

**INDEX – Travel Ban Neg**

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**Strat Sheet (Standard Version)**

**This specific file is prepared against Daniel Nadal's version of Travel Ban, as described on the NFA-LD Case List. It should however function well against any version of Travel Ban, with slight modifications.**

- 1. First, run T-Constructive Engagement (Must be Conditional,) with the Tzivelis interpretation.**
- 2. Next, run T-Cuba – the shell is provided here.**
- 3. Next, run the drilling D/A. You can choose the short or long version depending on your word rate. You should have a clear link if they claim any sort of positive benefit to the Cuban economy, and if they don't, you can jigger that link together with cards from the Travel Ban Aff (Weissert and Sanchez)**
- 4. After this I would start reading case arguments, making sure to read the Drezner card, the Oppenheimer no solvency for democracy card, the Suchlicki/Fontova no solvency for the economy cards, and the Suchlicki turns.**
- 5. I would NOT read the inherency cards, the propositioin d/a, or the remittances C/P if I had a choice. You have enough quality evidence here that you should be fine.**

**Strat Sheet (WKY Version)**

**The WKY version of Travel Ban claims three advantage that I have seen: Caribbean Tourism, OFAC/Terrorism, and Human Rights. Generally they claim the first two.**

**For Caribbean tourism, their argument is that the massive increase in tourism will lead to a spillover effect throughout the Caribbean. Their key cite on this is an op-ed by Andres Oppenheimer. However, Oppenheimer is basing his op-ed on a IMF working paper by Rafael Romeu, and that's where our neg cites come from. Read the cards that answer the caribbean tourism argument, as well as the underview, and you should be good.**

**For OFAC, their argument is similar to the LCDC embargo advantage 1 - time is being wasted enforcing the travel ban by OFAC, plan allows them to focus on terrorism, terrorism leads to extinction. You want to ask the following questions in cross-x:**

**"So, your terrorism advantage is basically saying that in the status quo OFAC doesn't have the resources to track down terrorists, is that right?"**

**"Ok, so in a perfect world, say, where they had a budget 10 times what they have now, how would they track down these terrorists?"**

**Then use their answer to this question as the solvency for your OFAC C/P, in combination with the two cards provided here. Keep in mind - the entirety of their solvency is that \$3 million dollars more for OFAC solves for worldwide terrorism. That's not intrinsic.**

**Also, you should be able to get a link to the Drilling D/A through the cards you read on Caribbean Tourism - they show that Cuba will get lots more tourists, and thus lots more hotel revenues.**

## **T - Constructive Engagement Must Be Conditional**

### **T – Constructive Engagement Must Be Conditional**

#### **A. Interpretation**

**Vassiliki Tzivelis, M.A. student in European Studies at the College of Europe, March 2006, Jean Monnet/Robert Schuman Paper Series, Vol. 6, No. 7, “The European Union’s Foreign Policy Towards Cuba: It Is Time to Tie the Knot,”** <http://www.miami.edu/eucenter/Tzivelisfinal.pdf>.

The common position has expressed the policy of “constructive engagement” and it has been the backbone of EU-Cuba relations since 1996. According to the New England International and Comparative Law Annual, “constructive engagement” is defined by “active trade and extensive diplomatic relations in hope that eventually the un-democratic country will have to accede to the concerns of the international community.” The EU has in fact maintained an active dialogue with Cuba while the Member States engaged in trade and investment with the island. This approach implies a conditionality by which Cuba is denied the formalization of its already extensive relations with the EU until certain prerequisites have been fulfilled.

#### **B. Violation**

**The affirmative's plan is not conditional and therefore cannot be constructive engagement.**

#### **C. Standards**

**1.Political Context – This understanding of constructive engagement is what has been undertaken by the EU towards Cuba. Certainly we should stick by the definition that remains consistent with what the European Union has already established.**

**2. Ground – By not including conditions, the affirmative links us out of our most predictable ground – arguments about why making action conditional is bad, and counterplans that act unconditionally. Predictable ground is the internal link to fairness, so prefer our interpretation.**

**3..Literature – Throughout the literature constructive engagement is consistently argued to include conditions. Literature is the only basis on which the negative can prepare arguments and evidence, so you should prefer interpretations based in the literature to preserve research equity.**

#### **D. Voters**

**Topicality is a stock issue that the affirmative must win according to the rules of NFA-LD, and should be adjudicated by evaluating competing interpretations.**

## T – Cuba

### T - Cuba

#### A. Interpretation: “Cuba” refers to the government of Cuba.

From LookWayUp.com, last accessed 2008: (<http://lookwayup.com/lwu.exe/lwu/d?s=f&w=Cuba> accessed 10-14-08. //WC

Definitions of Cuba:

1. [n] a communist state in the Caribbean on the island of Cuba .
2. [n] the largest island in the West Indies .
3. [n] Last name, frequency rank in the U.S. is 26683 .

