# Cap Classic Round 2

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**WE START OUR DEBATE WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM HUNDREDS OF GRASS-ROOTS ORGANIZATIONS TO THE HEADS OF STATE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES**

**JUST ASSOCIATES an International feminist organization 2k13**

Letter to heads of states dated April 30 and reprinted by JUSTASSOCIATES.ORG;

<http://www.justassociates.org/sites/justassociates.org/files/eng_letter_to_heads_of_states_-_sica_april_30_2013.pdf>

Dear Honorable:

President Barack Obama

President Enrique Peña Nieto

President Laura Chinchilla

President Otto Pérez Molina

President Porfirio Lobo

President Mauricio Funes

President Daniel Ortega

President Ricardo Martinelli

Attorney General & Minister of Foreign Affairs Wilfred Elrington

April 30, 2013

**We, the undersigned civil society organizations from throughout the region, are writing to you on the eve of your meetings in Mexico** and at the Summit of the Central American Integration System (SICA) in Costa Rica.

**We welcome the opportunity for our nations to discuss cooperation on critical cross-border issues and urge our States to address our concerns about the dire human rights crisis in Mesoamerica.**

**Our organizations have documented an alarming increase in violence and human rights violations.** **While we recognize that transnational crime and drug trafficking play a role in this violence, we call on our governments to acknowledge that failed security policies that have militarized citizen security have only exacerbated the problem, and are directly contributing to increased human suffering in the region.**

**It is time to refocus regional dialogue and resource investment to address the root causes of violence, understanding that for many citizens and communities, drug trafficking is not the principal cause of insecurity.**

**Harmful “development” policies have similarly caused increased conflict and abuses, while forced migration and criminalization of migrants and human rights activists continues to divide families.** Most importantly, the region’s challenges must be addressed without violating fundamental rights and human dignity.

We offer further analysis and recommendations of the key issues that require urgent attention: 1. **Militarization of the drug war has caused increased violence and has failed to provide citizen security.**

**Human rights abuses against our families and communities are, in many cases, directly attributable to failed and counterproductive security policies that have militarized our societies in the name of the “war on drugs.”**

**The deployment of our countries’ armed forces to combat organized crime and drug-trafficking, and the increasing militarization of police units, endanger already weak civilian institutions and leads to increased human rights violations.**

  In Mexico, drug-related violence and the militarized response has killed

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narcotics continue to flow into the U.S. market virtually unabated.

 In Guatemala, rates of violence are dangerously reaching levels only seen during the

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six indigenous protesters in October 2012 is tragic evidence of these misguided policies.

 Perhaps the starkest example of a breakdown of democratic institutions today is Honduras.

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allegedly involved in abuses and killings but are almost never brought to justice.

 Even the host country, Costa Rica, which has no army and a constitutional mandate for peace, finds itself drawn into a mounting military effort to confront drug trafficking that compromises its independence and tranquility.

 The U.S. government’s domestic and regional policies that promote militarization to

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massive and nearly unrestricted transfer of arms to criminal networks throughout the region.

2. The imposition of large-scale extractive projects on marginalized communities does not

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destruction and impoverishment. Governments and businesses routinely violate communities’ right to consultation.

**Communities across the region that oppose large-scale transnational projects have suffered repression at the hands of government security forces, and we have documented systemic patterns of threats, criminalization, and attacks against land rights activists.** We hope to see these concerns reflected in the final statement of the SICA conference and in ongoing bilateral

conversations about security, investment, development, and immigration reform.

Organizations Signed:

 International & US-Based

Alianza de Organizaciones Guatemaltecas de Houston (ADOGUAH)

Alliance for Global Justice

America’s Program of the Center for International Policy

American Friends Service Committee

Association for Women’s Rights in Development (AWID)

Bay Area Latin America Solidarity Coalition (BALASC)

CASA de Maryland

Chiapas Support Committee

Chicago Religious Leadership Network on Latin America (CRLN)

Comite Chirij' Juyub'

Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES)

Dominican Sisters - Grand Rapids

Fellowship of Reconciliation

Friendship Office of the Americas

Global Fund for Women

Guatemala Human Rights Commission/USA (GHRC)

Impunity Watch

JASS (Just Associates)

Lakes Area Group Organizing Solidarity with the People of Guatemala (LAGOS)

