### Plan Text:

Resolved: The United States Federal Government should ban the private ownership of Smith and Wesson handguns. **Smith** is the solvency advocate:

L. Neil Smith “Smith & Wesson Must Die” http://www.lneilsmith.org/smithandwessonmustdie.html

**Smith & Wesson must die.** Smith & Wesson must be amputated from the American social body like the gangrenous excrescence it has become and thrown out with the rest of the medical/political waste. Otherwise the infection will spread. Smith & Wesson must die. Understand that **it's going to take more than a boycott**; S&W was prepared for that or they'd never have signed Clinton's "agreement". Being owned by an English holding company, it's more than likely that their "surrender" was a put-up job to begin with, a gift from Tony Blair, intended to give Clinton what he needs to destroy an entire industry -- exactly as he's promised his comrades under international agreements he's made to eliminate every personally owned weapon in the world. Smith & Wesson must die. I've heard that the S&W CEO -- in a manner foully reminiscent of the late Republican National Committee chairman Lee Atwater -- has been confiding to the media that his customers are "a little crazy just now, but they'll be back". What that tells me is that this time -- unlike many similar moments over the past 50 years -- **we can't be satisfied to fend off the latest attack and survive with minimal losses.** This time it has to cost them something. Have no qualms about it. A corporation isn't private property -- it's only an extension of the state. Yes, that's what I said. In applying to the state for special powers and immunities, a corporation becomes an \_extension\_ of the state. Smith & Wesson must die. A boycott is not enough. Our goal must be to **make life completely impossible for S&W** -- in exactly the same way anti-nuclear activists made life impossible for the nuclear power industry in the 1960s and 1970s. We must interdict S&W's sales to government agencies at every level, starve the company, and kill it. For those who have the means, we must find judges who will issue injunctions against city, county, or state purchases -- especially preferential purchases -- of S&W products. Smith & Wesson must die. For those who don't, picketing public buildings is an alternative, as is attending the meetings of your local city council or county commission. Remind them that they've taken what's supposed to be a sacred oath to uphold and defend the Constitution. Tell them that, in choosing to do business with a foreign corporation savaging the Bill of Rights, they're violating both the letter and the spirit of that oath. Smith & Wesson must die. Get every one of your gunny friends to help. If you see a S&W auto or revolver in a cop's holster, don't bother him -- in these post-Waco days he'll probably kill you if you do, and cook you, and eat you, and get a commendation for it -- but find out if your city has a contract with S&W and demand that it be terminated immediately on the grounds (if all else fails) that the company falls short of Bill of Rights compliance. Smith & Wesson must die. Lawyers among us need to injoin HUD and other government agencies prepared to reward S&W for its cowardly behavior. One of the goodies Clinton promised S&W (and anybody else who signs on) is preferential treatment in the purchase of weapons by the the Department of Housing and Urban Development and similar agencies. (I was unaware that HUD is a major weapons buyer -- that's something, in itself, that should be looked into.) I could be mistaken, but doesn't that sound illegal to you? Whatever happened to competitive bidding? Smith & Wesson must die. **Choke off S&W's sales** for six months while the courts muddle the whole thing, and S&W will miraculously find the grounds they need to abrogate the deal. It's either that or be thrown onto the cliche-heap of hisory. As New York's nasty attorney general can attest -- he's the disappointed little creep whose cherished plans have backfired and who's now trying to argue that a boycott is a violation of antitrust laws -- it was signed under extreme duress that he himself helped apply. (This is the pocket Nazi who warned gun companies to comply with his demands or prepare to greet their bankruptcy attorneys at their door. What they need to tell him is that times change and regimes change with them. He *will* learn to obey the highest law of the land or prepare to greet federal marshals at his door with a big, noisy collection of manacles, leg-irons, and belly-chains, and TV cameras to record the moment as they shove him into the Black Maria and haul him away.)