#### B. Violation – Lifting the ban on trade, travel, and aid does not engage with the government of Cuba in any way.

#### C. Standards

1. Ground – At the point that the affirmative does not engage the government in any way, I lose access to link ground for D/As about why engaging with the Cuban Government is bad.
2. Contextuality – In the context of constructive engagement, this is the only interpretation that makes sense – constructive engagement is a term of art referring to interaction between governments, so constructively engaging with Cuba must mean constructively engaging with its government.
3. Limits – Our interpretation is the most limiting – it constrains the aff to government-to-government interactions. This is key to predictable ground for the neg – a limited number of topical affirmatives means research goes further, which is key to education and clash.

#### Voters

Cross-apply the voters from the first topicality.

**NU: Tourism High in SQ**

**Non-Unique: Cuban tourism is booming even without American tourists.**

**Weissert reports in 2008.** Will Weissert is a journalist for the Associated Press. “Cuba hits two million tourist mark earliest date in history.” AP, 11/15/08. <http://havanajournal.com/travel/entry/cuba-hits-two-million-tourist-mark-earliest-date-in-history/> accessed 11/15/08. //WC

Cuba welcomed its 2 millionth tourist of 2008 on Friday with a salsa band, strong mojitos and word that the island expects to set a record this year for foreign visitors despite three hurricanes and a global economic crisis. Authorities hung a red-and-white banner reading “welcome visitor” in five languages just outside the customs area as Air Canada Flight 370 from Toronto touched down at Havana Airport. “Is this a nice way to start? I’ll say!” said Helen Lueke, a secretary in her 60s from Sherwood Park, Canada, who comes to Cuba about once a year — but has never been greeted at the airport with mojitos. Cuba didn’t single out a visitor No. 2 million, rather symbolically marked the flight’s arrival along with similar celebrations at international airports in the eastern city of Santiago and in Varadero, the famous beach resort northeast of Havana. Alexis Trujillo, first vice minister of tourism, said Cuba has surpassed 2 million annual foreign visitors every year since 2004. But Nov. 14 is the earliest date the communist nation has ever reached the mark, he added, leading Cuba to predict it would pass its 2005 record of 2.3 million visitors. Trujillo said tourism is up 10.7 percent compared to last year, despite Hurricanes Gustav, Ike and Paloma, which destroyed nearly half a million homes and did more than \$10 billion in damage when they roared through the island in recent weeks. Hotels, restaurants and other tourist sites were damaged in coastal areas in the provinces of Camaguey and Holguin, as well as in tobacco-growing Pinar del Rio. But the storms spared Cuba’s top tourist destinations: Havana’s crumbling but majestic, decades-old architecture, and Varadero, which Trujillo said would attract 1 million foreign visitors alone this year for the first time. Washington’s trade embargo prohibits most Americans from coming to Cuba. But Canada, Britain, Spain and Italy rank as the island’s top sources of visitors. Foreign tourists to Cuba topped 2.3 million in 2005 but fell in 2006 and slipped again to 2.1 million last year — dealing a financial blow to a nation that relies on tourism for much of its hard-currency revenue. The industry brought in \$2.2 billion in 2007.

## No Solvency - Drezner

**No Solvency – Cuba is a totalitarian society in which reform will only come from the top down.**

**Drezner, professor of international politics, argues in 2003.** Daniel W. Drezner is a professor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Diplomacy at Tufts University, and a noted journalist and blogger. “Debating the Cuba Embargo.” Entry on the Daniel W. Drezner weblog, 10/24/03. <http://www.danieldrezner.com/archives/000841.html> accessed 11/12/08. //WC

Second, anyone who thinks that engagement will have a dramatic effect on the situation is fooling themselves. The difference between Cuba and China is not just one of size -- it's also a difference in regime. What I wrote earlier this year in reference to North Korea holds with equal force in dealing with Cuba. This gets to the distinction between a totalitarian and an authoritarian state. China or Singapore fall into the latter camp -- political dissent is stifled, but in other spheres of life there is sufficient breathing room from state intervention to permit the flowering of pro-market, pro-democratic civil society. North Korea is totalitarian, in the sense that the state control every dimension of social life possible. In authoritarian societies, the introduction of market forces and international news media can have the potential to transform society in ways that central governments will not be able to anticipate. In totalitarian societies, reform can only take place when the central government favors it. These societies have to take the first steps towards greater openness before any outside force can accelerate the process. Usually, such societies turn brittle and collapse under their own weight... For the past decade, the DPRK [and Cuban] leadership has been completely consistent about one thing -- it prefers mass famine and total isolation over any threat to the survival of its leadership. Uncontrolled exchange with the West will threaten that leadership. I have no doubt that Pyongyang [and Havana] is enthusiastic about the creation of segmented economic zones where foreign capital would be permitted -- so long as the rest of North Korean [and Cuban] society remained under effective quarantine.

