### 1NC K

#### GOD IS DEAD AND TRANSCENDENTAL TRUTH DIED WITH IT. THE 1ACs SIGNIFICANCE ONLY COMES FROM AN ARBITRARY SENSE OF IMPORTANCE – YET THAT KNOWLEDGE FOGS THE ONLY TRUTH THERE IS – HUMAN EXISTENCE DOESN’T MEAN A DAMN THING

Nietzsche 1873 (Friedrich, Anti-Christ, “On Truth and Lie in the Extra-Moral Sense,” The Nietzsche Channel, AD: 8/17/09) jl

In some remote corner of the universe, poured out and glittering in innumerable solar systems, there once was a star on which clever animals invented knowledge.

AND

Thereby men do not flee from being deceived as much as from being damaged by deception: what they hate at this stage is basically not the deception but the bad, hostile consequences of certain kinds of deceptions. In a similarly limited way man wants the truth: he desires the agreeable life-preserving consequences of truth, but he is indifferent to pure knowledge, which has no consequences; he is even hostile to possibly damaging and destructive truths. And, moreover, what about these conventions of language? Are they really the products of knowledge, of the sense of truth? Do the designations and the things coincide? Is language the adequate expression of all realities?

#### WAR AND CONFLICT DEFINE THE HUMAN CONDITION – ATTEMPTS TO SUPPRESS VIOLENCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS NOT ONLY CAUSE MORE VIOLENCE BUT LEAD US TO LIVE TRUNCATED LIVES WITHOUT VALUE- THE ALTERNATIVE IS TO VOTE NEGATIVE

Der Derian 95 (James, On Security) jl

In the last analysis, "love of the neighbor" is always something secondary, partly conventional and arbitrary--illusory in relation to fear of the neighbor .

AND

"Trust," the "good," and other common values come to rely upon an "artificial strength": "the feeling of security  such as the Christian possesses; he feels strong in being able to trust, to be patient and composed: he owes this artificial strength to the illusion of being protected by a god."[40](http://www.ciaonet.org/book/lipschutz/lipschutz12.html" \l "note40#note40)

### 1NC T

#### Economic engagement includes only tangible trade and financial benefits --- including political, military, or cultural engagement explodes the topic

Haass and O’Sullivan 2k – Richard Haass & Meghan O’Sullivan, Senior Fellows in the Brookings Institution Foreign Policy Studies Program, Honey and Vinegar: Incentives, Sanctions, and Foreign Policy, p. 5-6

Architects of engagement strategies have a wide variety of incentives from which to choose.

AND.

By focusing our analysis, these questions and concerns help produce a framework to guide the use of engagement strategies in the upcoming decades.

#### Voting issue for limits and ground --- non-economic areas are huge, overstretch research burdens and require completely different strategies

### 1NC CP 1

#### CP: The United States federal government should enter into a prior binding consultation with the government of Brazil for the development of academic student exchanges through joint degree programs between Mexico and the United States.

#### Brazil will say yes—cooperation over Latin American economic integration proves

Hakim, president emeritus and senior fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue, 10

[Peter, 10-21-2010, Inter-American Dialogue, “US-Brazil Relations: Expect More Conflict”, <http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32&pubID=2490>, accessed 7-2-2013, GSK]

Although the US and Brazil will surely collide on other hemispheric questions in the years ahead, the US and Brazil have also demonstrated a capacity for cooperation in regional affairs.

AND

even though the US and Brazilian governments have taken very different approaches to addressing the challenge that Chavez represents.

#### Consultation key to successful diplomacy as Brazil rises

Einaudi, ambassador and member of the advisory Council of the Brazil institute at the Woodrow Wilson international Center for Scholars, 11

[Luigi R., March, Strategic Forum (National Defense University), “Brazil and the United States: The Need for Strategic Engagement”, <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/docuploaded/SF%20266%20Einaudi.pdf>, accessed 7-2-13, GSK]

Whether Brazil’s future policies will, like those of the United States, reflect greater caution and sensitivity to third party interests remains an open question. But there can be no question that Brazil’s global activism is here to stay.