#### Advantage one is chemical pollution

Smith and Wesson is terrible – they spew tons of toxic waste that screws the environment, the most dangerous chemicals that don’t break down and build up, **Bump ’13:**

Pamela Bump “Gun Manufacturing Giant Smith and Wesson Plagued By Detrimental Environmental Waste” The Equinox http://kscequinox.com/2013/05/gun-manufacturing-giant-smith-and-wesson-plagued-by-detrimental-environmental-waste/

In the company’s annual report from 2012, it stated, ”We may be required to remove hazardous waste or remediate the alleged effects of hazardous substances on the environment associated with past disposal practices at sites not owned by us. We have received notice that we are a potentially responsible party from the Environmental Protection Agency and/or individual states under CERCLA or a state equivalent at one site.” The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as the Superfund Act, is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as, “a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.” The 2012 annual report noted, “We are required to remediate [to fix or remedy] hazardous waste at our facilities. Currently, we own designated sites in Springfield, Massachusetts and are subject to two release areas, which are the focus of remediation projects as part of the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (“MCP”). The MCP provides a structured environment for the voluntary remediation of regulated releases.” It states in a Toxic Release Inventory Report from the EPA, shown on Envirofacts.com, that **Smith and Wesson transports toxic waste materials** to various locations and treatment plants. Since 2011 Smith and Wesson has transferred wastes to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works or a POTW in Agawam, Mass. **The most common** toxic waste element transported to other locations from their headquarters **is** known as **sodium nitrite. Another** recent waste of the company transported for treatment **has been chromium. Sodium nitrate** is most commonly seen in foods and is used to prevent the growth of bacteria. However, overuse of the salt **can cause medical problems like cancer**, according to Livestrong.com. According to the EPA’s “Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet,” sodium nitrite is considered a hazardous chemical as it also causes skin, nose, throat and eye **irritation** with contact, as well as **headaches,** nausea, **vomiting, diarrhea and** abdominal pain. High levels of the substance can “reduce the blood’s ability to transport oxygen, causing headache, fatigue, dizziness, and a blue color to the skin and lips (methemoglobinemia),” according to the fact sheet. It is also noted that in some cases, exposure to high levels may **even** cause **death.** Chromium, according to the EPA’s website, is most commonly used in making steel and other alloys. The EPA’s website noted, “Chronic inhalation exposure to chromium in humans results in effects on the respiratory tract, with perforations and ulcerations of the septum, bronchitis, decreased pulmonary function, pneumonia, asthma, and nasal itching and soreness reported. Chronic human exposure to **high levels of chromium** by inhalation or oral exposure **may produce effects on the liver, kidney,** gastrointestinal **and immune system**s, and possibly the blood.” The TRI report also indicated that these substances are moved to a various locations for treatment or disposal in other states including, most commonly, waste treatment plants or facilities in Michigan and Connecticut. When it comes to chemical releases, **in 2010 Smith and Wesson** Holding Corporation’s **main facility** in Springfield, Mass., **released and transferred** a total of **31,516 pounds of nitrate compounds** and 22,920 pounds of sodium nitrite in 2010, according to Compliance Reports shown by the EPA, which noted TRI history from 2003 to 2010 . According to a Toxic Release Inventory Report on Envirofacts.com, 100 pounds of toxic chemicals were released in 2011 while being transferred to “off-site disposal” These chemicals excluded “qdioxin or dioxin-like compounds.” Also in the report, it lists 100 pounds of chromium compounds were released during the process of disposal.  The report also shows that there has been no on or off-site recycling or energy recovery at this specific facility. There is also no on-site treatment amount or projected amounts listed. However it was reported that **there was an off-site treatment of over 57,000 pounds of waste** in 2011. It is also projected in the TRI report that there will be an off-site treatment of 69,000 pounds of waste in 2013. These compounds excluded dioxin and dioxin-like products. However, Dioxin and Dioxin like **products** similarly showed no report of on-site recycling, treatment or energy recoveries. Dioxin is considered to be one of the most hazardous chemicals by many experts. In 1982, the town of Times Beach, Missouri faced contamination with the chemical after contaminated oils were spread on the streets to prevent dust. The EPA’s website stated, “Dioxins can be released into the environment through forest fires, backyard burning of trash, certain industrial activities, and residue from past commercial burning of waste. Dioxins **break down very slowly and past releases** of dioxins from both man-made and natural sources **still exist in the environment.”** The EPA has also noted that exposure to dioxin can be linked to cancer, miscarriage and sterility. Smith and Wesson’s 10-Q report filed for July 2010 by the company explained, “We do not have insurance coverage for our environmental remediation costs. We have not recognized any gains from probable recoveries or other gain contingencies. The environmental reserve was calculated using undiscounted amounts based on independent environmental remediation reports obtained.” Financially, Smith and Wesson reserved finances for remediation of waste purposes, according to the 10-Q form. Smith and Wesson set aside $638,000 in reserves to remediate waste. The company also stated, “Our estimate of these costs is based upon currently enacted laws and regulations, currently available facts, experience in remediation efforts, existing technology, and the ability of other potentially responsible parties or contractually liable parties to pay the allocated portions of any environmental obligations.” Smith and Wesson also noted in the 10-Q report that, “Based on information known to us, we do not expect current environmental regulations or environmental proceedings and claims to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.” The Other Massachusetts Manufacturer Despite Smith and Wesson’s prominence in Massachusetts, it is not their only firearms manufacturer. The other firearms manufacturer located in Massachusetts is Z-M weapons. Z-M has locations in both Mass. and Vt. The company, according to public documents is founded and directed by Allan Zitta. Zitta is a known inventor of military weapons. Z-M weapons is owned under Para-USA, a manufacturing company also known as Para Ordinance, based in Canada.  Para Ordinance is owned under The Freedom Group, which is the firearms manufacturer of the gun used in Newtown. After the December 14th, 2012 school shooting, Freedom Group was put up for sale by their firm Cerebus Capital Management. Although Z-M is owned by Para Ordinance, there is little information about the company.. There is also little history or evidence of a target market present on its home website or any of the sites affiliated with the company. A representative from the company declined to provide information. Despite phone calls requesting more information about the company, representatives answering the phone at Z-M Weapons responded with “No,” to any request for information, followed by disconnection of the phone call by Z-M personnel.

