# 1

Immigration will pass – delay collapses economy

Bush 12-19 [Jeb Bush Jr. “Time is now for immigration reform”, thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/193578-time-is-now-for-immigration-reform]

Wide acknowledgement from Republican House leadership — and support among Republican constituents — shows that

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the higher the costs to our economy, our security and our families.

Any change in embargo drains massive amounts of political capital

Cardenas ’12 [11/13/12, Jose R. Cardenas is a writer for Foreign Policy. “Cuba policy in a second Obama term,” http://shadow.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2012/11/13/cuba\_policy\_in\_a\_second\_obama\_term]

Critics of current U.S. policy towards Cuba have already begun speculating what

AND

U.S. administration would need to re-evaluate the relationship.

PC key

Orlando Sentinel 11-1 [11/1/13, It’s a newspaper that follows Congress, “What we think: It'll take both parties to clear immigration logjam”, http://articles.orlandosentinel.com/2013-11-01/news/os-ed-immigration-reform-congress-20131031\_1\_immigration-reform-comprehensive-reform-house-republicans]

For those who thought the end of the government shutdown would provide a break from

AND

earn citizenship. House Democratic leaders will have to underscore the president's message.

Visas are key to cybersecurity preparedness

McLarty 9 (Thomas F. III, President – McLarty Associates and Former White House Chief of Staff and Task Force Co-Chair, “U.S. Immigration Policy: Report of a CFR-Sponsored Independent Task Force”, 7-8, http://www.cfr.org/ publication/19759/us\_immigration\_policy.html)

We have seen, when you look at the table of the top 20 firms

AND

going to strengthen, I think, our system, our security needs.

Prevents Nuclear war

Fritz 9 Researcher for International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament [Jason, researcher for International Commission on Nuclear Nonproliferation and Disarmament, former Army officer and consultant, and has a master of international relations at Bond University, “Hacking Nuclear Command and Control,” July, <http://www.icnnd.org/latest/research/Jason_Fritz_Hacking_NC2.pdf>]

This paper will analyse the threat of cyber terrorism in regard to nuclear weapons.

AND

its own, without the need for compromising command and control centres directly.

# 2

The United States Treasury Department should normalize bilateral scientific cooperation toward Cuba if and only if Brazil, Chile, and Mexico actively commit towards human rights reforms in Cuba.

Ending the embargo pushes Latin American governments to seek normalization between the US and Cuba multilaterally—solves normal relations and human rights credibility

Castañeda ‘9 [Jorge G. Castañeda, professor at New York University and fellow at the New America Foundation, was Mexico's foreign minister from 2000 to 2003, April 21, 2009, “The Right Deal on Cuba,” online: http://online.wsj.com/article/SB124027198023237151.html]

The question of what to do about the embargo has once again cornered an American

AND

occurred in Vietnam and China -- may force Cuba to open its society.

US human rights leadership is key to international peace, security, domestic interests, and the pursuit of global democracy

Griffey, 11 Brian, human rights consultant who has worked for the United Nations, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International USA and as an investigative journalist, 3/18, <http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/150667-us-leadership-on-human-rights-essential-to-strengthen-democracy-abroad>, “U.S. leadership on human rights essential to strengthen democracy abroad,” ADM

In the midst of what many are calling the Arab world’s 1989, the United

AND

concerted and collective effort to be upheld, especially in times of crisis.

# 3

The United States federal government should extend a “MEXUS Plan” for emergency responses

AND

creating more appropriate, specialized collaborations, and focusing on applying developed technology.

Counterplan solves science diplomacy

D’ARCY AND LEVI 2005 (Michael, Science and Technology Fellow at the Brookings Institution, Michael, Nonresident Science Fellow, “Untapped Potential: US Science and Technology Cooperation with the Islamic World”, <http://www.brookings.edu/papers/2005/04islamicworld_levi.aspx>, April)

Many would be surprised to learn that the United States already engages this scientific capacity

AND

would also be invaluable, serving as common foundations of a comprehensive strategy.

Cuba will say yes

Sadowski 11 – Richard Sadowski, J.D., Hofstra University School of Law, Fall 2011, “IN THIS ISSUE: NATURAL RESOURCE CONFLICT: CUBAN OFFSHORE DRILLING: PREPARATION AND PREVENTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED STATES' EMBARGO,” Sustainable Development Law & Policy, 12 Sustainable Dev. L. & Pol'y 37, p. lexis

Further, spill response planning can be implemented before drilling begins. The United States

AND

of mutual interest, both countries should work to draft and implement it.

