### 1AC – Plan

#### Plan: The United States federal government should implement a renewable, uncapped, portable guest worker visa for workers from Mexico.

### 1AC – Agriculture

#### Advantage \_1\_ – Agriculture

#### Massive ag labor shortage now – immigration enforcement only makes it worse

Elias 13

(Thomas, masters in journalism from Stanford, “Farm labor shortages may drive immigration changes” Sandiego Source, newspaper, May 10, pg online at http://www.sddt.com/Commentary/article.cfm?SourceCode=20130510tza&Commentary\_ID=109&\_t=Farm+labor+shortages+may+drive+immigration+changes#.Ucypofkphsk//sd)

There has been some

AND

include a guest-worker program.

#### Labor shortages increase food prices

Washington Post 1/29

(“We’re running out of farm workers. Immigration reform won’t help.” 2013 pg online at http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/wp/2013/01/29/the-u-s-is-running-out-of-farm-workers-immigration-reform-may-not-help///sd)

For decades

AND

new guest-worker programs.

#### US ag is the crux of global food prices—exporter of key crops

Coleman 12

(Isobel, Senior Fellow and Director of the Civil Society, Markets, and Democracy Initiative; Director of the Women and Foreign Policy Program, Council on Foreign relations, “U.S. Drought and Rising Global Food Prices” August 2, http://www.cfr.org/food-security/us-drought-rising-global-food-prices/p28777//sd)

The ongoing drought

AND

t, what is going to happen to the rest of the world?

#### Recent food price spike is spurring social tension with the CCP

NYT 3/11/13

(“Food Costs Threaten Rebound in China” 2013, published on Reuters, pg online at http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/12/business/global/food-costs-threaten-rebound-in-china.html?ref=foodprices&\_r=0//sd)

BEIJING — Diners looking for beef hot pot on a chilly evening in Beijing pay more than their counterparts in Boston, a discrepancy that shows the challenges China faces in reviving growth as inflationary pressures return. A 6 percent increase

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accompanied price increases.

#### Summer Floods devastated Chinese food output

BBC 8/19

(“Scores dead as floods and rainfall hit China” pg online at http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-23751598//sd)

At least 105 people have

AND

have been affected by the floods. Almost 3,000 soldiers are helping with relief efforts, reports say.

#### Food instability collapses the CCP

John Xenakis (MIT grad, a journalist, writer, technologist, researcher and analyst at Generational Dynamics) January 15, 2005 “China Appears to be Approaching a Major Civil War” http://www.generationaldynamics.com/cgi-bin/D.PL?s=QQdIay&d=ww2010.home

So the increasing patterns of local protests and mass riots are scaring the hell out of the CCP

AND

genocidal civil war waiting to happen.

#### Collapse causes nuclear lashout

Renxing 2005 (San Renxing, Epoch Times Staff Member, August 5, 2005, “The CCP’s Last-ditch Gamble: Biological and Nuclear War,” The Epoch Times,http://english.epochtimes.com/news/5-8-5/30975.html)

As The Epoch Times’ Nine Commentaries on the Communist Party spreads ever wider in China, the truth it speaks is awakening Chinese people to the true nature of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and inspiring them to cancel their Party memberships. With the number of people quitting the Party growing rapidly by the day, the Communist Party sees that the end is near. In a show of strength to save itself from demise, the CCP has brought

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and forever gone!”

#### Global food wars are approaching---increased US supply is vital

Klare 12 – Michael Klare is a professor of peace and world security studies at Hampshire College. (“The Hunger Wars in Our Future,” Huffington Post, 8-7-2012, <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-t-klare/the-hunger-wars-in-our-fu_b_1751968.html>)

The Great Drought of 2012 has yet to come to an end, but we already know that its consequences will be severe. With more than one-half of America’s counties designated as drought disaster areas, the 2012 harvest

AND

political effects that undoubtedly won’t begin to show up here or globally until later this year or 2013. Better than any academic study, these will offer us a hint of what we can expect in the coming decades from a hunger-games world of rising temperatures, persistent droughts, recurring food shortages, and billions of famished, desperate people.