Two impacts –

##### *A. Environmental racism*

Black Americans and other racial minorities are targeted for toxic waste disposal all while being excluded from determining what happens to the land they live on, **Spencer ‘08:**

Marguerite L."Environmental Racism and Black Theology: James H. Cone Instructs Us on Witness," University of St. Thomas Law Journal: Vol. 5: Iss. 1, Article 12. Available at: http://ir.stthomas.edu/ustlj/vol5/iss1/12 pg. 290-292 Prof of theology and law @ The University of St. Thomas

**Environmental racism** harms communities of color. It is just as real as the racism that exists in housing, employment, and education. Many credit Rev. Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., former head of NAACP, with coining the term "environmental racism" during his tenure (1985-1993) as executive director of the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice (CRJ). Others like Robert D. Bullard have been exploring the issue since the 1970s. Chavis provides the most recent definition of environmental racism, what some call "toxic colonialism" or "environmental genocide." Environmental racism is racial discrimination in environmental policymaking. It is racial discrimination in the enforcement of regulations and laws. It **is** racial discrimination in **the deliberate targeting of communities of color for toxic waste disposal and** the siting of **polluting industries**. It is racial discrimination in the official sanctioning of **the life-threatening presence of poisons and pollutants** in communities of color. And, **it is** racial discrimination in **the history of excluding people of color from** the mainstream **environmental** groups, decision-making boards, commissions, and **regulatory bodies.** According to Bullard, all communities are not created equal.  Governmental policies, marketing practices of the housing industry, and discrimination by lending institutions have led to the development of spatially differentiated metropolitan areas where communities of color are segregated from white Americans. **Millions of blacks remain geographically isolated in economically depressed and polluted urban neighborhoods** away from the affluent suburban job centers. Apartheid-type housing limits mobility, reduces job opportunities and hinders environmental choices.  Moreover, white NIMBYism ("not in my backyard") becomes PIBBYism ("place in blacks back yard"), and, along with poor enforcement of environmental regulations, leads to the construction of garbage dumps, landfills, incinerators, sewer treatment plants, recycling centers, prisons, drug treatment units and public housing projects in minority communities rather than in white ones.  White communities are simply more effective at blocking hazardous placements. They have the necessary resources, and politicians are more sensitive to their needs because they are able to relate well with them. As some black residents of affected areas report themselves, they "don't have the complexion for protection." The majority of investigators agree that race, independent of class, plays a significant role in the distribution of environmental toxins.  In its landmark 1987 study, Toxic Wastes and Race in the United States, the CRJ found "race to be the single most important factor (i.e., more important than income, home ownership rate, and property values) in the location of abandoned toxic waste sites."2o The study also found that **three out of five African Americans lived in communities with abandoned toxic-waste sites** and three of the five largest commercial hazardous waste landfills are located in predominantly black or Latino communities? Native Americans are also targeted; their reservations have been victim to the siting of waste disposal facilities in what Robert D. Bullard calls a form of "garbage imperialism. “These and similar studies show that environmental and health laws do not provide equal protection to communities of color.  Industries contribute to this disparity out of a desire for a favorable business climate and increased profits, subordinating their responsibility to society.

