candidate George W. Bush promised in what seems to be a lifetime ago.