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====The call for equality will always fail. Civil society produces a perfected form of slavery, that masks violence through reform====

Farley ~’05 (Anthony Paul, Professor of Law at Boston College, "Perfecting Slavery", 1/27/2005, http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1028%26context=lsfp, ~~[SG~~])

The white race deems itself to be the dominant race in this country. And

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a system of training (a system of providing pleasure and cultivating desire).

====The aff~’s strategy of inclusion can never account for the black body- blackness is the presence of absence that can never access freedom ====

Wilderson ~’08 (Frank B., Professor of Drama @ UC Irvine, "Biko and the Problematic of Presence", Palgrave Macmillon 2008 addition, [[http://wfeet.za.net/biko\_lives\_contesting\_the.pdf~~%23page=106-http://wfeet.za.net/biko\_lives\_contesting\_the.pdf]], ~~[SG~~])

The world cannot accommodate a blackened relation at the level of bodies—subjectivity.

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the corporeal scale of the body, Blackness suffers through homologies of Absence.

==== The world writ large and civil society are preconditioned on the destruction of the black positionality====

Wilderson in 2003,

 (Professor UCI, 2003 (Frank B., "The Prison Slave as Hegemony~’s (Silent) Scandal", Soc Justice 30 no2 2003, Accessed 8-4-12, MR) GC

There is something organic to black positionality that makes it essential to the destruction of

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junior partners: Black citizenship, or Black civic obligation, are oxymorons.

==== The black body has no ontological resistance this social death of the black body is the continuation of slavery and non-existence. ====

That is Wilderson in 10, award-winning author of Incognegro: A Memoir of Exile and Apartheid. He is one of two Americans to hold elected office in the African National Congress and is a former insurgent in the ANC~’s armed wing, \*\*2010\*\* (Frank B. III "Chapter One: The Ruse of Analogy" Red, White, %26 Black: Cinema and the Structure of U.S. Antagonisms,) (GC)

Two tensions are at work here. One operates under the labor of ethical dilemmas

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, ripped apart literally and imaginatively, destroys the possibility of ontology because it

====The alternative is to reject the affirmative as an act of burning down the structure of hierarchy that produces violence against the slave. Freedom is an illusion created by the shackles of civil society, and abandoning the pursuit for equality is the only way to break down the way that whiteness maintains itself. ====

Farley ~’05 (Anthony Paul, Professor of Law @ Boston College, "Perfecting Slavery", 1/27/2005, [[http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1028%26context=lsfp –-http://lawdigitalcommons.bc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1028%26context=lsfp%20-]] ~~[SG~~])

What is to be done? Two hundred years ago, when the slaves in

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the slave must become to pursue its calling that is not a calling.

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====A. Interpretation: The affirmative must advance an instrumental defense of the United States federal government substantially increasing economic engagement toward a topic country. ====

====First, "Resolved" proves the framework for the resolution is to enact a policy ====

\*\*Words and Phrases 64 —- (Words and Phrases, Permanent Edition)\*\*

Definition of the word "resolve," given by Webster is "to express an opinion or determination by resolution or vote; as ~’it was resolved by the legislature;" It is of similar force to the word "enact," which is defined by Bouvier as meaning "to establish by law".

====And, The USFG is the government in Washington D.C.====

\*\*Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2k —- (Encarta Online Encyclopedia, 2000, [[http://encarta.msn.com-http://encarta.msn.com/]])\*\*

"The federal government of the United States is centered in Washington DC"

====B. Violation: The plan does not defend the fiat and implementation of a plan through the USFG====

====C. This interpretation is best: ====

====1. Limits, if the affirmative does not defend the resolution, there are an infinite number of non-falsifiable and personal claims that they can make, this destroys predictable ground, which is key to portable skills and topic education.====

====And setting the role of discussion is a prior question ====

\*\*Shively 2K —- (Ruth Shively is a professor of political science at Texas A%26M University, 2000, Political Theory and Partisan Politics, p. 181-2) \*\*

The requirements given thus far are primarily negative. The ambiguists must say "no

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. In other words, contestation rests on some basic agreement or harmony.

====Limits are key, especially in the context of political theory ====

\*\*Lutz 2k —- (Donald S. Lutz is a Professor of Political Science at The University of Houston, 2000, "Political Theory and Partisan Politics", p. 39-40)\*\*

Aristotle notes in the Politics that political theory simultaneously proceeds at three levels—discourse

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and clarity it lends to an analysis and comparison of ac­tual political systems.

====And we control the external impact, abandoning politics cedes it to the elites, this causes war, slavery, and authoritarianism ====

\*\*Boggs 2k —- (Carol Boggs is a professor of Political Science at the University of Southern California, 2000, "The End of Politics", p. 250-251) \*\*

But it is a very deceptive and misleading minimalism. While Oakeshott debunks political mechanisms

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run counter to the facile antirationalism of Oakeshott~’s Burkean muddling-through theories.