Latin America Solidarity Committee-Milwaukee

Latin America Working Group (LAWG)

Marin Task Force on the Americas (MITF)

National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities (NALACC)

Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala (NISGUA)

Nicaragua Center for Community Action (NICCA)

Other Worlds

Quixote Center

Red Por la Paz y Desarrollo de Guatemala (RPDG)

Rights Action

School of the Americas Watch

Sisters of Mercy of the Americas – Institute Justice Team

Sociedad Independiente Ix

St. Louis Inter-Faith Committee on Latin America

Witness for Peace

Regional

Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamérica y México

Alianza Feminista Centroamericana contra la cultura patriarcal

Articulación Feminista Mercosur A.F.M

Asociación HablaGuate

Campaña contra las Bases Militares Extranjeras en América Latina

Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM)

Confluencia Feminista Mesoamericana Las Petateras

Fondo Centroamericano de Mujeres

Mesoamerican Women Human Rights Defenders Initiative (IM-Defensoras)

Prophetic Voice Commission - Sisters of Mercy of Latin America and the Caribbean

Red Latinoamericana contra represas y por los ríos (REDLAR)

Urgent Action Fund of Latin America

Colombia

Liga de Mujeres Desplazadas (Colombia)

Observatorio Género Democracia y Derechos Humanos (Colombia)

Costa Rica

Agenda Política

Alianza de Mujeres Costarricense

Asociación Red de Mujeres Nicaragüenses en Costa Rica

Centro de Amigos para la Paz

Centro Feminista de Información Acción (CEFEMINA)

Colectiva Irreversibles

Colectivo Las Hijas de la Negrita

Comuna de la Luna Llena

Feministas en Resistencia

Juventud del Partido Acción Ciudadana

La Liga Internacional de Mujeres pro Paz y Libertada

Mujeres Mesoamericanas en Resistencia por una Vida Digna, Costa Rica

 El Salvador

Asociación Agropecuaria de Mujeres Rurales Produciendo en la Tierra (AMSATI de RL)

Asociación Cooperativa del Grupo Independiente Pro-Rehabilitación Integral (ACOGIPRI)

La Colectiva Feminista para el Desarrollo Local

Mesoamericanas en Resistencia Por Una Vida Digna, El Salvador

 Guatemala

Alianza Política Sector de Mujeres y Colectivo Artesana

Asociación de Trabajadoras del Hogar a Domicilio y de Maquila (ATRAHDOM)

Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de las Victimas de la Violencia en las Verapaces, Maya Achì (ADIVIMA)

Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de San Miguel Ixtahaucan (ADISMI)

Asociación para el Estudio y Promoción de la Seguridad en Democracia (SEDEM)

Asociación Sororidad Activa

Centro de Análisis Forense y Ciencias Aplicadas (CAFCA)

Comité Campesino del Altiplano (CCDA)

Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial (ECAP)

Fundación Guillermo Toriello

Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales (ICCPG)

Mundo sin guerras y sin violencia y más vida

Tierra Viva Guatemala

Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos - Guatemala (UDEFEGUA)

Unión Nacional de Mujeres Guatemaltecas (UNAMG)

 Honduras

Cattrachas Organización Lésbica Feminista de Honduras

Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM)

Centro de Estudios de la Mujer-Honduras (CEM-H)

Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH)

Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras (COPINH)

Coordinadora de Organizaciones Populares del Aguan (COPA)

Insurrectas autónomas

Mesoamericanas en Resistencia Por Una Vida Digna, Honduras

Misericordia Tejedora de Sueños

Mosquitia Asla Takanka -Unidades de la Mosquitia

National Women Human Rights Defenders Network in Honduras

Organización Fraternal Negra de Honduras (OFRANEH)

Organización Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz Visitación Padilla

 Mexico

Alternativas Pacíficas (ALPAZ)

Aluna (Acompañamiento Psicosocial)

Atzin Desarrollo comunitario A.C.

Campaña ¡¡¡Si no están ellas... No estamos todas!!! Triqui

Centro De Apoyo Al Trabajador, A.C.

Grupo De Mujeres De San Cristóbal Las Casas, A. C

Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan

Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres de Chihuahua

Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez

Centro de Derechos Humanos Paso del Norte, A.C

Centro de Derechos Indígenas Flor y Canto A.C

Centro Diocesano para los Derechos Humanos Fray Juan de Larios, A.C.