## No Solvency - Democracy (Oppenheimer)

**Tourism will not bring democracy to Cuba, because tourists will not be able to engage the Cuban people politically.**

Andres **Oppenheimer**, syndicated columnist for the Miami Herald, argues on April 5, **2009**. Andres Oppenheimer was part of the team that won the 1987 Pulitzer prize for the Miami Herald, and he has also won the 2001 King of Spain Prize and the 2005 Emmy Suncoast award. "U.S. tourists unlikely to bring democracy to Cuba." <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/americas/story/985047.html> accessed 4/6/09.  
//WC

Cuba's dictatorship penalizes interactions of ordinary Cubans with foreigners. Under Cuban law 80, of 1999, it is a crime for Cubans to accept foreign publications from visitors. And a 2004 Ministry of Tourism memo to hotel workers prohibits them from interacting with foreigners outside their workplaces. Virtually all foreign tourists in Cuba stay at hotels in isolated places where they have little contact with nontourism workers. Of the 103 four- or five-star hotels in Cuba, 67 percent of them are located in Varadero, Cayo Coco and other places in the countryside, and only 19 percent are in Havana. Few Americans speak Spanish well enough or care to have political conversations with ordinary Cubans. Most tourists go to Cuba for three things that start with "s": sun, songs and sex. Over the past decade, more than 15 million tourists from Canada, Europe and Latin America have visited Cuba, without any visible impact on the island's totalitarian system.

**No Solvency - Democracy (Suchlicki)****Arguments about why lifting the travel ban would solve are based on mistaken assumptions.**

Jaime **Suchlicki**, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami, argues in testimony to the U.S Senate Finance Committee on December 11, **2007**. "Implications of Lifting the US Embargo and Travel Ban of Cuba."  
<http://finance.senate.gov/hearings/testimony/2007test/121107testjs.pdf> accessed 4/6/09. //WC

Opponents of U.S. policy toward Cuba continue to claim that if the embargo and the travel ban are lifted the Cuban people would benefit economically, American companies will penetrate and influence the Cuban market; the Communist system would begin to crumble and a transition to a democratic society would be accelerated. These expectations are based on several incorrect assumptions. First that the Castro brothers and the Cuban leadership are naive and inexperienced and, therefore, would allow tourists and investments from the U.S. to subvert the revolution and influence internal developments in the island. Second that Cuba would open up and allow U.S. investments in all sectors of the economy, instead of selecting which companies could invest. Third, that the Castro brothers are so interested in close relations with the U.S. that they are willing to risk what has been uppermost in their minds for 47 years – total control of power and a legacy of opposition to “yankee imperialism” – in exchange for economic improvements for the Cubans.

**The Cuban government will prevent Americans from spreading democratic ideas.**

Jaime **Suchlicki**, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami, argues in testimony to the U.S Senate Finance Committee on December 11, **2007**. "Implications of Lifting the US Embargo and Travel Ban of Cuba."  
<http://finance.senate.gov/hearings/testimony/2007test/121107testjs.pdf> accessed 4/6/09. //WC

If tourists are allowed to visit Cuba, the Castro government will follow the same practices of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries in the past: tourists would have to obtain visas from the Cuban Interests Section in Washington; their travel would be controlled and channeled into the tourist resorts built in the island away from the major centers of population; and tourists will be screened carefully to prevent “subversive propaganda” from entering the island.

**No Solvency – Economy (Fontova, Suchlicki)****The economic impact of lifting the travel ban will be minimal.**

Jaime **Suchlicki**, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami, argues in testimony to the U.S Senate Finance Committee on December 11, **2007**. "Implications of Lifting the US Embargo and Travel Ban of Cuba."  
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The economic impact of tourism, while providing the Castro government with much needed dollars, would be limited. Dollars will flow in small quantities to the Cuban poor; state and foreign enterprises will benefit most and a large percentage of the tourist dollars spent on the island will be sent abroad by the foreign entities operating hotels and nightclubs.

**Tourism has failed to improve the Cuban economy or bring freedom to Cubans.**

Humberto **Fontova**, noted Cuban-American author and conservative political pundit, argues in FrontPage magazine on March 18, **2009**. "Heads Roll In Havana."  
<http://frontpagemagazine.com/Articles/Read.aspx?GUID=E552BE3E-B0A8-45EF-93CF-4535E28B7253> accessed 4/7/09. //WC

Raul and his Cuban military cronies own most of Cuba's tourist industry. Obama's bill will allow American tourists to participate in Raul's racket and further enrich his regime coffers, while his police bludgeon and bayonet any "unauthorized" Cuban who ventures too near the sparkling tourist facilities. Obama's reasoning seems to go like this: rewarding and enriching the KGB-trained and heavily armed guardians of Cuba's status-quo will magically convert them into instant opponents of that status quo. This line of reasoning invariably fails to convince those with first-hand experience under Cuba's regime. And never mind the evidence. As mentioned, for almost each of the past 14 years almost 10 times as many tourists have visited Cuba as visited in any year during the 1950's, when Cuba was labeled a "tourist playground." Yet Cuba is as essentially Stalinist today as in 1965. Whatever trickle of foreign currency reaches the regime's subjects (primarily from prostitution) is offset a thousand-fold by the millions that enters the regime's coffers. Not that all of it stays there. According to prominent military defectors, much of it quickly winds up in Spain and Switzerland.

**Tourism = Increased Repression, Stronger Castro  
(Suchlicki)**

**Tourist dollars will strengthen the regime.**

Jaime **Suchlicki**, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami, argues in testimony to the U.S Senate Finance Committee on December 11, **2007**. "Implications of Lifting the US Embargo and Travel Ban of Cuba."  
<http://finance.senate.gov/hearings/testimony/2007test/121107testjs.pdf> accessed 4/6/09. //WC

American tourists will not bring democracy to Cuba. Over the past decades hundred of thousands of Canadian, European and Latin American tourists have visited the island. Cuba is not more democratic today. If anything, Cuba is more totalitarian, with the state and its control apparatus having been strengthened as a result of the influx of tourist dollars.