#### These wars go nuclear

Cribb 10 (Julian, Julian Cribb is a science communicator, journalist and editor of several newspapers and books. His published work includes over 7,000 newspaper articles, 1,000 broadcasts, and three books and has received 32 awards for science, medical, agricultural and business journalism. He was Director, National Awareness, for Australia's science agency, CSIRO, foundation president of the Australian Science Communicators, and originated the CGIAR's Future Harvest strategy. He has worked as a newspaper editor, science editor for "The Australian "and head of public affairs for CSIRO. He runs his own science communication consultancy, “The coming famine: the global food crisis and what we can do to avoid it,” p. 26)

This is the most likely means by which the coming famine

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supplies and peoples' need to secure them.

### 1AC – DHS

#### Advantage \_2\_ – Illegal Immigration

#### Despite high border security, undocumented immigration still increasing—unsecure rural areas

Potter, 13 (Mark Potter, NBC National News Correspondent, “Despite safer border cities, undocumented immigrants flow through rural areas”, May 3 2013, NBC News, http://dailynightly.nbcnews.com/\_news/2013/05/02/17708115-despite-safer-border-cities-undocumented-immigrants-flow-through-rural-areas?lite, //nikp)

As the national debate over comprehensive immigration reform plays out, the question looms: just how secure is the U.S. border with Mexico? The answer appears to be mixed, with definite improvements nationwide and a downward trend in illegal immigration in most places – especially in the cities. But there are some areas, in rural Arizona and Texas,

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U.S. officials need to do more for the rural areas.

#### Removing quotas is key to stop undocumented immigration – Guest worker program for Mexico increases legal immigration and reduces incentives for illegal immigration

Bier, 5/31 - David Bier is a policy analyst at the Competitive Enterprise Institute. His publications are often posted on the Huffington Post (“Senate Bill Won’t Stop Illegal Immigration Without More Work Visas”, 5/31/13, http://www.openmarket.org/2013/05/31/senate-bill-wont-stop-illegal-immigration-without-more-work-visas)

Cards When the Senate “Gang of 8” released their immigration reform principles earlier this year, they made an important admission: that drastic restrictions on low-skilled work visas incentivizes illegal immigration. The principles called for “a humane and effective system” for the “overwhelming majority of the 327,000 illegal entrants” apprehended in 2011 “to prevent future waves of illegal immigration.” Unfortunately, although the Gang’s bill improves legal immigration options, it clearly doesn’t live up to this principle. The Senate legislation deletes one option while creating two new ones—one for agricultural work and another for non-agricultural work. It allocates 112,333 ag visas (W-2/W-3 visas) per year for the first five years. But it replaces the H-2A farm visa program that already brought in around 80,000/year. This means the new ag visa program initially adds at most just 32,333 net visas each year. For other employment (W-1 visas), the bill grants just 46,250/year over the first four years—meaning, the government would issue up to (no guarantees!) 78,583 new visas per year for the next four years. In other words, the bill’s quotas are 250,000 below what the Gang claimed was necessary just a few months ago. Worse still, the actual shortfall is much greater than this because the Gang’s estimate of visa demand 1) excluded demand from would-be legal immigrants and 2) only included “apprehended” entrants 3) from a single year and 4) from a single border region. 1) Many more would-be legal immigrants would want to come if legal options open up; 2) the apprehension figure ignores all those avoided detection (about 350,000/year during the 2000s); 3) FY2011 had extraordinary few apprehensions—even in 2008 the number was twice as high (475,000/year over last five years); 4) these visas might primarily go to immigrants from Mexico and central America, the primary sending nations for border crossers, but other nations would also compete for the limited supply; 5) finally, the calculation ignores how increasing the availability of work visas to new sectors (dairy, meatpacking, etc.) and new job categories (employment longer than a year) might affect U.S. employer demand. After the fifth year, the quota for farm workers would be set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in “consultation with” the Department of Labor (DOL) based on a variety of “market-based” factors—a “demonstrated shortage,” unemployment of U.S. farm workers, visas sought by employers in the previous year, etc. The end product of this calculation is discretionary and could result in many more or many less visas depending on what USDA and DOL negotiate and the politics of the next president. Unfortunately, the initial quota level might act as a starting point for the USDA, keeping the total number of new visas relatively low. For non-farm workers, the annual quota after year five could increase up to 200,000 plus up to 20,000 more for meat cutters. Unfortunately, the actual quota will be calculated by a political appointee based on an undefined “methodology.” If historical precedent is any guide, regulatory agencies tend to like to regulate rather than deregulate, and such open-ended authority might ultimately keep numbers far below this level. Consider the current H-2A Ag visa program already has no numerical limit, but still has never issued more than 80,000 visas in a given year—it is open in theory, closed in practice. Over the next five years

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proved that beyond any doubt. It is good that in principle, the Gang of 8 recognizes this, but their proposal fails to meet their principle. Congress must amend this bill to head off another wave of illegal immigration.