Centro para los Derechos de la Mujer Nääxwiin, A.C.

Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos "Bartolomé Carrasco Briseño" A. C.

CIMAC, Comunicación e Información de la Mujer, .A.C.

Ciudadanos en Apoyo a los Derechos Humanos, A.C.

Coalición Regional contra el Tráfico de Mujeres y Niñas en América Latina y el Caribe (Catwlac)

Colectivo Feminista de Xalapa, AC

Colectivo Oaxaqueño En Defensa De Los Territorios

Colectivo Obreras Insumisasto Tlaktole Calaki Mo Yolo A.C.

Colectivo Raíz De Aguascalientes

Comisión de Solidaridad y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, A. C.

Comité Cerezo

Comité de Defensa Integral de Derechos Humanos Gobixha A.C.

Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos !Hasta Encontrarlos¡

Consorcio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad

Consorcio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y La Equidad Oaxaca A.C.

Defensoras Populares, A.C.

Fuerzas Unidas por Nuestros Desaparecidos en México

Grupo De Mujeres De San Cristóbal Las Casas, A. C

Hijos por la Identidad y la Justicia contra el Olvido y el Silencio (H.I.J.O.S.)

Instituto Guerrerense de Derechos Humanos A.C

Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario (IMDEC, A.C)

Kinal Antzentik Guerrero A.C.

Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez Human Rights Center (Center Prodh)

Movimiento Migrante Mesoamericano

Mujeres Barzonistas

Mujeres Indígenas por Ciarena

Mujeres por México en Chihuahua, A.C.

Mujeres Unidas: Olympia De Gouges, A.C.

Mujeres Mesoamericanas en Resistencia por una Vida Digna, México

Mujeres, Lucha y Derechos para Todas A.C

National Women Human Rights Defenders Network in Mexico

Organización del Pueblo indígena Me´phaa (OPIM)

ProDESC

Red Mesa de Mujeres de Ciudad Juárez

Red Todos los Derechos para Todos y Todas

Salud Integral para la Mujer, A.C.

Servicios Humanitarios en Salud sexual y Reproductiva, AC

Servicios Para una Educación Alternativa A.C (EDUCA)

Servicios Socioeducativos y Psicológicos de Oaxaca

Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz, A.C. (SERAPAZ)

Si Hay Mujeres en Durango, A.C.

Tamaulipas Diversidad Vihda Trans A.C

Unión De Comunidades Indígenas De La Zona Norte Del Istmo-Oaxaca

Yotlakat Non Siwatl A. C.

Nicaragua

Asociación de Mujeres "Las Golondrinas"

Coordinadora de los Pueblos Indígenas Chorotega (CPICh)

Grupo Nicaraguenses de Mujeres lesbiana (SAFO)

Grupo Venancia

Instituto de Liderazgo de las Segovias

Movimiento Autónomo de Mujeres

Red de la No Violencia contra las Mujeres

Red de Mujeres de Matagalpa

 Panama

Coordinadora de organizaciones para el Desarrollo Integral de la Mujer (CODIM)

FUNDAGÉNERO

Mujeres Mesoamericanas en Resistencia por una Vida Digna, Panamá

 Others

Acción Ecológica (Ecuador)

COOPERACCIÓ (Spain)

Cotidiano Mujer (Uruguay)

VSF Justicia Alimentaria Global (Spain)

**THE OBAMA ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEFED UP MILITARY PRESENCE IN MEXICO**

**MAIN writer for the Americas’ blog @ CEPR 2k13**

Alex Main, Writer for the americas blog at CEPR - Obama and the Militarization of the “Drug War” in Mexico and Central America - 09 May 2013 12:56- Online- <http://www.eurasiareview.com/24062013-ecuador-or-another-country-should-grant-asylum-to-snowden-cepr-co-director-says%E2%80%8F/>

During his trip last week to Mexico and Costa Rica, President Obama sought to

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continue to wait for some form of justice and compensation for the killings.