**Lifting the travel ban with strengthen the Castro regime and increase repression.**

Jaime **Suchlicki**, Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami, argues in testimony to the U.S Senate Finance Committee on December 11, **2007**. "Implications of Lifting the US Embargo and Travel Ban of Cuba."  
<http://finance.senate.gov/hearings/testimony/2007test/121107testjs.pdf> accessed 4/6/09. //WC

A change in U.S. policy toward Cuba may have different and unintended results. The lifting of the embargo and the travel ban without meaningful changes in Cuba will: Guarantee the continuation of the current totalitarian structures; Strengthen state enterprises, since money will flow into businesses owned by the Cuban government. Most businesses are owned in Cuba by the state and, in all foreign investments, the Cuban government retains a partnership interest; Lead to greater repression and control since the Cuban leadership will fear that U.S. influence will subvert the revolution and weaken the Communist party's hold on the Cuban people, and delay instead of accelerate a transition to democracy in the island.

## No Solvency - Reich

**1. Tourism with Cuba will do nothing to liberate the country. The cause of Cuba's problems is its Marxist government according to Otto Reich, top Latin America official for Presidents Reagan and both Bushes, Feb. 27, 2009.** Arthur Brice, "Panel urges Obama to normalize ties with Cuba," *CNN*, Feb 27, 2009. <http://www.cnn.com/2009/POLITICS/02/27/us.cuba.relations/> Otto Juan Reich (born October 16, 1945), a Cuban-American, is former senior official in the administrations of Presidents Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush and George W. Bush. Among other positions held, he has been the President's Special Envoy for the Western Hemisphere; Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs; United States Ambassador to Venezuela; and Assistant Administrator of the US Agency for International Development. Reich was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for the Western Hemisphere in January 2002, and served under a recess appointment. In 2003, Bush then appointed him US Special Envoy to the Western Hemisphere. Since leaving the White House in 2004, he has headed his own international consulting firm, Otto Reich Associates, LLC, based in Washington, D.C //SF

Otto Reich, a top Latin America official for Presidents Reagan and both Bushes, said the United States has to be careful in how it approaches Cuba. He rejects the Brookings Institution's approach, saying the recommendations are "a series of unilateral concessions" that don't require the Cuban government to do anything in return. "If you're going to negotiate with another country, you don't put all your cards on the table for everyone to see and say, 'Take it,' " he said. "It's (is) frankly a little silly." Huddleston said the panel's recommendations just reflect the reality of the world today, one in which the United States finds itself increasingly isolated with regard to Cuba. In October, the U.N. General Assembly overwhelmingly passed a resolution urging the United States to end the trade embargo -- a vote praised by Cuban Foreign Minister Felipe Perez Roque as "a clear and direct message to the next president of the United States about the necessity to change this obsolete and cruel policy." Huddleston noted that 185 nations voted against the U.S. position. Only two nations supported the United States. "Latin America is saying to us, 'Enough already. We don't like your hostile policies,'" she said. Although Reich disagrees with the Brookings panel's approach, he said, "I do believe, by the way, that it's time -- and it's always time -- to review policy." Huddleston and Aronson said they think more contact with ordinary Cubans could help bring about change. "I think we need to be more forward-leaning," Aronson said. "We have more influence when we engage people person-to-person." Reich said though that he does not believe in "this fantasy that increased tourism is going to bring freedom to Cuba. There isn't a single nation that has been liberated by foreign tourism." Nor does Reich believe in doing away with the embargo. "The embargo now is mostly symbolic," he said. "The embargo is not the cause of Cuba's problems. ... Cuba trades with 185 nations. ... The cause of Cuba's problems is its Marxist government."

**Responses to Caribbean Tourism Advantage  
(WKY) (1/2)**

**1. TURN: The travel ban has artificially increased US tourism to the rest of the Caribbean - those tourists would be lost if the travel ban were lifted**

Rafael **Romeu**, economist for the IMF, argues in a working paper dated July **2008**. "Vacation Over: Implications For The Caribbean of Opening U.S.-Cuba Tourism." p. 23  
[www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08162.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08162.pdf) accessed 4/6/09. //WC

Imposing trade barriers raises costs and distorts the flow of commerce. Using tourist-mile as a cost proxy for current tourism restrictions, the cost to U.S. consumers of traveling to Cuba is estimated to be at least 7,000 nautical miles. This cost increase has permitted distant tourist destinations to accommodate artificially high numbers of U.S. arrivals for decades, when in the absence of this restriction, less costly alternative destinations would be available.