#### DHS is overstretched—increased border security trades off with vital programs, visas free up the DHS to focus on more important programs

Coburn 9/11/13

(US Senator from Oklahoma, “Ten Years Later—Ten Challenges Facing the Department of Homeland Security” pg online at http://www.coburn.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/rightnow?ContentRecord\_id=7598a594-80cb-4d0a-8ede-6dc0aed3d770&ContentType\_id=b4672ca4-3752-49c3-bffc-fd099b51c966&Group\_id=00380921-999d-40f6-a8e3-470468762340&MonthDisplay=9&YearDisplay=2013//sd)

1. DHS has spent

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coordinate its component agencies.

#### Specifically, cyber-security is critical to protect vital infrastructure --- Prevents Collapse of civilization

Sebastian 2k9

(Rohan,- research for the office of Virginia Senator Mark Warner CS Computer Science from UVA, 6-24 “The Federal Government’s Role in Preserving Cybersecurity for Critical Infrastructure”)

The intersection of critical infrastructure and cyberspace has presented many challenges to policymakers. Critical infrastructure

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military’s “Achilles’ heel” (Defense Science Board, 2008). Though these assorted officials would concur on the gravity of cybersecurity, they might dissent on the correct policy solution. As the White House’s Cyberspace Policy Review pointed out, cyberspace policy envelops the following: security of and operations in cyberspace,…,the full range of threat reduction, vulnerability reduction, deterrence, international engagement, incident response, resiliency, and recovery policies and activities, including computer network operations, information assurance, law enforcement, diplomacy, military, and intelligence missions as they relate to the security and stability of the global information and communications infrastructure (National Cyber Security Center, 2009, p. 5). This analysis will lay out three policy options to address these issues. Strengthening Partnerships between the Public and Private Sectors Any kind of long term solution to cybersecurity threats must consider the private sector since it owns about eighty percent of the nation’s critical infrastructure.

#### That causes extinction

Adhikari ’09

(Richard, leading journalist on advanced-IP issues for several major publications, including The Wall Street Journal “Civilization's High Stakes Cyber-Struggle: Q&A With Gen. Wesley Clark (ret.)”)

The conflicts in the Middle East and Afghanistan, to name the most prominent, are taking their toll on human life and limb. However, the escalating

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vulnerable to disruption, and this security problem doesn't just affect one nation but the whole global economic infrastructure. You can't conceive of the threats from the point of view of a traditional war. Cyber-efforts are ongoing today; we're in a cyber-struggle today. We don't know who the adversaries are in many cases, but we know what

#### And, terrorists have the incentive, tech, and access to nuclear weapons

WEF 12 (World Economic Forum, July 11, 2012, nonprofit organization made up of international political leaders/intellectuals. <http://reports.weforum.org/global-agenda-council-2012/councils/nuclear-biological-chemical-weapons/> )

In addition, regional tensions

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almost inevitable in the near future.

#### Nuclear terrorism ensures planet-ending great power nuclear war

Dennis Ray Morgan 9, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yongin Campus - South Korea, Futures, Volume 41, Issue 10, December 2009, Pages 683-693

Years later, in 1982, at the height of the Cold War, Jonathon Schell, in a very stark and horrific portrait, depicted sweeping, bleak global scenarios of total nuclear destruction. Schell’s work, The Fate of the Earth [8] represents one of the gravest warnings to humankind ever given. The possibility of complete annihilation

AND

the destruction of much of human civilization while condemning a mutant human remnant, if there is such a remnant, to a life of unimaginable misery and suffering in a

### 1AC—Manufacturing

#### Advantage 3 is Manufacture

#### US manufacturing on a terminal decline—competition by low wage labor countries

Policy Mic 6/2

(nqa, “Trying to Revive American Manufacturing Is a Fool's Errand” pg online at http://www.policymic.com/articles/43371/trying-to-revive-american-manufacturing-is-a-fool-s-errand///sd)

The "manufacturing renaissance

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because government makes a lousy venture capitalist. It is inevitably forced to make loans based on political incentives instead of business viability. Even if technocrats could make effective investments in green technology, it would be like throwing a life preserver to a drowning man heading over Niagara Falls — he’d stop drowning, but the fall would still kill him.