##### *B. Biodiversity loss*

Chemical pollution degrades soil and destroys biodiversity. **Maiti ’11:**

**BIODIVERSITY: PERCEPTION, PERIL AND PRESERVATION** By PRABODH K. MAITI, PAULAMI MAITTop of FormBottom of Form6/21/11 Soil degradation is defined as a process that lowers the capacity of the soil to produce economically important goods and ecological services to man. **Chemical** or physical **degradation of soil can be caused due to** inappropriate land management practices, displacement of soil material by natural process of erosion and addition of **pollutants.** Mechanized agriculture, livestock, grazing, addition of fertilizers and pesticides, or dumping of garbage in the soil leads to widespread soil pollution. Dumping of **solid wastes and other contaminants** in the soil deteriorates its chemical nature and this **has disastrous effect** on soil faunal diversity. **Heavy metal pollutants like chromium**, copper and lead **showed negative correlations** with the total population of soil arthropods DDT caused disappearance of a predatory mite, which keeps the population of springtail (Folsomia candida) in check. The chemical has also shown to upset the food chain of the soil fauna. Earthworms, can tolerate very high concentrations of DDT, but the chemical is lethal to the predatory birds and moles that predate on earthworms. Carbide beetles suffer greatly from parathion and organic phosphorus compounds. Moreover, rise in global temperature as well as the **presence of toxicants may deplete microbes of the soil** that leads to loss of soil fertility and quality. **All these** factors **are responsible for biodiversity loss.**

Biodiversity loss causes extinction, **Taylor ’08:**

*[Graeme Taylor is a social activist committed to constructive global transformation and the coordinator of BEST Futures, a project supporting sustainable solutions through researching how societies change and evolve, Evolution's Edge: The Coming Collapse and Transformation of Our World, Pomegranate Press, 2008, ISBN: 9781550923810, EBrary, pg. 52-55]*

**Every extinction** upsets this equilibrium and weakens the web of life that supports human societies. If we lose many of the other life forms on Earth, it will not only be a huge spiritual loss, aesthetic loss and recreational loss, but it **will** also **do irreparable damage** to our economies. **We cannot** **survive without the** ecosystem **services** that **other species provide us**: services such as **climate regulation, oxygen, clean water, food**, waste recycling, building materials, crop **pollination**, agricultural nutrients, bioenergy and medicines. 114 Sigmar Gabriel pointed out that “**bio**logical **diversity constitutes the indispensable foundation for our lives** and for global economic development.” 115 Not only is 40% of world trade based on biological products or processes — without the[se] countless ecological services of plants, insects, microbes and other species, human societies cannot exist. **To destroy** the **biodiversity** of our planet **is to self-destruct**.

Discursive framing – advantage one and environmental advocacy are incredibly important; we live in a world where nature only exists for our purposes. Debate is a unique and necessary opportunity to foster very lacking environmental activism, **Babb:**

[Stephen Babb, January 17, 2014, “What Happened to Environmentalism Impacts?” Victory Briefs, <http://victorybriefs.com/vbd/2014/1/what-happened-to-environmentalism-impacts>]