**THE DRUG WAR IS NOTHING MORE THAN A GENOCIDE DONE IN OUR NAME**

**Smith-11**

Phillip Smith et al, November 09, 2011-Mexico's Symbol of Drug War Resistance Says It's Our Fight, Too [FEATURE]- Online- <http://stopthedrugwar.org/chronicle/2011/nov/09/mexicos_symbol_drug_war_resistan>

At the 2011 International Drug Policy Reform Conference in Los Angeles last weekend, one

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crimes against humanity because they are done by our governments," he said.

**A GENOCIDE KNOWN ALL TOO WELL BY BLACKS ON THE DOMESTIC FRONT**

**Dix-2011**

Carl Dix- 2011- Activist and Author- Mass Incarceration + Silence = Genocide- Online BlackAdgendaReport.com

This article is a response to Bruce Dixon’s March 27 piece, “Black mass

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and more, telling us the problem was something other than US imperialism!)

HENCE WE CALL FOR THE IMPOSSIBLE ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT WITH MEXICO, THE BILL THE U.S. CAN NEVER PAY. A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE THAT ERASES THE POSITION OF THE U.S. AS THE ARBITRATOR OF POWER. WE CALL FOR REPARATIONS BASED ON THE GENOCIDE ENVOKED ON PEOPLE OF COLOR DUE TO THE WAR ON DRUGS AND THE PROHIBITION OF MARIJUANA.

**REPARATIONS OR BUST: NO OTHER REFORM IS VIABLE AS AN OPTION**

**Lee – 2012**

**[**Martin A Lee - the author of Smoke Signals: A Social History of Marijuana – Medical, Recreational and Scientific (Scribner, 2012). He is the director of Project CBD, cofounder of the media watch group FAIR, and the author of Acid Dreams and The Beast Reawakens. For more information and regular updates, follow Smoke Signals—the book on Facebook.Image by Rolling Okie, courtesy of Creative Commons license. Marijuana legalization is a beginning, not an end. Online- [http://www.realitysandwich.com/marijuana\_legalization\_not\_enough]](http://www.realitysandwich.com/marijuana_legalization_not_enough%5D)

When residents of Colorado and Washington voted to legalize the adult use of cannabis,

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that doesn't address pathological income inequality will not be able to heal itself.

**OBSERVATION TWO: THE RACIAL EVALUATIVE FRAMEWORK**

**REPARATIONS FOR THE WAR ON DRUGS IS RHETORICALLY JUSTIFIED**

**WATKINS Scholar in Residence in Entrepreneurship and Innovation @ Syracuse University 2k12**

Dr. Boyce D. (male)-American author, economist, political analyst, and social commentator. Formerly a member of the finance faculty @ Syracuse and also a Distinguished Scholar with the Barbara Jordan Institute for Policy Research, previously a visiting Fellow at the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics and the Centre for European Economic Research (Mannheim, Germany). He is also a faculty affiliate with the College Sports Research Institute @ the University of North Carolina @ Chapel Hill; “Why Blacks Deserve Reparations for War on Drugs; NEWSONE.COM, May 2, 2012; [http://newsone.com/2005463/author-of-the-new-jim-crow-agrees-with-reparations-for-the-war-on-drugs/\](http://newsone.com/2005463/author-of-the-new-jim-crow-agrees-with-reparations-for-the-war-on-drugs/%5C)

[The other day, I mentioned](http://www.yourblackworld.net/2012/04/black-news/dr-boyce-should-reparations-be-paid-for-the-failed-war-on-drugs/) that it makes sense for Black America to call

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drugs to come into our neighborhoods to fund covert and illegal wars overseas.

**SEE ALSO:** [**Saluting Civil Rights Icon Julian Bond**](http://www.theroot.com/views/julian-bond-uva-chair-charlayne)

**As a result, families were torn apart by addiction, homicide rates flew through the roof, and Black America has been at the receiving end of a mass incarceration epidemic of holocaust proportions.**

**Given that**[it has been proven that](http://www.whale.to/b/ruppert1.html)**government officials played a direct role in the creation of this madness, I say that there is a logical argument for reparations**.

I spoke with Ohio State University Law Professor **Michelle Alexander** (pictured), author of the book, “The New Jim Crow,” and she agrees with this assessment.  Alexander’s book is a telling and riveting reminder of the horrific impact that mass incarceration has had on Black America.