#### Low wage immigrants are key to manufacturing—decline in native workforce

Capps and Fortuny 7

(Randy, demographer and Senior Policy Analyst with MPI's National Center on Immigrant Integration Policy, Karina, author of “Children of Immigrants: 2008 State Trends Update,”, “Trends in the Low-Wage Immigrant Labor Force, 2000–2005” pg online at http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/411426\_Low-Wafge\_immigrant\_Labor.pdf//sd)

As their absolute number and share of the

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importance in the U.S. economy. As Congress and the public debate reforms to the U.S. immigration system, a deeper understanding of the dynamics of entry and exit at the low and high ends of the labor marker will be needed to make correct policy choices.

#### Immigration low skilled labor is key to effective high-skilled labor—fulfills tech products

Clemens 13, Michael Clemens Ph.D. (2002), Harvard University, Economics; M.A. (1997), The Johns Hopkins University, Geography and Environmental Engineering; B.S. (1994), California Institute of Technology, Engineering and Applied Science, also is a senior fellow and research manager at the Washington-based Center for Global Development, where he leads the Migration and Development initiative, “We need more unskilled workers, please: Foreign Policy opinion”, http://www.oregonlive.com/opinion/index.ssf/2013/07/we\_need\_more\_unskilled\_workers.html//joey

In the congressional battle over immigration reform, some of the most heated fighting has centered on employment visas for less-skilled essential workers -- elder-care workers, farmworkers, builders, cleaners, servers, warehousers. In these debates, someone is usually thinking or saying, "If we create visas for less-skilled work, that amounts to saying that U.S. workers are too 'lazy' to do these jobs or 'can't cut it.'" That's wrong, and it's an

AND

, escalating crisis of unauthorized immigration.

#### H2-B visas include manufacturing, but status quo cap is too low—guts US manufacturing competitiveness

Dickenson 6

(Elizabeth C, Director of Immigration Services, Representative for the US Chamber of Commerce, “GUEST WORKER PROGRAMS: IMPACT ON THE AMERICAN WORKFORCE AND U.S. IMMIGRATION POLICY” to the HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE July 19th, pg online at http://www.uschamber.com/sites/default/files/testimony/twptestimonydickson71906.pdf//sd)

The other major temporary worker program is the H-2B program, which

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workers coming into the ranks to backfill these key positions. Another type of temporary visa available for employers today is the H-2A agricultural visa. This visa will be covered by another panelist, but the program has proven to be difficult to use and not responsive to the realities of the agricultural workplace, and as even the Department of Labor has said, it is cumbersome and litigation-prone.

#### Strong manufacturing is inextricably tied to US readiness—Foreign dependence and offshoring create terminal vulnerabilities

Adams et al. 13

(john, brigadier general u.s. army (retired) President, Guardian Six Consulting LLC, Paulette Kurzer, Ph.D. (Senior Vice President of Guardian Six Consulting LLC), Amber Allen Colonel Peter Aubrey, U.S. Army (Retired), Ryan G. Baird, Ph.D., Keith A. Grant, Ph.D., Janne E. Nolan, Ph.D., “remaking american security: supply chain vulnerabilities & national security risks across the u.s. defense industrial base” pg online at http://americanmanufacturing.org/files/RemakingAmericanSecurityMay2013.pdf//sd)

The United States’ national security is threatened

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military disputes with the United States, by the desire of foreign nations to sell to other countries, by the need to attract foreign investment and production, or by foreign nations wanting to keep more of the raw materials, parts, and finished goods they produce for their own use.