**2. For Caribbean countries to offset US tourism losses, there must be a supply crunch in Cuban hotel rooms AND they must capture the dislocated non-US tourists**

Rafael **Romeu**, economist for the IMF, argues in a working paper dated July **2008**. "Vacation Over: Implications For The Caribbean of Opening U.S.-Cuba Tourism." p. 23  
[www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08162.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08162.pdf) accessed 4/6/09. //WC

For Caribbean competitors, a hypothetical opening of Cuba to U.S. tourists would imply hedging toward alternative tourist sources, as U.S. visitor losses would occur on impact. The results suggest that binding capacity constraints in Cuba would likely displace current tourists as new U.S. arrivals with immensely lower travel costs would compete for limited hotel rooms. Capturing this short-term dislocation is important for offsetting potential U.S. tourist losses.

**Responses to Caribbean Tourism Advantage  
(WKY) (2/2)****3. Cuba's hotels are operating at well-below capacity and they are *still* building more hotels - there will be no supply crunch**

The Deutsche Presse Agentur (German Press Agency, or **DPA**) reports on March 17, **2009**. "Cuba builds hotels in anticipation of more guests." <http://www.earthtimes.org/articles/show/260187,cuba-builds-hotels-in-anticipation-of-more-guests.html> accessed 4/6/09. //WC

Cuba is investing in additional hotels in the hope of increased tourist numbers. "We are adding to our hotel capacity, by about 3,000 rooms," Deputy Tourism Minister Maria Elena Lopez Reyes told Deutsche Presse Agentur (the) DPA. In 2008, the number of foreign visitors rose to 2.25 million from 2.152 million. Although there was an overall drop in European visitors, the decline was offset by more visitors from Canada, Latin America and Russia. The almost 50,000 rooms on the island enjoy an annual capacity of between 60 and 65 per cent. The minister said she expects the FIT travel convention, co-sponsored by Germany, to offer "strong incentives for Germans" "to visit. The convention runs May 4-8 in Havana. Lopez Reyes said preparations are being made in the hope that the new US administration will ease a travel ban preventing US citizens from legally visiting Cuba.

**4. Caribbean countries have not prepared for the possible losses of U.S. tourists to Cuba – so even if there was a supply crunch, they wouldn't be able to capture other tourists**

Rafael **Romeu**, economist for the IMF, argues in a working paper dated July **2008**. "Vacation Over: Implications For The Caribbean of Opening U.S.-Cuba Tourism." p. 6  
[www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08162.pdf](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2008/wp08162.pdf) accessed 4/6/09. //WC

The second major finding regards preparation for a possible future opening of Cuba-U.S. tourism. An industry-wide shock such as this occurs once in one hundred years. While the probability, timing or pace of Cuba-U.S. tourism liberalization is unknown, previous empirical tests conducted during periods of potential liberalization suggest that Cuba moves to retain non-U.S. visitors even while preparing to receive increased U.S. arrivals. There is no empirical evidence that neighboring tourist destinations—particularly those that are heavily dependent on U.S. tourist arrivals—hedged potential losses ahead of this change.

**Responses to OFAC Advantage (WKY)**

**OFAC's lack of funding is the primary problem - it only gets \$20 million a year.**

Peter **Fitzgerald**, professor of law at Stetson university, argues in The National Interest in Winter **2001**.

"Tightening the screws: The economic war against terrorism."

[http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\\_m2751/is\\_2001\\_Winter/ai\\_81765318/pg\\_7/?tag=content;coll](http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m2751/is_2001_Winter/ai_81765318/pg_7/?tag=content;coll) accessed 4/5/09. //WC

AMONG THE key structural and institutional impediments to more effective sanctions are the relatively meager resources devoted to supporting these programs. OFAC is a small office, with a staff of roughly one hundred and a budget of less than \$20 million--although it recently received a further \$6.5 million to operate the new interagency Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center. With these resources OFAC currently manages the staffing, licensing, compliance, and enforcement aspects of more than a score of sanctions programs. OFAC is easily overwhelmed when either the Congress or the Executive Branch imposes new sanctions programs, or a change in policy direction occurs. Additionally, as policymakers tend to look at sanctions programs individually rather than as part of a whole set of controls, some changes in policy direction call for a disproportionate use of OFAC's resources. For example, in 1994 when Congress mandated that "family remittances" to Cuba must be individually licensed, OFAC was required to draw down sharply the resources devoted to other programs. There is general agreement among those who deal with these sanctions programs on a practical level, both within government and in the regulated community, that insufficient resources are being allocated to administer properly the increasing number of programs OFAC is asked to manage.

**OFAC spends 15% of its budget on enforcing Cuba restrictions, so the total amount of money saved by lifting the embargo is \$3 million.**

Shayana **Kadidal**, lawyer for the Center for Constitutional Rights, argues on March 7, **2005**. "Center For Constitutional Rights Challenges Government Power to Force Answers From Cuba Travelers."

<http://ccrjustice.org/newsroom/press-releases/center-constitutional-rights-challenges-government-power-force-answers-cuba-> accessed 4/5/09. //WC

The government has in the past issued \$10,000 fines against clients of ours for not filling out this questionnaire, even when their travel was fully licensed and legal. There is no better demonstration of how petty and vindictive the enforcement of the Cuban travel ban has become. It is astonishing that OFAC, which is responsible for tracking terrorist financial transactions but spends 15% of its budget on Cuba enforcement, has nothing better to do with its time than this.

