Value: My value is morality as Implied by ought in the resolution.

Therefore, it follows that the standard is utilitarianism. Their are three reasons why my criterion is preferable. First, it holds individuals accountable. Under deontological ethics an individual cannot be blamed for a bad consequence. Second, it solves for insolvable situations. For example a believer of a means based approach would never kill one person to save a thousand. Third, it allows you to advocate for solvency.

Contention 1- My first and sole contention, universal health care causes millions of deaths

Subpoint a- Immigration is declining as a result of the recession and lack of jobs

NYT 5 – 14 – 09 . The New York Times. [“Mexican Data Show Migration to U.S. in Decline”]

http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/15/us/15immig.html?\_r=2&scp=1&sq=MexicaN%20dATA%20sHOW%20mIGRATION%20TO%20u.s.%20IN%20dECLINE&st=cse

MEXICALI, Mexico — Census data from the Mexican government indicate an extraordinary decline in the number of Mexican immigrants going to the United States. The recently released data show that about 226,000 fewer people emigrated from Mexico to other countries during the year that ended in August 2008 than during the previous year, a decline of 25 percent. All but a very small fraction of emigration, both legal and illegal, from Mexico is to the United States. Because of surging immigration, the Mexican-born population in the United States has grown steeply year after year since the early 1990s, dipping briefly only after the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, census data in both countries show. Mexican and American researchers say that the current decline, which has also been manifested in a decrease in arrests along the border, is largely a result of Mexicans’ deciding to delay illegal crossings because of the lack of jobs in the ailing American economy. The trend emerged clearly with the onset of the recession and, demographers say, provides new evidence that illegal immigrants from Mexico, by far the biggest source of unauthorized migration to the United States, are drawn by jobs and respond to a sinking labor market by staying away. “If jobs are available, people come,” said Jeffrey S. Passel, senior demographer at the Pew Hispanic Center, a nonpartisan research group in Washington. “If jobs are not available, people don’t come.”

Subpoint b- Welfare is the only illegal immigrant magnet

Scaliger, 8 (Charles, teacher and freelance writer, The New American, FindArticles.com. "Avoiding extreme solutions: in trying to solve the problem of illegal immigration, both extremes—opening our southern border completely or imposing police-state controls—must be avoided" http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi\_m0JZS/is\_5\_24/ai\_n25020141/ March 3, 2008)

Illegal immigration, smuggling, and other illicit border activities on a small scale have always been facts of life that no amount of border vigilance can wholly prevent. So are wars, famines, and other crises abroad that drive people to emigrate. The Irish potato famine in the 19th century was a case in point; so were the Mexican Civil War, the World Wars, and the Cold War. All of these crises prompted immigrants--sometimes in very large numbers--to seek refuge in America. Yet illegal immigration always amounted to a comparatively minuscule percentage of the whole. Even the long and bitter Mexican Civil War created no massive exodus of beleaguered Mexicans willing to enter the United States illegally, despite the fact that Mexico then was far worse off than it is now, and crossing the Rio Grande unnoticed was far simpler.

Welfare Magnet. The ongoing flood of illegal immigrants, many but by no means all originating from south of the border (large numbers also arrive from Asia, often via Canada, which has much laxer immigration standards), cannot, therefore, be blamed on the usual suspects--war, poverty, and despotism abroad. Something else has changed in recent decades, and it has little to do with perennial corruption and poverty in Mexico. That something is the burgeoning American welfare state, a bloated, unconstitutional application of federal power that offers largesse to Americans and non-Americans alike, combined with a perversely tolerant climate of border law enforcement. A Mexican or other foreign national choosing to enter the United States illegally can expect to find a job, free medical care, free schooling for his children, and eventually may become the beneficiary of amnesty legislation. The single most important solution to the illegal-immigration crisis is to remove the legal and political incentives for illegal immigration. Not only would this discourage future illegal immigration, it would cause many illegal immigrants already here to self-deport. Yet many in Washington and in state houses across the land, reluctant to diminish the welfare spoils system of which the political class itself is the chiefest beneficiary, are now considering measures that will endanger our freedoms in the name of curbing both illegal immigration and one of its potentially deadly handmaidens, terrorist activity. These measures will compound the very problem that the politicos created, and generate new problems besides.