**If arguments being made by** affirmative LD **debaters are any indication of environmentalism’s momentum** in a post-9/11, post-recession world, **we should be very worried** for the state of the planet. Said debaters have proven that if impacts aren’t about terrorism or economics, the alternative is throwing one’s hands up in the air and getting tricky. Why are we so scared of defending impacts about the environment, particularly impacts involving global climate change? Why do we feel the need to flirt with bio-diversity impacts while secretly wanting to talk about our politics scenario all along—or the thing about mangrove trees stopping big waves of destruction…or about how mining makes a few people sick. We’ve become so deterred by the prospect of talking about the planet that we’re talking about villages instead, all in the hopes of making a concrete difference or, at least, averting a “real” catastrophe like war or terrorist attacks. Apparently The Day After Tomorrow didn’t convince anyone in the debate community. Which is odd given that community’s ostensibly liberal slant. Has the Left given up on the environment in a world where we’re more scared of bombs and recessions? A world where we’re more concerned about the here and now. Or, is this just a peculiarity of debate itself, an indication of where its arguments are trending? Perhaps a combination of both. It’s the strategic component that deserves our attention here. I’ve seen this topic debated at Blake and the VBT so far and witnessed only the most hesitant attempts to engage big, environmental impacts. Instead, 1ACs have preferred delving into small-plan impacts (e.g. environmental effects on local populations) and/or secondary impacts (i.e. a non-environmental scenario). Sure, there’s been the occasional bio-diversity impact, but **there’s been an absence of** hard-core, **environmental advocacies.** Rare is the mention of fossil-fuels breaking the environment. Rarer the mention of forests saving it. What happened to the core of environmental literature? My guess is a few things. **Defending core literature is scary** In part, we’re faced with yet another example of debaters running away from the core of the literature they’ve been tasked with defending. The responses are supposedly too bountiful. The prospect of global climate change remains apparently too controversial to leverage in legitimate risk analysis. Slow as policy-makers have been to incorporate the environment into their risk-assessments, LD debaters appear to be in step.  Maybe teams are just saving their best evidence for the TOC, but I have a suspicion we’ll see more of the same from a strategic standpoint: small plans and non-environmental impact scenarios. Even if the core literature from this topic isn’t conducive to the strongest positions ever, it’s probably worth utilizing. That might mean defending a position with a target on its back. It might mean defending a bigger plan, a more substantial policy option with broader implications. Understandably, those are propositions that give affirmative debaters pause when the 1NC has seven minutes to read evidence that could drowned the subsequent 1AR. But our ability to dominate 1ARs fundamentally depends on access to the best evidence out there, and I don’t think I’m seeing that evidence read very frequently, if at all. I’m not sure I’ve ever seen a more wide-spread attempt to avoid running a stock 1AC—defending either a plan or the whole resolution. Though there’s something about this core literature that’s accelerated that trend, it’s a trend that preexisted this topic—and an unfortunate one, to be sure. **We’re obsessed with dead or suffering bodies…and probability**It’s become abundantly obvious that persuasion matters when it comes to impacts. It matters so much that debaters have become self-selecting, running impact scenarios they know will resonate with their judges. Some of those judges will care deeply about the environment, but virtually all of them care about the reduction of human suffering and death. Their comparatively universal value makes it difficult for debaters to abandon the tried-and-true body counts, particularly ones happening now or likely to happen in the near future. In other words, **there remains an unstated bias (among critics and competitors alike) against** far-away, long-term implications. Never mind how massively catastrophic climate change could be in human and economic terms alike—we feel reasonably sure we aren’t on the brink of that catastrophe. But could a 1AC’s post-fiat world make serious headway in averting that distant catastrophe? If so, that seems like territory that should be explored. As small as this topic seems during the average debate, its wording allows it to be quite big. It opens a legitimate door to multi-actor fiat in all its theoretically dubious grandeur. It demands bold policy actions that subject resource extraction to the preeminence of environmental concerns. Just how bold those policy actions are depends on little more than decisions made by the 1AC. **We’re actually not all that committed to environmentalism** Though it’s fundamentally beyond the scope of this small contribution, there’s probably something to be said about our underlying attitudes toward the environment. Whether we admit it or not, **we are children of a** very **developed world. We enjoy the products of environmentally-tainted production** on a daily basis. Our economy and freedom of movement are premised on a series of planet-dirtying practices. On some level, **that** has to **affect[s] our willingness** to tell the story of environmentalism, to re-issue the edicts that publicly temper our very real commitments to development. We’re all aware of what’s happening to the environment, but we’re only sometimes willing to do very much about it. The difference between the Right and Left on this point is far more a function of ideology than output. Despite the stark disagreements between the two sides, there remains a nearly universal unwillingness to seriously alter our daily routines on behalf of the environment. What little we do is often done for us by corporations steered by consumer choice. Indeed, the most effort we typically exert on behalf of the environment is choosing one brand over another. So maybe it shouldn’t be all that surprising that debaters are choosing strategy over the environment. The topic has given our community a ready-made soapbox for the reaffirmation of the environmentalist creed.