Counterplan solves risk of spills

Piñon & Muse 10 – Jorge R. Piñon, Visiting Research Fellow with the Cuban Research Institute at Florida International University and former president of Amoco Oil Latin America, and Robert L. Muse, D.C. based attorney with long and substantial experience in U.S.-Cuba legal matters, May 2010, “Coping with the Next Oil Spill: Why U.S.-Cuba Environmental Cooperation is Critical,” online: http://www.brookings.edu/~/media/Files/rc/papers/2010/0518\_oil\_spill\_cuba\_pinon/0518\_oil\_spill\_cuba\_pinon.pdf

Establishing specific protocols cannot wait because nothing in U.S.-Cuba relations is

AND

and effectively to any incident that threatens either country’s marine and coastal habitats.

CP Solves warming

Morgan 11 [10/8/11, John, PhD in physical chemistry, runs R&D programmes at a Sydney startup company, research experience in chemical engineering in the US and at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia's national science agency, “Low intensity geoengineering – microbubbles and microspheres,” <http://bravenewclimate.com/2011/10/08/low-intensity-geoengineering-microbubbles-and-microspheres/>]

Is there another way to look at this? The Achilles heel of the hydrosol

AND

reefs as envisaged by Seitz for the microbubble concept, are also possible.

# 4

Interpretation – economic engagement must be conditional

Shinn 96 [James Shinn, C.V. Starr Senior Fellow for Asia at the CFR in New York City and director of the council’s multi-year Asia Project, worked on economic affairs in the East Asia Bureau of the US Dept of State, “Weaving the Net: Conditional Engagement with China,” pp. 9 and 11, google books]

In sum, conditional engagement consists of a set of objectives, a strategy for attaining those objectives, and tactics (specific policies) for implementing that strategy.

The objectives of conditional engagement are the ten principles, which were selected to preserve American vital interests in Asia while accommodating China’s emergence as a major power.

The overall strategy of conditional engagement follows two parallel lines: economic engagement, to

AND

105, no. 3 (1990), pp. 383-88).

Violation – the aff is a unilateral engagement- nothing reciprocal

Vote negative – quid pro quo gives competition for conditions cp and say no arguments. Key to fight back against aff bias

# 5

The affirmative rhetorical silence on whiteness is an active stance that allows white privilege to thrive by masking its existence and treating is as an assumed norm.

DR. CRENSHAW Prof of Speech Comm @ Univ. Ala. 1997

Carrie-PhD. USC; former director of debate @ Univ. of Ala.; WESTERN JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATION

This analysis of Helms’ opening argument illustrates how the ideology of white privilege operates through

AND

of whiteness like Helms’ protect material white privilege because they mask its existence.

Racism must be rejected in EVERY INSTANCE without surcease – prerequisite to morality.

Memmi ’00 [2000, Albert is a Professor Emeritus of Sociology @ Unv. Of Paris, Albert-; RACISM, translated by Steve Martinot, pp.163-165]

The struggle against racism will be long, difficult, without intermission, without remission

AND

peace. True, it is a wager, but the stakes are irresistible

# No War

Yes war – power dynamics and empirics

Contreras, 12 – Fellow, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University (Dominic, citing Monica Duffy Toft, associate professor of public policy at the Kennedy School of Political Science at Harvard and director of the Belfer Center’s Initiative on Religion in International Affairs, citing Stephen M. Walt, the Robert and Renee Belfer professor of international affairs and faculty chair of the Belfer Center’s International Security Program, February 1, 2012, “Winning the War on War?”, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University, http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/publication/21707/winning\_the\_war\_on\_war.html?breadcrumb=%2Fproject%2F52%2Fintrastate\_conflict\_program, Hensel)

In a jointly authored December 2011 op-ed in the New York Times,

AND

, but according to Pinker, “you can’t miss the trend line.”

Nuclear war causes extinction – freezing temperatures, radiation, and famine

Ehrlich et al 83 Bing Professor of Population Studies and Professor of Biological. Sciences at Stanford University ("Long-term biological consequences of nuclear war," 12/23/83, http://www.sciencemag.org/content/222/4630/1293.short)//AM

Subfreezing temperatures, low light levels, and high doses of ionizing and ultraviolet radiation

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or below, and extinction of the human species itself cannot be excluded.

# Science Diplomacy

Obama is increasing his commitment to science diplomacy now

Johnson ‘10

(Jenny-, April 8, SciDev.Net, “USAID appointment boosts science diplomacy focus”, [http://www.scidev.net/en/news/ usaid-appointment-boosts-science-diplomacy-focus.html](http://www.scidev.net/en/news/%20usaid-appointment-boosts-science-diplomacy-focus.html))

The US government's international development agency is stepping up its focus on science and technology with a key appointment intended to enhance the agency's programmes in the Middle East and bolster the Obama administration's push for science diplomacy.

Alex Dehgan was appointed USAID's science and technology advisor last month (11 March). The agency described him in a statement as "the focal point for implementing the Administrator's vision to restore science and technology to its rightful place within USAID".