## Prostitution D/A Shell 1/3

### A. Uniqueness: Hurricane Gustav has devastated Cuba's tourism industry.

**WarmIslands.com, a vacation news website, reports in 2008.** “In the Wake of Hurricane Gustav.”  
<http://www.warmislands.com/cruise/news/wake-hurricane-gustav/> accessed 10-13-08. //WC

Many regard Gustav as one of the most devastating hurricanes to ever hit the United States, with over three thousand combined deaths in the US and the Caribbean. Consequently, another heavy casualty of this disastrous 125 MPH, Category 3 hurricane is the tourism industry. On August 26, 2008, a tropical depression that started from the Lesser Antilles made its way to Haiti, gaining strength until hurricane hunter aircrafts had to pronounce its 90 MPH winds a full-blown hurricane. From Haiti, Gustav continued moving toward Jamaica, and then to Cuba, and then to the Gulf of Mexico, gaining more strong, sustained winds as it went. It passed Louisiana, and then downgraded to a tropical depression once more over the Mississippi Valley, severely flooding it in the process. One can just imagine the blows that the tourism industry experienced while this tyrannical force of nature was wreaking havoc all over the place. Areas that are particularly vulnerable to flooding and landslides such as Haiti had to prepare in advance for the devastation sure to hit its people and properties. Storm shelters were prepared, major flights were cancelled, and the red alert issued to Haitians to get ready for evacuation was issued. The results ranged from stranded travellers in airports to businesses closing earlier than usual through to deforested mountains. Meanwhile, in Jamaica, major cruise lines chose to divert ships to avoid maritime mishaps during the storm, while its disaster preparedness organization pulled out all the stops to launch a hurricane watch to alert its people in case evacuation is needed to be done. On August 27, the Cayman Islands government closed down most offices to give time for its residents to prepare for the storm. Businesses came to a full stop as people boarded up their windows and roofs, using free plywood supplied by district offices. But it is in Cuba and Louisiana where Hurricane Gustav seemed to have done the most damage. Nearly 200,000 people were evacuated as Gustav transformed into a Category 4 hurricane, destroying 90,000 homes and knocking down almost a hundred high voltage towers. Louisiana seemed to mirror these storm statistics. While Gustav was still in Haiti, evacuations were already under way for what the New Orleans mayor called “the storm of the century”. Literally every tourism venture stopped in New Orleans, because all decks on hand were needed for what will go down in history as Louisiana’s biggest evacuation task force: an estimated 1.9 million people, 200,000 of which were New Orleans residents alone. Perhaps wary of a repeat of Hurricane Katrina, a concerted effort from the local government and the Louisiana National Guard transformed huge places of tourism such as the Louisiana Super Dome and the New Orleans Convention Center into emergency storm shelters. The aftermath of Hurricane Gustav has left hundreds of properties damaged, thousands dead, and hundreds of thousands homeless. Perhaps still, these incredible statistics won’t be able to paint a picture of the real devastation that has occurred in these hard-hit places’ tourism industry.

### B. Link: Lifting the travel ban would dramatically increase American tourism to Cuba.

**Weissert, journalist for the Associated Press, reports in 2007.** Will Weissert has written articles published in The Independent (Associated Press Writer), The Guardian, The Scotsman and Scotland on Sunday. “Americans flout U.S. Travel Ban to see Cuba.” USA Today, 9/12/07.  
[http://www.usatoday.com/travel/destinations/2007-09-12-american-travel-to-cuba\\_N.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/travel/destinations/2007-09-12-american-travel-to-cuba_N.htm) accessed 8-23-08. //WC

The U.S. Treasury Department issued 40,308 licenses for family travel last year, almost all to Cuban Americans, and the Cuban government counts these travelers as Cubans, not Americans. Separately, Cuba said 20,100 Americans visited the country through June of this year, almost all presumably without U.S. permission. Other than family members, the U.S. government granted permission 491 times for people involved in religious, educational and humanitarian projects. Some other Americans — including journalists and politicians — can come without licenses, though few do. Cuba said about 37,000 Americans not of Cuban origin came in 2006 — down from the more than 84,500 it reported in 2003, before the latest restrictions. The American Society of Travel Agents recently estimated that nearly 1.8 million Americans would visit in the first three years following an end to the travel ban.

## Prostitution D/A Shell 2/3

### C. Internal Link: Tourism generates prostitution and subjects entire classes of women to degradation.

**Facio, professor of Ethnic Studies, et al. argue in 2004.** Elisa Facio is an associate professor of Ethnic Studies at UC Boulder. Maura Toro-Morn and Anne Roschelle are professors of Sociology at Illinois State University and SUNY – New Paltz, respectively. “Tourism, Gender, and Globaliation: Tourism in Cuba During the Special Period.” *Transnational Law and Contemporary Problems*: Vol. 14:119, Spring 2004. [www.uiowa.edu/ifdebook/conferences/cuba/TLCP/Volume%201/Facio.pdf](http://www.uiowa.edu/ifdebook/conferences/cuba/TLCP/Volume%201/Facio.pdf) accessed 10-13-08. //WC