Subpoint d-illegal Immigrants introduce dangerous diseases to the United States

Dave Gibson, freelance writer and political consultant, May 12, 2005, Illegal Immigrants Are Spreading Dangerous Diseases Across This Nation, http://www.americandaily.com/article/7751

It is often said that the flood of illegal immigrants into this country is reaching 'epidemic proportions.' While that statement is true--it is just as true that the illegal immigrants pouring over the U.S.-Mexican border are endangering this country with actual epidemics. Tuberculosis, hepatitis, dengue fever, chagas, and even leprosy are being imported into the U.S. inside the bodies of illegal aliens...And you thought they only carried heroin-filled baloons inside their bodies!

A 'hot-zone' of disease can be found in this nations border states. Illegal immigrants are setting up so-called "colonias" just inside the states of New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The shanty towns are comprised mostly of cardboard shacks and huts made with cast-off building materials. They have no sanitation, and are surrounded by mounds of garbage. The estimated 185,000 illegals share their makeshift towns with armies of rats. Of course, diseases only common to Central and South America run rampant in these places.

Once thought to be nearly eradicated in this country, TB is now making a strong comeback. In a recent interview with Mother Jones Magazine, Dr. Reichman of The New Jersey TB Clinic recently said: In the 1990's, cases among foreign born Americans rose from 29 percent to 41.6 percent. Antibiotic resistant strains from Mexico have migrated to Texas. Since three years ago, 16,000 new cases of TB were discovered in the United States. Half were foreign born. Strains of TB once only found in Mexico have migrated to the border states of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California. It will move north as illegal immigrants work in restaurants as cooks, dishwashers, and food handlers. We sit on the edge of a potential catastrophe."

In 2001, New York's Tuberculosis Control Program discovered that 81 percent of that city's new cases of TB were attributed to immigrants

Cases of TB are now being found in many areas of the country, where there are high concentrations of illegal immigrants. In March of 2002, The Washington Post reported that Virginia's Prince William County experienced a 188 percent increase of TB infections over the previous year. Yes, the streets of Prince William County are over-run with illegal aliens seeking day-laborer jobs.

If left unchecked, illegal immigration will destroy this nation one way or another.

Subpoint e- TB hurts the economy and causes political instability

Peter Ndeboc Fonkwo 08. International consultant on public health. [“Pricing infectious disease. The economic and health implications of infectious diseases” http://www.nature.com/embor/journal/v9/n1s/full/embor2008110.html]

The relationship between disease and political instability is indirect but real. A wide-ranging study on the causes of instability indicates that TB prevalence—a good indicator of overall quality of life—correlates strongly with political instability, even in countries that have already achieved a measure of democracy (Van Helden, 2003). The severe social and economic impact of infectious diseases is likely to intensify the struggle for the political power to control scarce resources. Health must therefore be regarded as a major economic factor and investments in health as a profitable business. According to the WHO, TB affects working hours in formal and informal economies, as well as within households (WHO, 2008). Country studies document that each TB patient loses, on average, 3–4 months of work time annually due to the disease, and lost earnings amount to 20–30% of household income. Families of people who die from the disease lose approximately 15 years of income. The global burden of TB in economic terms can therefore be easily calculated: given 8.4 million patients yearly according to the most recent WHO estimates (Kim et al, 2008), the majority of whom are potential wage-earners, and assuming a 30% decline in average productivity, the toll amounts to approximately US$1 billion each year. Annual deaths are estimated at two million and, with an average loss of 15 years of income per death, there is an additional deficit of US$11 billion. Every 12 months, TB therefore causes roughly US$12 billion to disappear from the global economy. The social cost of the lost productivity further increases the burden on society. By contrast, a 50% reduction in TB-related deaths would cost US$900 million per year, but the return on investment by 2010 would be 22 million people cured, 16 million deaths averted and US$6 billion saved.