AND

One result is that multilateral affairs are still often an ¶ isolated afterthought in the U.S. Government. Are there ¶ things the United States and Brazil could do, whether bilaterally or in the World Trade Organization, that would ¶ offset some of the negative effects of the China trade on ¶ manufacturing in both their countries?36 Just posing the ¶ question reveals the complexity of the task.

#### Downard spiral causes Brazil rearm – leads to regional wars and escalates

Shultz, Chairman of the Political Science Department at Cleveland State University, 2000 [Donald E, March, “The United States and Latin America: Shaping an Elusive Future”, <http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubid=31>, accessed: 7/8/13, ML]

While we are in a speculative mode, it may be useful to¶ raise the issue of whether, two or three decades from now,¶ the United States might have to deal with a regional¶ hegemon or peer competitor. The most obvious candidate for¶ such a role would be Brazil,

AND

Consequently, there is an¶ increasing temptation to look to the military for answers. 58

### 1NC CP 2

#### The United States federal government should

#### Encourage and support the creation of relatively simple earth science labs in elementary schools, increase teacher training, and implement a Reformation of Education and Development program.

#### Reinstate a Federal Assault Weapons Ban.

Only the CP solves science diplomacy

Zewail 10 (Ahmed, Obama’s science envoy to the Middle East and prof of physics @ Cal Institute of Technology, June 28, http://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Global-Viewpoint/2010/0628/Science-not-Hollywood-or-Starbucks-is-America-s-best-soft-power, 7/9/11) HD

First, the US needs to define a coherent and comprehensive policy for pursuing science diplomacy with Muslim-majority countries.

AND

The United States must also continue to pursue a just and secure two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and work toward freeing the Middle East from nuclear proliferation.

#### Gun control is one of the only issues that could improve US-Mexico relations-exchanges are not

Rozental, 2/1/2013. (Andrés, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy, Latin America Initiative)Have Prospects for U.S.-Mexican Relations Improved? <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2013/02/01-us-mexico-rozental>

There are two issues on the bilateral agenda, however, that portend significant changes if President Obama is able to fulfill his latest commitments: gun control and immigration reform

AND

the economic relationship has nowhere to go but up. And if Peña Nieto is able to fundamentally reform the country's energy sector, there promises to be even more investment.

### 1NC DA

#### Pemex will pass—but Nieto has to push

**Estevez 13** (Dolia Estevez, contributor, journalist specializing in politics and U.S.-Mexico relations, “Most Mexicans Oppose President Peña Nieto's Plans To Open Up Pemex To Private Investment,” June 26, 2013, http://www.forbes.com/sites/doliaestevez/2013/06/26/most-mexicans-oppose-president-pena-nietos-plans-to-open-up-pemex-to-private-investment//MRG)

In London last week, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto said he will push for a “transformational” reform of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex),

AND.

Opposition politicians are conditioning talks on the oil overhaul to the government cracking down first on high level corruption, starting with Romero Deschamps.

#### Plan unpopular—Mexico constrained by the US policies

**Starr 12** (Pamela K. Starr, Director, U.S.-Mexico Network, Associate Professor (NTT), University Fellow, Center on Public Diplomacy at the University of Southern California, “U.S.-Mexico Relations and Mexican Domestic Politics,” October 2012, [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&ved=0CD4QFjAC&url=http%](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&ved=0CD4QFjAC&url=http%25) 3A%2F%2Fcollege.usc.edu%2Fusmexnet%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2010%2F10%2FCamp-Oxford-paper-final.doc&ei=mTLYUZTDMbOLyQGT14GwCQ&usg=AFQjCNH\_cqiYTQRo7SFmpfWugH9ABshhCg&sig2=\_M2KmLNnt3e8v4vVshc\_fQ//MRG)

The nature, depth, and anti-American undertones of Mexican nationalism have operated as a powerful impediment to U.S. interference in Mexican domestic matters

AND

Mexico has repeatedly found its policy autonomy constrained in situations where Congress has interests.

#### Nieto capital key to push energy reform

**Clines 13** (Francis x. Clines, expert on National Politics, Congress strategy and Campaign Finance at the New York Times, “Mexico’s Ambitious Economic Agenda ,” March 31, 2013, http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/01/opinion/mexicos-ambitious-economic-agenda.html//MRG)

Mexico’s new president, Enrique Peña Nieto, has proposed reforms that could make monopolistic industries like telecommunications more competitive, bolster oil production and improve the government’s finances. The proposals are commendable and could transform Mexico’s economy.

