# 1AC

Resolved: We affirm the resolution; The United States should lift its embargo against Cuba.

Definitions: The United States embargo against Cuba is defined as; a proclamation or order of the state, usually issued in time of war or threatened hostiles, prohibiting the departure of ships or goods from some or all the ports of such states until further order. ~Black Law Dictionary

Weighing Mechanism: Out of the greatest outcomes for the majority of citizens, both in Cuba and the United States, this round should be assessed by the means of Utilitarianism. In order for the negation to win this debate they must be able to prove that by lifting the embargo, the majority of citizens of both countries will be benefited. (24 sec)

List of Possible Contentions

~Humanitarian

Lives of Cuban Natives

What the Cuban Natives want

How the people of the United States feel

What are the potential consequences if we do not lift the embargo

~ Economy

United States Economic Growth

New Cuban Industries

Trade

Most other sub point

~ Accessibility of Natural resources

Trade

New United States industries

Access to Gulf of Mexico, and other countries in near vicinity.

~ We are the only ones who have kept the embargo.

All other countries have removed the embargo because it failed for them and it is failing for us.

Despite Cuba not meeting the requirements, it’s the US job to fulfill duties other countries can’t stand up and do.

## Contention 1: Economy

The embargo was made official in 1962 on the assumption that the USA was going to help normalization in Cuba. Cuba agreed assuming that an overwhelming majority of Cubans despised the Castro government, that a well – organized opposition had the popular support necessary to displace it, and that a combination of economic pressure and political isolation would catalyze a change a regime (1). However, intentions from both sides failed, causing the US to lose money every term. (Donohue 09) While the Cuban economy is small and underdeveloped, our allies are taking a disproportionate share of the market of an island that is only 90 miles from our shores and is a natural market for U.S. goods and services. In 2001, the International Trade Commission estimate that the embargo cost U.S. exporters up to $1.2 billion annually in lost sales. (2) 1.2 billion dollars annually adds up to a 64.8 billion dollar loss and counting since the creation of the embargo. Instead of adding to this number, we should repeal trade sanctions against Cuba and in turn this new earned 1.2 billion dollars annually can be added to the economy, the net income will revolutionize industries, better the unemployment rate, and aid to the betterment of both Cuba and United States.

## Subpoint A: Industrial Revolution

## Subpoint B: Employment

(Brooks, 16) , the most essential job in the United States and around the world are Farmers, Ranchers, and agricultural managers. End. (3) Without food, and water the challenge to maintain a healthy population is very difficult.

(Tymins, 14) Studies on the subject believe that ending the embargo could create 6,000 American jobs, predominantly in agriculture and telecommunications. By jobs being created this can reduces the amount of structural unemployed people from jobs such as agriculture and telecommunications. In fact at The moment According to the Department of Labor The Agricultural unemployment rate is 11.2 percent, with Agriculture experiencing the highest rate of unemployment, it is important to introduce 6,000 more jobs into the field to offer unemployed citizens with the skillset of an agriculture worker to stay in the business. (4) Maintaining the embargo adds unnecessary finances to Cuba and the US. One promising area is

agricultural goods, which, due to the TSRA, can already be exported. Last year, American food producers captured $348 million of Cuba’s $1.7 billion market, primarily through the sale of corn, soybeans, and frozen chicken. But sales are far lower than they could be due to TSRA restrictions on the financing of agricultural goods and assistance for agricultural export to Cuba. Because of these constraints, the Cuban government must provide cash up front for the purchase of agricultural products, and a third-party bank must process the exchange of money. These measures add significant transaction costs to U.S. food producers, hindering U.S. agricultural exports from competing with those from other countries. (5) These costs don’t only affect Cuba, they affect the US. If our transaction costs where lower we could feed more people, and the price for groceries would be cheaper. Cuban’s market will increase, bettering both economies and local farmers.

Contention 2: Political Relations

Subpoint A: Future of Normalization

Oppman 13

Cuban President Raul Castro said Sunday that he would step down from power in 2018, when his second term as president is set to end. … Also Sunday, lawmakers elevated Miguel Diaz-Canel Bermudez, 52, to the position of first vice president, putting him next in line to succeed Castro.

Raul Castro stepping down from power will mean that the Castro regime will finally come to an end. The new vice president Miguel Diaz-Canel Bermudez has been described as someone who wants change and can possibly move towards

Subpoint B: US Standpoints

Citations:

1. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=5882>
2. <https://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/legacy/testimony/090427tradecuba.pdf>
3. <http://www.businessnewsdaily.com/9209-essential-us-jobs.html>
4. <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t14.htm>
5. http://www.boozman.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/2015/4/boozman-heitkamp-introduce-bipartisan-legislation-to-expandu-s-agricultural-exports-to-cuba