#### Loss of deterrence leads to nuclear war – perception heightens the link

**Caves 10**– John P. Caves Jr., Senior Research Fellow In The Center For The Study Of Weapons Of Mass Destruction At The National Defense University, January 2010, “Avoiding A Crisis Of Confidence In The U.S. Nuclear Deterrent,” Strategic Forum, No. 252

Perceptions of a compromised

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WMD) on a scale far more catastrophic than what nuclear-armed terrorists alone could inflict.

#### Mexico is a leader in high-skilled personnel—entry barriers hurt US STEM fields

Rosenblum et al. 12

(Marc R. Rosenblum, Coordinator Specialist in Immigration Policy, William A. Kandel, Analyst in Immigration Policy, Clare Ribando Seelke, Specialist in Latin American Affairs, Ruth Ellen Wasem, Specialist in Immigration Policy, “Mexican Migration to the United States: Policy and Trends” June 7, pg online at http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R42560.pdf//sd)

Congress has considered a

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Mexico’s economy more competitive. Yet high emigration levels among talented and educated persons from Mexico also may hinder economic development there, especially if a large proportion of such visitors eventually remain in the United States.

#### STEM enables S&T Leadership—Solves a bunch of wars

O’Hanlon 2011

(Michael O'Hanlon, Senior Fellow, Brookings, 2011, "The National Security Industrial Base: A Crucial Asset of the United States, Whose Future May Be in Jeopardy," pg online @ www.brookings.edu/~/media/research/files/papers/2011/2/defense%20ohanlon/02\_defense\_ohanlon.pdf//gh-arjun)

The United States faces

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to information as well as modern devices without all the bureaucratic encumbrances and hierarchical structures that traditionally afflict military organizations.

### 1AC - Remittances

#### Remittances are declining and will devastate the Mexican economy

Villagran 13 (Lauren Villagran has written for the Associated Press, Dallas Morning News and Christian Science Monitor. She holds a degree from the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University. “Slow U.S. growth, zero immigration hurt remittances to Mexico” February 27, 2013. <http://www.smartplanet.com/blog/global-observer/slow-us-growth-zero-immigration-hurt-remittances-to-mexico/9904>) VP

The U.S. recession,

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remittances in 2013 to remain flat.

#### Reform fails---only the plan’s overhaul successfully boosts remittances

Koh and Ting 13 (Allen and Nathaniel, students at the Franklin W.Olin College of Engineering, transcribing a debate between a US and Mexican diplomat over migrant workers, "US/Mexico Labor Migration and the Agricultural Industry" AHS Capstone Projects, April 1 2013, digitalcommons.olin.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=ahs\_capstone\_2013 NP)

Pathways such as DACA only provide pathways to specific groups, such as minors.¶ While this is a step in the right direction, there must be a more comprehensive solution

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**increasing Mexico’s economy** as well. Additionally, this will¶ address many of the overlooked human rights concerns of Mexican immigrant workers.

#### [ ] Temporary workers increase remittances and create a brain gain boosting their homeland economies

Motomura 13 (Hiroshi Motomura, UCLA School of Law, influential scholar and teacher of immigration and citizenship law. “Designing Temporary Worker Programs” University of Chicago Law Review, February 12, http://lawreview.uchicago.edu/sites/lawreview.uchicago.edu/files/uploads/80\_1/10%20Motomura%20SYMP.pdf) VP

From a third perspective, temporary worker programs respond to economic development pressures outside the United ¶ States. This relationship goes both ways; temporary workers can ¶

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levels in the population of sending countries.54

#### Remittances have a multiplier effect throughout the Mexican economy

Canas et al 12 (Jesus Canas, business economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Roberto Coronado, Assistant Vice President in Charge Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; Pia M. Orrenius, Assistant Vice President and Senior Economist Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas; and Madeline Zavodny, professor of economics at Agnes Scott College. “The Vulnerability of Mexican Temporary Workers in the United States with H-2 Visas” from *Migration and Remittances from Mexico: Trends, Impacts, and New Challenges* edited by Alfredo Cuecuecha and Carla Pederzini, 2012.) VP

Because remittances have become

AND

,¶ not just those receiving remittances.