#### Advantage two is cartels

Cartels are strong in the status quo, **Kryt ’16:**

"Fighting Mexico’S New Super Cartel".The Daily Beast. N. p., 2016. Web. 26 Mar. 2016.

TIERRA CALIENTE, Mexico — This is what a [cartel-besieged town](http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2016/03/05/acapulco-tourist-mecca-and-cartel-murder-capital.html) looks like: shuttered storefronts, crumbling buildings, and streets that empty each day at dusk. Welcome to Tepalcatepec, where the average local temperature is 95 degrees and the chief local export is crystal meth. According to the regional press, this ramshackle *pueblo* is the[No. 1](http://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/2016/02/27/1077662) drug distribution center for the entire state of Michoacán. Like a growing number of other cities and towns across western Mexico, Tepalcatepec is in danger of succumbing to the nation’s newest mega-mafia: **the Jalisco New Generation Cartel (**[**CJNG**](http://noticieros.televisa.com/mexico/1505/jalisco-nueva-generacion-cartel-mas-poderoso-peligroso-mexico/)**)**. The CJNG isn’t just super-sized. It’s also [ruthless](http://eleconomista.com.mx/sociedad/2016/02/03/disputa-templarios-cjng-genero-balacera-fiesta-fiscal) and hyper-violent, even by Mexican cartel standards. Back in 2011 the group slaughtered [35 members](http://www.borderlandbeat.com/2011/09/35-zetas-executed-in-boca-del-rio.html) of a rival gang, including 12 women, and dumped the bodies on an interstate highway at rush hour. And that was just a warm-up act. **Over the last year**, the CJNG **has become known for taking the fight to law enforcement**—launching guerrilla-like assaults against authorities that have claimed dozens of officers’ lives, including shooting down an army[helicopter](http://www.breitbart.com/texas/2015/05/01/chaos-errupts-in-jalisco-after-cartel-gunmen-shoot-down-mexican-helicopter/) and killing everyone aboard. Situated on the border between the states of Jalisco and Michoacán and at the crossroads of two major highways, Tepalcatapec offers a vital control point for the CJNG. From here they can launch attacks against competing [crime networks](http://mexiconewsdaily.com/news/new-cartel-announces-itself-in-michoacan/) in Michoacán, as well as packing and processing drugs to send them north. “**The cartel is trying to penetrate the community** and take over the whole town,” says Juventino Cisneros, the state police chief of Tepeque (as locals call the town), when we meet in his command bunker—a squat, thick-walled building that also houses the precinct armory. “The [CJNG] wants to **control the** black **market** here—to cook drugs, extort business owners, kidnap and kill people,” says Cisneros, 56, a former vigilante whose eldest son was murdered during a botched abduction attempt a few years ago. Tepeque sits at the head of the long, cactus-covered valley called [Tierra Caliente](http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2016/01/31/the-young-drug-lords-fighting-for-el-chapo-s-throne.html), which acts like a funnel for drugs flowing down from the mountains on both sides. Tierra Caliente was once under the control of the gruesome [Knights Templar](http://www.thedailybeast.com/articles/2016/02/27/i-was-detained-by-killers-from-the-cannibal-cartel.html) cartel—but since the Knights’ defeat by vigilantes like Cisneros, in 2014, the CJNG has [moved in](http://www.radioformula.com.mx/notas.asp?Idn=505633) to fill the vacuum. “We still outnumber them—for now,” Chief Cisneros says. “But we don’t know how much longer we can keep them out.” Keeping the CJNG at bay also poses a stiff challenge for American law enforcement. In an email to The Daily Beast, DEA agent Russ Baer calls the CJNG “one of the most powerful [cartels] in Mexico” that also “operate[s] cells within the U.S.” The U.S. Treasury Department has designated the super cartel’s [leader](http://www.insightcrime.org/mexico-organized-crime-news/nemesio-oseguera-ramos-alias-el-mencho), Nemesio Oseguera Cervantes (alias “El Mencho,” or “Blondie”), a “Narcotics Kingpin”—and the State Department is offering up to $5 million for information leading to his capture and conviction. The *de facto*successor to the Sinaloa Cartel’s Chapo Guzmán, El Mencho, who is in his mid to late forties, has been trafficking narcotics across the U.S.