=1ac- mutilat=

Contention 1 is multilateralism:

====US leadership is unsustainable without a highly visible commitment to multilateralism====

Lake, 10– Professor of Social Sciences, distinguished professor of political science at UC San Diego (David A., "Making America Safe for the World: Multilateralism and the Rehabilitation of US authority", [[http://dss.ucsd.edu/~~dlake/documents/LakeMakingAmericaSafe.pdf-http://dss.ucsd.edu/~dlake/documents/LakeMakingAmericaSafe.pdf]])//NG

The safeguarding of US authority requires multilateralism that is broader and certainly deeper than in

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own self-interest, lead the way to a new world order.

====The plan solves– ====

====First, repeal would represent a commitment to multilateralism for the international community====

Burgsdorff 09 – Ph. D in Political Science from Freiburg University, EU Fellow at the University of Miami (Sven Kühn von, "Problems and Opportunities for the Incoming Obama Administration", [[http://aei.pitt.edu.proxy.lib.umich.edu/11047/1/vonBurgsdorfUSvsCubalong09edi.pdf-http://aei.pitt.edu.proxy.lib.umich.edu/11047/1/vonBurgsdorfUSvsCubalong09edi.pdf]])//NG

In addition, the US needs to improve its international human rights reputation which was

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it would be interpreted by the international community as steps towards effective multilateralism.

====Second, the plan fosters a credible conflict resolution model– status quo policies risk disengagement and pressures risk destabilizing Cuba====

Dickerson 10 – Lieutenant Colonel, US Army, paper submitted in fulfillment of a Master of Strategic Studies Degree at the US Army War College (Sergio M, "UNITED STATES SECURITY STRATEGY TOWARDS CUBA," 1/14/10, [[http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a518053.pdf-http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a518053.pdf]]) // NG

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.

====Third, the plan sends a clear signal to improve Latin American relations and reinvigorate the OAS- now key to prevent permanent collapse of cooperation====

White 13 – Senior fellow at the Center for International Policy and former U.S. ambassador to Paraguay and El Salvador (Robert, "After Chávez, a Chance to Rethink Relations With Cuba", New York Times, 3/7/13, [[http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/08/opinion/after-chavez-hope-for-good-neighbors-in-latin-america.html?pagewanted=all)//TL-http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/08/opinion/after-chavez-hope-for-good-neighbors-in-latin-america.html?pagewanted=all)//TL]]

FOR most of our history, the United States assumed that its security

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a hemisphere of partners cooperating in matters of common concern would be reduced to a historical footnote.

====Changing Cuba policy uniquely key – it~’s highly symbolic of the US attitude towards the entire region====

\*\*Sweig and Bustamante 13\*\* - Nelson and David Rockefeller Senior Fellow for Latin America Studies and Director for Latin America Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations; Ph.D. candidate in Latin American history at Yale University (Julia E. and Michael J, Cuba After Communism, Foreign Affairs, Jul/Aug2013, Vol. 92, Issue 4

The geopolitical context in Latin America provides another reason the U.S. government

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people and U.S. national interests would benefit as a result.

====That bolsters influence-allowing the US to lead multilateral forums- Latin relations uniquely key to effective leverage====

Sabatini and Berger 12 – Christopher Sabatini is editor-in-chief of Americas Quarterly and senior director of policy at Americas Society/Council of the Americas. Ryan Berger is a policy associate at the Americas Society/Council of the Americas(Christopher/Ryan, "Why the U.S. can~’t afford to ignore Latin America" 6/13/12, CNN/Global Public Square, [[http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2012/06/13/why-the-u-s-cant-afford-to-ignore-latin-america/)//AD-http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2012/06/13/why-the-u-s-cant-afford-to-ignore-latin-america/)//AD]]

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

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S. "backyard" that is outside broader, global strategic concerns.

====Multilateralism leads to greater power sharing and international cooperation, resolving conflict====

Pouliot 11 — Professor of Political Science at McGill University (Vincent Pouliot, "Multilateralism as an End in Itself," International Studies Perspectives (2011) 12, 18–26)//NG

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

====Multilateralism solves inevitable Asian transition wars which go nuclear ====

Kugler 06 – Professor of World Politics at Claremont Graduate University (Jacek, "The Asian Ascent: Opportunity for Peace or Precondition for War?", [[http://sobek.colorado.edu/~~lewiso/Kugler%20-%20The%20Asian%20Ascent.pdf-http://sobek.colorado.edu/~lewiso/Kugler - The Asian Ascent.pdf]])//NG

Given the fundamental importance of demographic and economic forces in establishing the roster of states

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of the enormous costs that reasonably would be anticipated from a nuclear war.