#### Remittances help Mexican small business investment

Airola 8 (Jim Airola, Defense Resources Management Institute Naval Postgraduate School. 2008. “Labor Supply in Response to Remittance Income: The Case of Mexico.” The

Journal of Developing Areas 41 (2) (April 1): 69–78. doi:10.2307/40376176. <http://www.nps.edu/Academics/Centers/DRMI/docs/DRMI%20Working%20Paper%2005-09.pdf>) VP

A number of studies have analyzed the flow of remittance income, its persistence, the ¶ motivations for remitting (Lucas and Stark, 1985), and the impact of remittances on ¶ national income. Woodruff and Zenteno

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in the Mexican context. However, ¶ Amuedo-Durantes and Pozo(2003), in the case of the Dominican Republic where ¶ remittance income accounts for an even larger share of GDP than in Mexico, find no ¶ evidence that remittances promote small business ownership.

#### Small business is a driver of the Mexican economy – investment is the only barrier

Etoniru 13 (Nneka Etoniru, Americas Society/Council of the Americas. “Mexico 2013 Blog: Backing Small Business in Mexico” April 1, 2013. http://www.as-coa.org/blogs/mexico-2013-blog-backing-small-business-mexico) VP

Shortly after taking office, President Enrique Peña Nieto’s government recognized

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Increased funding for innovation.

#### Mexican economic collapse wrecks the global economy

DMN 95 Dallas Morning News citing Victor Lopez Villafane who is the director of the Center for North American Studies, Technology Institute of Monterrey, a member of the Board of the North American Forum on Integration (NAFI), has been a visiting scholar in various institutions and universities across North America and the Asia-Pacific region, and received a Ph.D. in economics from the National Autonomous University of Mexico, 11/28, Lexis

With the exception of 1982 - when Mexico defaulted on its foreign debt and a handful of giant New York banks worried they would lose billions of dollars in loans - few people abroad ever cared

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studies of the Mexican economy and the economies of some Asian and Latin American countries.

#### Global economic crisis causes nuclear war

Cesare Merlini 11, nonresident senior fellow at the Center on the United States and Europe and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Italian Institute for International Affairs, May 2011, “A Post-Secular World?”, Survival, Vol. 53, No. 2

Two neatly opposed scenarios for the future of the world order illustrate the range of possibilities, albeit at the risk of oversimplification. The first scenario entails the premature crumbling of the post-Westphalian system. One or more of the acute

AND

unbridled nationalism**.**

#### Enhancing remittance flows reinvigorates US-Mexican relations

O'Neil 13 (Shannon O'Neil, fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations and senior fellow for Latin American studies. "Shannon O'Neil and Arturo Sarukhan Discuss U.S.-Mexican Relations" April 7, 2013. www.foreignaffairs.com/discussions/audio-video/shannon-oneil-and-arturo-sarukhan-discuss-us-mexican-relations) VP

SHANNON O'NEIL: Well, it's interesting, the article today by Damien Cave in The New York Times -- he went to a town called Cargadero, and I actually was there a couple years ago. And immigration -- I do think there are fundamental

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two countries over these issues. But the real challenge is how do you get Mexicans to stay, to invest in their own country and to start up the businesses and do the things that many of them end up doing in the United States instead of there?

#### US Mexico relations are vital to environmental protection

Mumme and Sanchez 10 (Stephen Mumme, Professor of Political Science at Colorado State University where he specializes in comparative environmental politics and policy, and Roberto Sancez-Rodriguez, Emeritus professor of Environmental Sciences at UC Riverside. “Environmental Protection and Natural Resources” 2010. http://usmex.ucsd.edu/assets/024/11636.pdf) VP

The bilateral framework for

AND

along the international border.

#### Extinction

Takacs 96 (David, Philosophies of Paradise, The Johns Hopkins Univ. Pr., Baltimore)

"Habitat destruction and

AND

**thermonuclear war**, which could extinguish civilization.""

### 1AC – Solvency

#### Uncapped Guest worker program creates long term market viability—capped CIR doesn’t solve the case

Helen Krieble, chair for Center for Opportunity, Protection and Fariness, 6-10-2013, “Senate's immigration 'gang' will bungle guest worker quotas,” Mercury News, http://www.mercurynews.com/business/ci\_23429033/senates-immigration-gang-will-bungle-guest-worker-quotas

The latest Gang of Eight

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is trying to solve.