An agency spokeswoman said that Dehgan will work closely with USAID's senior counselor and director of innovation, Maura O'Neill, and will help shape development strategies, as well as create "novel science-based initiatives".

Dehgan's appointment is widely seen as strengthening the administration's commitment to science diplomacy — the use of scientific programmes, such as efforts to forge international cooperation among scientists and engineers, to achieve broader political objectives.

Dehgan, a conservation biologist and an attorney in international law, has worked for the US State Department in Afghanistan, Iraq and the Middle East. He also has experience working on large-scale conservation projects in the non-governmental sector.

The appointment is "very encouraging", said Caroline Wagner, author of The New Invisible College: Science for Development. "Dehgan has a long background in science diplomacy, he is a bench-trained scientist, and he is young — he has energy and drive."

She said that this appointment adds to a growing list of high-level experts currently promoting US science diplomacy. "There is a lot of interest and experience that's being brought to this issue."

Al Teich, director of science and policy programmes at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), said that the appointment of Dehgan — who has worked as an AAAS fellow, helping to set up an electronic library of scientific journals in Iraq — shows that science diplomacy is "an idea whose time has come".

In addition to furthering the administration's commitment to develop science and technology assistance to Islamic countries, Dehgan's background in conservation is seen as strengthening a relatively new USAID's focus on environmental sciences.

Although Dehgan is taking a newly-created position at the aid agency, the USAID spokeswoman said that USAID is simply reviving a dormant area of interest: "USAID previously had a robust science and technology bureau and science advisor from the late 1970s through the early 1990s".

USAID's focus on science and technology, as well as on the Muslim world, is likely to get a boost from the federal budget for 2011. The Obama administration is asking Congress for a US $45 million increase in USAID funding over 2010, with most of the money to go to resources that "meet U.S. foreign policy objectives and support Presidential initiatives".

Science diplomacy is insufficient to rebuild U.S. image and is reject by suspicious developing countries

Dickson Direction Science & Development Network.Net ‘9

(David, June 1, SciDev.Net, “Science diplomacy: a timely idea or a fashionable myth?”, <http://scidevnet.wordpress>. com/category/new-frontiers-in-science-diplomacy-2009)

Does science have a similar role in helping to meet the political challenges of today? The new US administration of President Barack Obama thinks it does. Enhanced scientific relations lie at the heart of its strategy of using “soft power” to rebuild political bridges with countries across the world, particularly in the Middle East.

How far this commitment is shared by other countries will be debated over the next two days at a meeting in London jointly organised by the Royal Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science. Under the title “New Frontiers in Science Diplomacy“, the meeting is bringing together eminent speakers from across the developed and developing world to look in detail at the role of science in foreign policy.

Of course, there is much more to the issue than merely repolishing a tarnished international image (understandably the top US priority, following two successful terms of an isolationist administration which seemed to care little about this image). Other countries care more, for example, about ways in which science can help build a global consensus about the need to tackle problems such as climate change.

And lurking in the background is the fact even soft power is still power. If the key purpose of a country’s foreign policy is to extend its influence over the policy of others, there is certainly a debate to be had over the extent to which science should tie itself to this strategy (even accepting the clear economic self-interest in doing so).

The issue is particular acute when it comes to offering science as a form of aid to the developing world. Countries in former European colonies in particular remain highly suspicious of political leverage arriving in their aid packages – even those designed to boost their scientific capacities.

Turn – increased carbon emissions is key to check high altitude water vapor, which outweighs – prefer our evidence – their authors falsify data and their models don’t evaluate water vapor

Andrews, ’10 [January 29, 2010, Michael Andrews, “Dropping Water Vapor Levels are Naturally Negating Carbon's Warming Effects”, http://www.dailytech.com/Dropping+Water+Vapor+Levels+are+Naturally+Negating+Carbons+Warming+Effects+/article17553.htm

\*\*\*Note – he is citing a peer-reviewed study by Susan Solomon , Karen H. Rosenlof and Robert W. Portmann, John S. Daniel, Sean M. Davis, Todd J. Sanford –research scientists for the [National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Oceanic_and_Atmospheric_Administration), Gian-Kasper Plattner – works at Climate and Environmental Physics, Physics Institute, University of Bern, Sidlerstrasse 5, 3012 Bern, Switzerland

Recently there has been a rash of incidents in which climate alarmists have been embarrassingly

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of the model based research used to predict warming is likely badly flawed.