“I think it’s a powerful point you’re making,” she said.  “Also

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, as well as payments to individuals and families that have been destroyed.”

Are reparations practical?  I am not sure, given that we live in a nation that has refused to even apologize for slavery.

But the fact that an entity refuses to take responsibility for its actions does not

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built on accepting responsibility for wrongs that have been committed in the past.

The war on drugs is not like slavery, which affected our great, great

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very simple to prove that the damage has been nothing short of crippling.

It’s time to address this matter in a series of public forums, legislation,

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the mess in our community.  It’s time to start making things right.

**THE 1AC’S DISCOURSE WITHIN THE DEBATE SPACE IS ON POINT!**

**Alexander-2010**- Michelle- former lawyer turn anti-incarceration activist- The New Jim Crow- 221-225

The list could go on, of course, but the point has been made

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employed in the War on Drugs, this result is no freak accident.

## 2AC

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WE MEET:

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THE AFFIRMATIVE’S ADVOCACY IS ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENT TOWARD MEXICO

CARLSON Reporter @ THE INTERNATIONAL 2k13

Sarah-; “Mexico’s Future Shrouded by Ongoing Drug War: Will Nieto’s Policies Prevail; February 11;

<http://www.theinternational.org/articles/336-mexicos-future-shrouded-by-drug-ongoing>

**As drug wars continue to ravage Mexico, President Enrique Peña Nieto signed The General**

**AND**

vague, presenting the possibility of it being unconstitutional and difficult to implement.

Calderón’s veto registered criticism from **human rights activists** who **rallied for victim recognitions and reparations.** The bill, which remains unchanged, was signed by Nieto with assurances that the contents would be specified to remove vagueness before implementation, but Nieto insisted that putting the law on the books was imperative.

**The law consists of a fund intended to allocate up to $70,000 per victim to family members. With an estimated 70,000 drug war victims, the law is a multimillion dollar commitment.** Of the 70,000 victims, approximately 9,000 are unidentified bodies, making victim compensation that much more difficult. Also included are provisions for the creation of a victim database, so that more accurate records may be established.

**Yet while The General Victims Law is widely supported by human rights groups, problems remain and the law fails to establish any new mechanisms for fighting the drug cartels. Instead, the law is yet another reminder that the long-waged “War on Drugs” persists, and continues to be a resource drain on both the Mexican and American governments.**

C/I- FDI and finance are economic engagement

Gallagher 1 – Katherine Gallagher, Senior Staff Attorney at the Center for Constitutional Rights, “Sanctions' Effects on Human Rights Violations”, The Monitor: Journal of International Studies, 8(1), Fall, http://web.wm.edu/so/monitor/issues/08-1/1-gallagher.htm

Types of Sanctions

Working positively or negatively, sanctions provide inducements or threats to the offenders to encourage compliance. Sanctions are imposed on either a multilateral or unilateral basis; multilateral sanctions are considered more legitimate and more effective by the international community. However, one possible drawback to the involvement of additional countries is the necessity of more complex decision-making methods.[8] In the U.N. Economic and Social Council report evaluating the consequences of sanctions on human rights violations, analyst Marc Bossuyt identifies five types of sanctions: economic, travel, military, diplomatic, and cultural.[9]

Economic: Increased worldwide economic interdependence has greatly expanded the popularity of economic sanctions. As the most frequently used type of sanction, these sanctions are employed in both of case studies examined in this report. Economic sanctions are divided into three categories: limiting exports to a country, limiting the imports from that country, and imposing financial sanctions. Financial sanctions entail:

[The] blocking of government assets held abroad, limiting access to financial markets and restricting loans and credits, restricting international transfer payments and restricting the sale and trade of property abroad, [as well as]…freezing development aid.[10]

The first of these three options is the easiest to implement because exports are more easily controlled, while the source of imports can be difficult to identify.[11] Generally, financial sanctions are more effective than export controls because the sanctioned nation can purchase the exports from another country. However, import controls have the greatest impact on a nation’s economy, severely limiting financial growth.[12]

Travel: Travel sanctions limit the travel capabilities of particular individuals as well as their mode of transportation, reducing air travel significantly.[13] These sanctions are also imposed on both countries examined. Such narrowly applied sanctions more effectively punish the government officials and military leaders responsible for the human rights violations, limiting their ability to conduct overseas business and political dealings.