Second is fairness – it is impossible to be negative in their world. If the affirmative is not constrained by the topic, they get to just speak in general about the horrors of racism, talk about their personal experiences or interpret the resolution any way they see fit. These claims are nearly unlimited in scope, non-falsifiable, impossible to predict, and unfair for the team that is forced to debate against it.

Third, defending a topical affirmative is the only way to ensure that teams must

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believe that they are topical, not that you don~’t believe in their claims

====Switch-side debate strengthens conviction as we learn the nuances of our argument ====

\*\*Dybvig and Iverson 2k —- (Kristin Dybvig is a professor of communications at ASU and Joel Iverson is a professor of communications at the University of Montana, 2000, "Can Cutting Cards Carve Into Our Personal Lives: An Analysis of Debate Research on Personal Advocacy", http://debate.uvm.edu/dybvigiverson1000.html)\*\*

Not all debate research appears to generate personal advocacy and challenge peoples~’ assumptions. Debaters

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of various policy proposals helps debaters to strengthen their own stance on issues.

====Decisionmaking—debate over a controversial point of action creates argumentative stasis—that~’s key to avoid a devolution of debate into competing truth claims- ====

Steinberg, lecturer of communication studies – University of Miami, and Freeley, Boston based attorney who focuses on criminal, personal injury and civil rights law, ~’8

(David L. and Austin J., Argumentation and Debate: Critical Thinking for Reasoned Decision Making p. 45)

Debate is a means of settling differences, so there must be a difference of

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particular point of difference, which will be outlined in the following discussion.

=Case=

==Biopower==

====No solvency – even after released from Gitmo, people are still reduced to bare life – The plan action isn~’t enough to solve the wide-ranging biopolitical conflicts of the squo ====

\*\*Colatrella, 11 \*\*(Steven, taught at Bard College, the New School and the American University of Rome, Fulbright scholar, Chair of the Department of Political and Social Sciences at John Cabot University in Rome and President of the Iowa Sociological Association, "Nothing Exceptional: Against Agamben," Journal for Critical Education Policy Studies, vol.9. no.1, page 107-108, November 2011, Online, [[http://www.jceps.com/PDFs/09-1-05.pdf-http://www.jceps.com/PDFs/09-1-05.pdf]]

Finally, Agamben, in his understanding of homo sacer seems to miss the most

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slavery and the slave trade, in the genocide of the Native Americans?

====Wrong starting point – aff fails to conceptualize the detainee for who they really are – just seen as sovereign placards – leads to failed policy-making and diverts actions away from priorities====

\*\*Johns 05\*\* Fleur - Lecturer, University of Sydney Faculty of Law, Sydney "Guantánamo Bay and the Annihilation of the Exception" www.ejil.org/pdfs/16/4/311.pdf

In arguing against Agamben and others that the experience of the exception anticipated by Schmitt

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it¶ offers scope for interruption of the normative order of Guantánamo Bay.

====No spillover solvency – Agamben~’s theories don~’t answer key questions – solving just in the instance of Gitmo doesn~’t give us tools to solve the harms elsewhere====

\*\*Colatrella, 11 \*\*(Steven, taught at Bard College, the New School and the American University of Rome, Fulbright scholar, Chair of the Department of Political and Social Sciences at John Cabot University in Rome and President of the Iowa Sociological Association, "Nothing Exceptional: Against Agamben," Journal for Critical Education Policy Studies, vol.9. no.1, page 102-103, November 2011, Online, [[http://www.jceps.com/PDFs/09-1-05.pdf-http://www.jceps.com/PDFs/09-1-05.pdf]], accessed 7/23/13) PE

Agamben therefore seeks to explain the present danger to civil liberties, the risk of

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or times? Why is this group under attack and not another one?

====Gitmo isn~’t key – Agamben ignores too much historical oppression ====

\*\*Colatrella, 11 \*\*(Steven, taught at Bard College, the New School and the American University of Rome, Fulbright scholar, Chair of the Department of Political and Social Sciences at John Cabot University in Rome and President of the Iowa Sociological Association, "Nothing Exceptional: Against Agamben," Journal for Critical Education Policy Studies, vol.9. no.1, page 106, November 2011, Online, [[http://www.jceps.com/PDFs/09-1-05.pdf-http://www.jceps.com/PDFs/09-1-05.pdf]], accessed 7/23/13) PE

The second omission, more difficult to explain by Agamben~’s geographical origins, is any

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dependent on the self-restraint at whim of others for their survival.