CO2 is key to avert a global agricultural crisis and collapse of the biosphere resulting from global species extinction – outweighs the uncertain effects of warming

Idso, et. al, ’02 [Sherwood PhD and fmr research physicist for the Dept of Ag, Keith PhD Botany, Craig PhD Geography, “Feeding Humanity to Help Save Natural Ecosystems: The Role of the Rising Atmospheric CO2 Concentration”, CO2 Science, Volume 5, Number 36: 4 September 2002

How much land can ten billion people spare for nature? This provocative question was

AND

Any policies that stand in the way of that objective are truly obscene.

No impact to warming

Willis, et. al, ‘10 [Kathy J. Willis, Keith D. Bennett, Shonil A. Bhagwat & H. John B. Birks (2010): 4 °C and beyond: what did this mean for biodiversity in the past?, Systematics and Biodiversity, 8:1, 3-9, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14772000903495833>

The most recent climate models and fossil evidence for the early Eocene Climatic Optimum (

AND

subtle changes in plant–animal interactions (Harrington & Jaramillo, 2007).]

Alaska solves methane via mining

AP ’13 (Associated PRess. "Friday, 26 April 2013Arctic's Methane Hydrate Supply May Be Tested For Energy Use In New Study." World News. N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Apr. 2013. <http://article.wn.com/view/2013/04/17/Arctics\_Methane\_Hydrate\_Supply\_May\_Be\_Tested\_For\_Energy\_Use\_/>.)

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — The U.S. Department of Energy

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brainpower of some of the best scientists in the world," Sullivan said.

# Oil Drilling

No Spills

Franks ’12 [11/14/12, Jeff Franks is a writer for Reuters.com. “Drilling Rig leaves Cuba, taking oil hopes with it,” http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/14/cuba-oil-rig-idUSL1E8MEHET20121114]

HAVANA, Nov 14 (Reuters) - The Scarabeo 9, a Chinese-

AND

be looking at 15 to 20 years if you put it all together."

Turn – plan causes spills

Franks ’12 [11/14/12, Jeff Franks is a writer for Reuters.com. “Drilling Rig leaves Cuba, taking oil hopes with it,” http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/11/14/cuba-oil-rig-idUSL1E8MEHET20121114]

He said the difficult geology encountered by Repsol and Petronas is discouraging, as is

AND

so Cuba has lost its place in the pecking order," Pinon said.

No impact to biodiversity

Sagoff ‘97 [March 1997, Mark, Senior Research Scholar, Institute for Philosophy and Public policy in School of Public Affairs – U. Maryland, William and Mary Law Review, “INSTITUTE OF BILL OF RIGHTS LAW SYMPOSIUM DEFINING TAKINGS: PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION: MUDDLE OR MUDDLE THROUGH? TAKINGS JURISPRUDENCE MEETS THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT”, 38 Wm and Mary L. Rev. 825, L/N]

Note – Colin Tudge - Research Fellow at the Centre for Philosophy at the London School of Economics. Former Zoological Society of London: Scientific Fellow and tons of other positions. PhD, Zoology at Cambridge.

Simon Levin = Moffet Professor of Biology, Princeton. 2007 American Institute of Biological Sciences Distinguished Scientist Award 2008 Istituto Veneto di Scienze Lettere ed Arti 2009 Honorary Doctorate of Science, Michigan State University 2010 Eminent Ecologist Award, Ecological Society of America 2010 Margalef Prize in Ecology, PhD

Although one may agree with ecologists such as Ehrlich and Raven that the earth stands

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it is not, in the economic sense, good for mankind. T

No impact to soil erosion.

Jerry Taylor 93, Director of Natural Resource Studies at the CATO Institute, “The Growing Abundance of Natural Resources” in “Market Liberalism: A Paradigm for the 21st Century”, 1993, http://cato.org/pubs/chapters/marlib21.html

Although conservationists argue that accelerating soil erosion will make those productivity gains short-lived

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would pose no serious threat to the productivity of the nation's soils.31

Marine ecosystems are resilient.

Kennedy et al 02 [Victor S. Kennedy et al, University of Maryland, COASTAL AND MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF U.S. RESOURCES, 2002, p. <http://www.pewclimate.org/projects/marine.cfm>]

There is evidence that marine organisms and ecosystems are resilient to environmental change. Steele (1991) hypothesized that the biological components of marine systems are tightly coupled to physical factors, allowing them to respond quickly to rapid environmental change and thus rendering them ecologically adaptable. Some species also have wide genetic variability throughout their range, which may allow for adaptation to climate change.

No extinction from Disease

Posner 5—Senior Lecturer, U Chicago Law. Judge on the US Court of Appeals 7th Circuit. AB from Yale and LLB from Harvard. (Richard, Catastrophe, http://goliath.ecnext.com/coms2/gi\_0199-4150331/Catastrophe-the-dozen-most-significant.html)

Yet the fact that Homo sapiens has managed to survive every disease to assail it

AND

wider human contacts that make it more difficult to localize an infectious disease.