However, jineterismo has not been eliminated. In fact, our research indicated that many men employed in the tourism industry use their positions to procure prostitutes for clients. We found, for example, that if a tourist pays the hotel doorman fifty dollars he will look the other way when the guest sneaks a jinetera into the hotel. During our research, we discussed the reemerging problem of prostitution with a focus group. One young man stated that “tourism is very important these days but it generates/brings about prostitution. We have to deal with it because tourism is our major source of income. For example, in Varadero they have eliminated prostitution, but what actually happened is that they [prostitutes] are more discreet.”<sup>67</sup> We asked the young men present how they felt about Cuban women being involved in prostitution. One of the men present stated, “I see that [prostitution] as disastrous. I’m telling you this because I have sisters, daughters, a mother, and I would not like to see any of them do it.” A young, female Afro-Cuban doctor was present, and she shared the following comments with us: “Here everybody does it. Here it is a lot easier to sell your body, but it is so disgusting, truly disgusting. First, because as a woman I feel bad; it is a dirty thing. I stopped going to the disco because of this reason, and I love to dance.”<sup>68</sup> Because she is Afro-Cuban, men frequently assume she is a prostitute and approach her for sexual services. Thus, the racialization and sexualization of Afro-Cuban women, constructed by the tourist industry, subjects Afro-Cuban women who frequent tourist sites to being degraded as jineteras or prostitutes.

## Prostitution D/A Shell 3/3

### D. Impacts

#### 1. Prostitution is dehumanization – and is not an inevitable part of the human condition.

**Barry, a prominent sociologist, argues in 1996.** Kathleen Barry is Professor Emerita of Penn State University. A feminist and sociologist, she is the author of *Female Sexual Slavery, Prostitution of Sexuality: Global Exploitation of Women*, and Susan B. Anthony: A Biography of a Singular Feminist and is now completing *Expendable Lives*, a new book on masculinity and war. *The Prostitution of Sexuality: The Global Exploitation of Women*. NYU Press, 1996, p.71. Accessed on Google Books. //WC

For women who promote prostitution, neutralization of it requires internalization of all that women who simply survive prostitution have distanced themselves from, have dissociated from themselves, going through each of the steps – from distancing to disembodiment – and then internalizing their opposite, treating the sex as their own spontaneous experience of it. It is the embodiment of prostitution sex even as prostitute women are disembody while doing it. Women who experience everything from distancing to disembodiment are not rejecting that which for some few women in prostitution is accepted. As prostitution is sexual exploitation, it harms the human self and destroys through sex, dehumanizing women. In other words, to promote the sexual servicing of others through the use of oneself, one must re-embody that which has been disembodied of the original developing self. It does not work the other way around. There is not an original, essential, embodied prostitution. To treat prostitution as if it is not sexual exploitation is to assume that sexual dehumanization is the original human condition.

#### 2. Dehumanization outweighs all other impacts.

**Berube, Ph.D. in Communications, argues in 1997.** David, “Nanotechnological Prolongevity: The Down Side”, *NanoTechnology Magazine*, June/July 1997, p. 1-6. //WC

This means-ends dispute is at the core of Montagu and Matsou’s treatise on the dehumanization of humanity. They warn “its destructive toll is already greater than that of any war, plague, famine, or natural calamity on record – and its potential danger to the quality of life and the fabric of civilized society is beyond calculation. For that reason this sickness of the soul might well be called the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse... Behind the genocide of the Holocaust lay a dehumanized thought; beneath the menecide of deviants and dissidents... in the cuckoo’s nest of America, lies a dehumanized image of man... (Montagu & Matsou, 1983, p. xi-xii). While it may never be possible to quantify the impacts dehumanizing ethics may have had on humanity, it is safe to conclude the foundations of humanness offer great opportunities which would be foregone. When we calculate the actual losses and the virtual benefits, we approach a nearly inestimable value greater than any tools which we can currently use to measure it. Dehumanization is nuclear war, environmental apocalypse, and international genocide. When people become things, they become dispensable. When people are dispensable, any and every atrocity can be justified. Once justified, they seem to be inevitable for every epoch has evil and dehumanization is evil’s most powerful weapon.

**Remittances C/P Shell 1/2****Counter-Plan****A. Text****2 Planks:**

**Plank 1: The USFG through an act of Congress will lift the current restrictions on United States citizens prohibiting them from delivering aid and remittances to the Cuban people.**

**Plank 2: The USFG through Congress will pass legislation allowing individuals to obtain permission to visit relatives in Cuba who are facing grave medical or other emergency conditions.**

**B. Competition**

**The Counterplan competes through net-benefits.**

- 1. It avoids the prostitution D/A because it does not lift the travel ban.**
- 2. It solves for the entirety of advantage 1 because remittances are the only mechanism of hurricane relief that works.**

**Sanchez, an award-winning Cuban blogger, argues in 2008.** Yoani Sanchez is a Cuban blogger working in the tourism industry in Cuba. She won the Spanish equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize, the Ortega y Gasset, in 2008, for her writings on her Generacion Y Weblog. "Scorched Earth." Entry on the Generacion Y Weblog, 9/8/2008. <http://desdecuba.com/generaciony/?p=266> accessed 9/8/2008. //WC

The most difficult process for those we want to help is the absence of a civic route for sending donations to the victims. The State distribution structure cannot overcome the indolence and poor organization it demonstrates in other economic activities. Many choose to work through churches, but they lack the infrastructure and personnel to reach everywhere. Yesterday evening, Sunday, we talked with the members of the Convivencia [Coexistence] team and other members of the nascent civil society in Pinar del Río about how to bring clothing, food and medicine to the victims. Unfortunately, all the options have been dismantled over the years in which we Cuban citizens have lost our autonomy before an overprotective and authoritarian State. If a group of people could gather aid, the problem would be transporting it to the disaster zones and distributing it without being denounced and in the end arrested. Thus, the most viable initiative is for family members abroad to send cash to their relatives in Cuba.