Military: These sanctions specifically target the non-compliant government by imposing "arms embargoes or…terminating military assistance or training."[14] The most prevalent issue of debate connected to the use of military sanctions is the impairment of the sanctioned country's self-defense capability.[15] South Africa and Iraq have both subjected to these sanctions.

Diplomatic: Diplomatic sanctions focus specifically on "rulers of a sanctioned State: diplomats and political leaders may have their visas revoked and may be forbidden to participate in international bodies and organizations."[16] International actions taken against South Africa, such as Pretoria's exclusion from the U.N. General Assembly and specialized U.N. agencies between 1961 and 1994, exemplify this genre of sanction.[17] The effectiveness of diplomatic sanctions, which use shame and consertation to influence the actions of state leaders, increases when these leaders wish to retain international standing for economic and nationalistic purposes.

Cultural: Similar to diplomatic sanctions, cultural sanctions aim to disgrace a nation. The mildest manner of sanctioning, cultural sanctions involve banning "athletes…folk dancers, musicians, and other artists…[as well as] restrictions…on educational and tourist travel."[18] The ban on South African athletes from Olympic competition from 1970 to 1991 exemplifies a cultural sanction.[19]

Reparations debates give voices to the oppressed – prerequisite to effective political dialogue.

Rubio-Marin, ‘9 [2009; Ruth Rubio-Marin, Professor of Constitutional and Public Comparative Law at the European University Institute; “Gender and Collective Reparation in the Aftermath”; from “The Gender of Reparations: Unsettling Sexual Hierarchies While Redressing Human Rights Violations”, edited by Ruth Rubio-Marin; Cambridge University Press; p 400; http://books.google.com/books?id=JWD\_sjVWOU0C&pg=PA400&lpg=PA400&dq=Reparations+after+Identity+Politics&source=bl&ots=5eVjOzZCTc&sig=PicqfxsCoWJ2Tghon3IgBgHbcN8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=SldtUb7bNoe84AO9jID4Bg&ved=0CFEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Reparations%20after%20Identity%20Politics&f=false]

Reparations can also contribute to a more inclusive deliberative process. Reparations debates are discursive

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reparative dimension, from which they draw a renewed sense of dignity. 29

## Politics

traditional impact calculus operates from a white epistemology

Shaw, ’04 [Katharine, Associate Professor of Urban Studies at Ohio State Using Feminist Critical Policy Analysis in the Realm of Higher Education: The Case of Welfare Reform as Gendered Educational Policy Source: The Journal of Higher Education, Vol. 75, No. 1, Special Issue: Questions of Research and Methodology, (Jan. - Feb., 2004), pp. 56-79]

The methods and theoretical frameworks that dominate current policy analysis have been developed and implemented

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actually tied to prevailing relations of power"(1997a, p. 3).

Immigration reform values humans only for their profitability – this is yet another form of present day slavery.

White, ‘7 [March 27, 2007; Brandon White, 2012 J.D. Candidate at the University of District of Columbia David A. Clarke Law School, served as the Summit/Issues Director for Michigan Prospect and Michigan Voice, served as Chairman the board for Michigan Citizen Action, Michigan’s largest independent, issue-based citizen’s lobby, served on the board as Vice President for Transit Riders United, a Detroit based non-profit dedicated to expanding transportation access and options, including rapid transit, former reporter for the Michigan Messenger, an independently produced political news daily featuring original and investigative reporting, served as a national trainer with the Paul Wellstone Action Network; “Immigration reform and slavery?” http://thesuperspade.wordpress.com/2007/05/27/immigration-and-slavery/]

Immigration reform is a hot issue right now (we have discussed this issue before

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and problematic ignorance of our own history in our tragic journey to America.

Political capital is a lie.