=1ac- transition=

Contention 2 is Cuban transition:

====Cuban reforms are inevitable but the loss of external investment risks economic and social collapse – offering normal trade relations is vital====

Ashby, 13 - Senior Research Fellow at the Council on Hemispheric Affairs. He served in the U.S. Commerce Department~’s International Trade Administration as Director of the Office of Mexico and the Caribbean and acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for the Western Hemisphere (Timothy, "Preserving Stability in Cuba After Normalizing Relations with the United States – The Importance of Trading with State-Owned Enterprises" 3/29/13, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, http://www.coha.org/preserving-stability-in-cuba-timothy-ashby/)//AD

Cuba under Raúl Castro has entered a new period of economic, social, and

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-way trade must include both Cuba~’s private sector as well as SOEs.

====The unconditional offer of normal trade relations boosts US-Cuban relations and fosters a stable transition – prevents overstretch====

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-http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA518130]])

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

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Cuba that guides her onto a path that will benefit the nations of the

====Collapse leads to extinction====

Manwaring ~’5 – adjunct professor of international politics at Dickinson

(Max G., Retired U.S. Army colonel, Venezuela~’s Hugo Chávez

AND

and their associated problems endanger global security, peace, and prosperity.65

====Independently destroys the global war on terror and makes conflicts in hotspots around the globe more likely====

Gorrell, 5 - Lieutenant Colonel, US Army, paper submitted for the USAWC STRATEGY RESEARCH PROJECT (Tim, "CUBA: THE NEXT UNANTICIPATED ANTICIPATED STRATEGIC CRISIS?" [[http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074-http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA433074]] GWOT=Global War on Terrorism

Regardless of the succession, under the current U.S. policy, Cuba~’s

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in an effort to facilitate a manageable transition to post-Castro Cuba?

====Terror risks extinction ====

\*\*Ayson 10\*\* - Professor of Strategic Studies and Director of the Centre for Strategic Studies: New Zealand at the Victoria University of Wellington

(Robert, "After a Terrorist Nuclear Attack: Envisaging Catalytic Effects," Studies in Conflict %26 Terrorism, 33.7, InformaWorld)//BB

But these two nuclear worlds—a non-state actor nuclear attack and a

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be admitted that any preemption would probably still meet with a devastating response.

====Hotspots escalate into nuclear conflict and extinction====

\*\*Bosco 06\*\*- a senior editor at Foreign Policy magazine (David July \*\*06\*\* "Forum: Keeping an eye peeled for World War III" [[http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/06211/709477-109.stm\_-http://www.post-gazette.com/pg/06211/709477-109.stm\_]])

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

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not even a hint that France, Russia or China would respond militarily.

=1ac – Plan=

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

=1ac- solvency=

Contention 3 is solvency:

====Policy won~’t change absent the plan====

Wilkinson, 13 – chair of the International Institute for the Study of Cuba (Stephen, " What Will a New Generation of Leadership Mean for Cuba?" 3/6, [[http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32%26pubID=3254-http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32%26pubID=3254]])

A: Stephen Wilkinson, chairman of the International Institute for the Study of Cuba

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fact that waiting for the Castros to die is a waste of time."

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

French, 9 – editor of and a frequent contributor to The Havana Note. She 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-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.

====Unilateral lifting crucial - Cuba will use a condition to veto the plan====

Ratliff, 9 - Research Fellow at the Independent Institute and a member of the Board of Advisors of the Institute~’s Center on Global Prosperity. He is also a Research Fellow and Curator of the Americas Collection at the Hoover Institution (William, "Why and How to Lift the U.S. Embargo on Cuba", 5/7,

http://www.independent.org/newsroom/article.asp?id=2496)

How has the embargo failed? It has not brought down the Castro brothers,

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that it will rid us of a demeaning, hypocritical and counterproductive policy.

====Cuba says yes- Raul and economic reforms====

LeoGrande, 13 - professor in the Department of Government, School of Public Affairs at American University in Washington, D.C. (William, "The Danger of Dependence: Cuba~’s Foreign Policy After Chavez" World Politics Review, 4/2, [[http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/12840/the-danger-of-dependence-cubas-foreign-policy-after-chavez-http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/12840/the-danger-of-dependence-cubas-foreign-policy-after-chavez]])

In Cuba, Raúl Castro~’s historic economic reforms are moving the island toward a mixed

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Washington has to engage not just with Cuban society but with Cuba~’s government.

Eager to put Cuba on a more solid footing before passing the torch to the next generation of leaders, Raúl Castro seems genuinely interested in opening talks with Washington. Unlike his older brother, Raúl did not make his political career by mobilizing nationalist sentiment against the United States. He has a strong incentive to settle this conflict so he can focus on renovating the Cuban economy and open it up to U.S. trade and investment.