- 3. It solves for Advantage 2 because remittances will help the Cuban Economy.**
- 4. It solves for Advantage 3 because Cubans can now visit their loved ones in an emergency.**

## Remittances C/P Shell 2/2

### Mutual Exclusivity

1. The Plan and C/P are mutually exclusive – you cannot both lift all travel restrictions and keep them in place at the same time.
2. This means that any permutation would be severance. Severance perms are horrible – they justify replanning, which would allow the affirmative to change their plan text any time a flaw was pointed out, which would make winning impossible for the NEG. Thus, any attempt by my opponent to perm would mean that you vote him/her down for fairness.

### Counterplan Theory Dump

1. We uphold parametrics theory - at the point that the affirmative wins that their plan is topical, then their plan becomes the resolution, and therefore there is no such thing as a topical counterplan.
2. To reject this argument implies that the affirmative ground extends beyond the mandates of their plan text, and therefore justifies counter-warrants. Counter-warrants are awful for debate because they destroy clash – neg debaters wouldn't have to show why the aff's plan was bad, they could argue against hypothetical plans that the affirmative could have run and win that way.
3. Our topicality arguments demonstrate why the plan is not topical – ergo, our counter-plan cannot be topical because it contains elements of plan text.
4. At the point that we have interpretations of constructive engagement and Cuba, you could never be sure that our counter-plan was topical, so you couldn't vote us down on the rules.
5. We argue that PICs are good – they force the aff to defend every part of their plan text, which encourages sophisticated and elegant plan-writing, which is key to education.
6. Also, PICs are crucial to demonstrate opportunity costs to the plan – if doing the plan means giving up the chance to do something better, that's a reason to reject the plan.

## Inherency Dump

**There are no epidemics in Cuba post-hurricane.**

**Prensa Latina reports on October 10, 2008.** "Cuba, Zero Epidemics After Hurricanes." Prensa Latina, 10/10/2008. <http://www.prensa-latinaenglish.com/article.asp?ID={B13CE986-72CB-4CB1-B069-8DA6DFD5EBD9}&language=EN> accessed 10/10/08. //WC

The Cuban health system reported zero epidemics as one of the achievements after the devastating passage of hurricanes Gustav and Ike. Health and epidemic control saved Cuba of the infectious outbreaks usually combined with those meteorological disasters and 40 days after the passage of Gustav only isolated cases of conjunctivitis and leptospirosis have been reported. The lack of epidemics in Cuba contrasted with the proliferation of dengue, conjunctivitis, yellow fever and other infectious and transmissible diseases in the Caribbean area.

**No Inherency: US Citizens are allowed to visit Cuba in the Status Quo.**

**Global Exchange, a human rights think tank, argues on their web site last updated in 2007.** Global Exchange is an education and action resource center working for human rights and social, environmental, and economic justice. "Freedom to Travel Fact Sheet." Global Exchange, last updated 12/11/07. <http://www.globalexchange.org/countries/americas/cuba/TravelQuestions.html> accessed 8/21/08. //WC

U.S. citizens are technically allowed to visit Cuba. But unless they are fully employed journalists, academic researchers, government officials or otherwise receive a special license, they are not allowed to spend money on the island. This monetary restriction is, in effect, a travel ban. Those who violate it are subject to up to ten years in prison, a \$250,000 criminal fine, and a \$50,000 civil penalty. This is quite a drastic punishment for visiting our neighbors and trying to gain a more profound understanding of our world!

**No Inherency: No one has been prosecuted in 18 years for violating the terms of the travel ban, even though hundreds of thousands violate it every year.**

**Global Exchange, a human rights think tank, argues on their web site last updated in 2007.** Global Exchange is an education and action resource center working for human rights and social, environmental, and economic justice. "Freedom to Travel Fact Sheet." Global Exchange, last updated 12/11/07. <http://www.globalexchange.org/countries/americas/cuba/TravelQuestions.html> accessed 8/21/08. //WC

It is estimated that over 100,000 U.S. citizens traveled to Cuba in 1998, 80% unlicensed. The number grows each year. A number of individuals and organizations have been singled out for harassment for travel to Cuba and the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) in the Treasury Department, which oversees the travel regulations, has threatened to hold hearings against them, but there is only one case of prosecution for Cuba travel we know of. In 1990, Dan Snow, a Texas bass fisherman, was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to 90 days in jail and 1,000 hours of community service for traveling to Cuba to go bass fishing.