AND

it must demonstrate that it can turn Mr. Peña Nieto’s ambitious agenda into national policy.

#### Energy reform key to Mexico competitiveness and economy

**MBW 13** (Mexico Business Web, “Competitiveness tied to Energy Reform,” July 10, 2013, http://www.mexicanbusinessweb.mx/eng/2013/competitiveness-tied-to-energy-reform//MRG)

Competitiveness tied to energy reform

AND

not making changes in the energy sector of the country will mean losing industrial competitiveness, trapped in the ground and that Mexico is unable to adapt to the new world energy order.

#### Economic decline will lead to an arms race and nuclear war

**Heinberg 12** (Richard Heinberg, an American journalist and educator who has written extensively on energy, economic, and ecological issues, including oil depletion, he is the author of ten books, he serves as the senior fellow at the Post Carbon Institute, Conflict and Change in the Era of Economic Decline: Part 2: War and peace in a shrinking economy,” December 12, 2012, http://www.resilience.org/stories/2012-12-12/conflict-and-change-in-the-era-of-economic-decline-part-2-war-and-peace-in-a-shrinking-economy//MRG)

But there is a problem with Pinker’s implied conclusion that global violence will continue to decline. The Long Peace we have known since World War II may well turn out to be shorter than hoped as world economic growth stalls and as American hegemony falters—

AND

which might otherwise be in a revolutionary mood. We can only hope that historical momentum can maintain The Great Peace until industrial nations are sufficiently bankrupt that they cannot afford to mount foreign wars on any substantial scale.

### 1NC Inherency

#### Their 1AC inherency ev says that a system for Mexican academic exchanges is being developed by the US government in the status quo and will be completed by the end of this year- that’s CX- there’s no barrier to the plan’s implementation

### 1NC Science diplomacy

#### Science diplomacy fails- science and government control are incompatible

COSEPUP and PGA 5 (Committee on Science, Engineering and Public Policy, and Policy and Global Affairs, http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\_id=11289#orgs, 7/9/11) HD

An aspect of S&E strength deserving brief mention is the challenge in integrating scientific research and educational policies with foreign policy.

AND

Scientists and engineers trained to work between cultures may be increasingly important as these negotiations proceed, and US students may benefit from overseas postgraduate training and research experience.

#### Science diplomacy doesn’t solve their impacts

Dickson 10 (David, director of SciDev, June 28 http://scidevnet.wordpress.com/category/science-diplomacy-conference-2010/ 7/9/11) HD

There’s a general consensus in both the scientific and political worlds that the principle of science diplomacy, at least in the somewhat restricted sense of the need to get more and better science into international negotiations, is a desirable objective. There is less agreement, however, on how far the concept can – or indeed should – be extended to embrace broader goals and objectives, in particular attempts to use science to achieve political or diplomatic goals at the international level. Science, despite its international characteristics, is no substitute for effective diplomacy.

AND

“Science for diplomacy” therefore ended up with a highly mixed review. The consensus seemed to be that science can prepare the ground for diplomatic initiatives – and benefit from diplomatic agreements – but cannot provide the solutions to either.

### 1NC Relations

#### Relations high and issues are compartmentalized

Selee and Diaz-Cayeros 13 (Andrew and Alberto) “The Dynamics of US Mexico Relations” Mexico and the United States: the politics of partnership. 2013. Book

Yet positive factors favor prospects for more effective partnership and are likely to drive cooperation over time.

AND

However, asymmetry will continue to create frictions and provide a brake on progress in cooperation. The relationship between the United States and Mexico will continuiously deepen, but wil be a process fraught with tension. The countries have ceased to be distant neighbors but as yet they remain far away from being strategic partners whose relationship is guided by a common vision of mutually beneficial shared outcomes.

#### Economic ties are high and resilient

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(Christopher, “Working Together,” Mexico Institute @ Woodrow Institute, Scholar)//BB

The economic ties between the United States and Mexico are reinforced by a large web of social networks.

AND

Import and export relationships, production sharing arrangements, and investment opportunities are all made easier by the relatively high level of understanding derived from the geographic and cultural proximity of United States and Mexico.