Hirsh, ‘2/7 [February 7, 2013; Michael Hirsh is chief correspondent for National Journal, Decoded. Hirsh previously served as the senior editor and national economics correspondent for Newsweek, also Newsweek’s Washington web editor and authored a weekly column for Newsweek.com, he was Newsweek’s foreign editor, guiding its award-winning coverage of the September 11 attacks and the war on terror, served as the Tokyo-based Asia Bureau Chief for Institutional Investor from 1992 to 1994, has written for the Associated Press, The New York Times, The Washington Post, Foreign Affairs, Harper’s, and Washington Monthly, Hirsh has received numerous awards, including the Overseas Press Club award for best magazine reporting from abroad in 2001 and for Newsweek’s coverage of the war on terror, which also won a National Magazine Award; “There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital” http://www.nationaljournal.com/magazine/there-s-no-such-thing-as-political-capital-20130207]

There’s No Such Thing as Political Capital The idea of political capital—or mandates

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change positions to get on the winning side. It’s a bandwagon effect.”

## China

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

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

**REJECT THE NEGATIVE’S DISADS UNDER OUR RACIAL FRAMEWORK**

DISADS are an attempt to deny reparations on the altar of political expediency.

Cook, Professor of Law Georgetown University Law Center, 2000 (Anthony E., “RACE AND RELIGION: REVISING 'AMERICA'S MOST SEGREGATED HOUR': King and the Beloved Community: A Communitarian Defense of Black Reparations”, The George Washington Law Review)

If private confession is good for the individual's soul, societal confession is equally important

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humiliation have led to the historic atrocities committed against black people in America.

Non unique – Mexico is too close to the US

Chunsi, ’13 [2013, Wu ChunSi is Senior Fellow Institute for International Strategic Studies Executive Director Center for American Studies Member, “US-Mexico-China Relations in the Context of Regional Cooperation”, http://en.siis.org.cn/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=15&id=87]

On the basis of above analyses, we see three important features in China-

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short side in the trilateral relations among the US, Mexico and China.

US-Mexico Trade Now

Presidency of the Republic, 7-15 [7/15/13, Staff for the President of Mexico, “Annual Trade between Mexico and the USA Totals US$500 Billion”, http://www.mexidata.info/id3663.html]

Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto declared that annual trade between Mexico and the United States

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, noting that Mexico is the only emerging economy currently promoting structural changes.

China influence in Latin America won’t hurt relations

Cerna, ’11 [4/15/11, Michael Cerna is a graduate student in International Policy Management at Kennesaw State University, “China's Growing Presence in Latin America: Implications for U.S. and Chinese Presence in the Region”, http://www.chinacenter.net/chinas-growing-presence-in-latin-america-implications-for-u-s-and-chinese-presence-in-the-region/]

With both the U.S. and China making gains in the region in

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best measures the continued hegemony of the U.S. versus China.

China economy not dependent on Latin America

Domínguez, ‘6 [June 2006, Jorge I. Domínguez professor Harvard University at Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, “China’s Relations With Latin America: Shared Gains, Asymmetric Hopes”, <http://www.thedialogue.org/PublicationFiles/china.pdf>]

Yet, if the gains are shared, the hopes for further gains are asymmetrical and the relative leverage to shape the future distribution of gains is uneven as well. China has disproportionate leverage over Latin America in trade negotiations because the latter depend much more on the former. Moreover, Latin America will most likely remain a minor player in the prospects for China’s economic growth while China has already become a major factor for Latin America’s economic growth. The year 2004 was the best for Latin America’s gross domestic product growth since the East Asian financial crisis of 1997. A major reason for Latin America’s growth in 2004 was China’s demand for commodities, which lifted prices and output to set most Latin America’s economies back on a growth path.18 The asymmetry in both hopes and leverage is an issue for the future.

Western conceptions of Asian international relations are filtered from Eurocentric conceptions of the nation state – their claims are false and represent racist mindsets.

KANGAssc Prof of Government @ Dartmouth College 2K3

David-Also Adjunct Professor @ the Tuck School of Business; *Getting Asia Wrong*: *The Need for New Analytical Frameworks*; INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, Vol. 27, No.4, Spring; pp. 57-85.

Most international relations theory is inductively derived from the European experience of the past four

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against rising powers such as China. Rather they seem to be bandwagoning.

Utilitarianism’s attempt at neutrality tramples over efforts toward individual equality.

Byrnes, ’99 [Erin E. Byrnes, Arizona Law Review, Summer, 1999, 41 Ariz. L. Rev. 535, We don’t endorse this article’s employment of ableist language]

A functionalist critique of utilitarianism could also be employed in this context to advocate the

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competition with societal goals, individual rights will be annihilated every time. 296