====Pragmatism and political representations promote change to help Latin America====

\*\*Margheritis and Pereira ~’07\*\* (Ana- assistant professor of international relations and Latin American politics at the University of Florida and Anthony- associate professor of political science at Tulane University; "The Neoliberal Turn in Latin America: The Cycle of Ideas and the Search for an Alternative"; Latin American Perspectives, Vol. 34, No. 3, Contested Transformation (May, 2007),pp. 25-48)

This analysis is offered from a critical point of view in the hope that it

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also important—but that the mechanisms for their promulgation have been understudied.

====Their Impacts rely on a flawed, totalizing amount of biopower====

\*\*Dickinson 2004\*\* (Edward Ross, University of Cincinnati, Central European History, v37, n1, p.34-36)

The need to theorize the place of the democratic welfare state in biopolitical, social

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, the only end point of the logic of social engineering 34-36

\*\*====1. No aff offense====\*\*

====A. Closing Guantanamo only leads to more facilities like it====

\*\*Cohen et al. 5\*\* (Jack Spencer; Director, Roe Institute, Ariel Cohen, Ph.D.; Senior Research Fellow for Russian and Eurasian Studies and International Energy Policy, The Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies, James Phillips; Senior Research Fellow for Middle Eastern Affairs, and Alane Kochems; Policy Analyst, National Security, The Heritage Founda­ tion, "No Good Reason To Close Gitmo" [[http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2005/06/no-good-reason-to-close-gitmo-http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2005/06/no-good-reason-to-close-gitmo]])

The function of Guantanamo Bay will be served somewhere. Closing Guantanamo will not relieve

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period during which these organizations would have less access than they do today.

====B. There is no legal difference in the facilities====

\*\*Cohen et al. 5\*\* (Jack Spencer; Director, Roe Institute, Ariel Cohen, Ph.D.; Senior Research Fellow for Russian and Eurasian Studies and International Energy Policy, The Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies, James Phillips; Senior Research Fellow for Middle Eastern Affairs, and Alane Kochems; Policy Analyst, National Security, The Heritage Founda­ tion, "No Good Reason To Close Gitmo" [[http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2005/06/no-good-reason-to-close-gitmo-http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2005/06/no-good-reason-to-close-gitmo]])

Changing the physical location of the detainees is not legally significant. Neither the detainees

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are no compelling legal reasons to move the detainees and close Guantanamo Bay.

====2. Turn====

====a.) Guantanamo key to carribean security====

\*\*Berrigan\*\*, \*\*2008 \*\*(Frida Berrigan, Senior Research Associate at the World Policy Institute~’s Arms Trade Resource Center. A graduate of Hampshire College in Amherst, Massachusetts, Frida spent six months as an editorial intern at the Nation magazine before joining the World Policy Institute in early 1999, "Guantanamo: The Bigger Picture", New America Foundation, March 17, 2008, [[http://www.newamerica.net/node/9077-http://www.newamerica.net/node/9077]])

Navy Commander Jeffery D. Gordon explains that the U.S. presence at Guantanamo serves "a vital role in Caribbean regional security, protection from narco-trafficking and terrorism and safeguards against mass migration attempts in unseaworthy craft." The Navy~’s Atlantic fleet is based there and the base is described as being "on the front lines of the battle for regional security."

====b.) Caribbean terrorism leads to attack on the US—-they~’ll use bioweapons====

\*\*Bryan 1\*\* (Anthony T. Bryan, director of the North-South Center~’s Caribbean Program, 10-21-2001. CFR, Terrorism, Porous Borders, and Homeland Security: The Case for U.S.-Caribbean Cooperation, p.
http://www.cfr.org/publication/4844/terrorism\_porous\_borders\_and%20\_homeland\_%20security.html)

Terrorist acts can take place anywhere. The Caribbean is no exception. Already the

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else to the clandestine manufacture and deployment of biological weapons within national borders.

====c.) Extinction====

Anders \*\*Sandberg 8\*\*, is a James Martin Research Fellow at the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University; Jason G. Matheny, PhD candidate in Health Policy and Management at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and special consultant to the Center for Biosecurity at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center; Milan M. Ćirković, senior research associate at the Astronomical Observatory of Belgrade and assistant professor of physics at the University of Novi Sad in Serbia and Montenegro, 9/8/8, "How can we reduce the risk of human extinction?," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists,[[http://www.thebulletin.org/web-edition/features/how-can-we-reduce-the-risk-of-human-extinction-http://www.thebulletin.org/web-edition/features/how-can-we-reduce-the-risk-of-human-extinction]]

The risks from anthropogenic hazards appear at present larger than those from natural ones.

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may increase as biotechnologies continue to improve at a rate rivaling Moore~’s Law.