-Mexico border for more than two decades. He was convicted of selling heroin by the U.S. District Court of Northern California in 1994, says Baer, but was released after serving almost three years in prisoTop of FormnBottom of Form. Founded by El Mencho in 2009, “**the CJNG [has] rapidly expanded** their criminal empire in recent years through the use of violence and corruption,” Baer says. That growth pattern includes stepped up incursions onto American soil, “with [U.S.] law enforcement increasingly reporting CJNG members and associates as sources of supply for drugs.” As part of their expansion efforts, the Jalisco Cartel is now making [forays into Tijuana](http://www.latimes.com/world/mexico-americas/la-fg-mexico-tijuana-cartel-20160221-story.html) on the California border. The CJNG’s attempted takeover has already sparked a bloody turf war with the Sinaloa Cartel for control of the city and access to cross-border smuggling routes. As a result, the murder rate in [Baja California](http://www.insightcrime.org/news-briefs/mexico-jalisco-cartel-expands-to-baja-california-official) has nearly doubled since this time last year, with more than [70 murders](http://www.insightcrime.org/news-briefs/mexico-jalisco-cartel-moving-into-tijuana) occurring in Tijuana in January alone. Alejandro Hope, a Mexican security analyst with the Washington-based Wilson Center, describes the Tijuana market as “very profitable” for both cartel rivals. “It’s the best entry point into the West Coast of the U.S.,” said Hope, in an interview with The Daily Beast. Data provided by DEA agent Baer illustrates just how much drug-based wealth is at stake for the cartels in Tijuana. Narcotics seized in the San Diego smuggling corridor in 2014 (the last year for which statistics are available) amounted to 71,414 kilos and were worth about $230 million. That quantity likely represents just a fraction of the overall drug shipments flowing in from Tijuana—which is why the desert city less than an hour’s drive from San Diego is being so hotly contested by the two crime families. The CJNG was once a regional faction of the Sinaloan cartel—but Chapo’s capture in early January weakened that crime group. As their rivals’ power was on the wane, the Jalisco Cartel has been “growing by leaps and bounds over the last five years,” says Hope, who attributes much of the group’s success to El Mencho Osegueras’s “bold” style of leadership. Growth isn’t the only difference between the two syndicates, according to Raúl Benitez, an organized crime expert at the National Autonomous University (UNAM). “The Jalisco Cartel is notoriously violent,” Benitez tells The Daily Beast, whereas “the Sinaloans are more negotiators” who rely on bribes and coercion to maintain influence. The disparity in tactics could lead to the CJNG “winning Tijuana,” Benitez says. “The only thing worse than a border town’s criminality under the firm control of an organized crime group, is a [border town] in dispute between two or more organized crime groups,” Adam Isacson of the Washington Office on Latin America told The Daily Beast in an email. “**Homicides spike** upward. People flee. **Businesses shut down.** U.S. citizens stop visiting. And **the amount of smuggled drugs and migrants doesn’t appear to change.”**

Smith and Wesson guns specifically fuel drug cartel growth. **Frederick ‘16**:

Daily Post, 2/29/16 http://www.dailynews.com/general-news/20160229/mexicos-gun-dealers-are-unfazed-by-obama-well-just-open-another-channel

MEXICO CITY — **Javier** scoots onto a plastic stool in a courtyard. He **reaches beneath his shirt and pulls out a** shiny **Smith & Wesson** semi-automatic **pistol.** He deftly spins it through his hands, ejects the magazine, and holds it out for inspection. “This one’s new, straight from its packaging,” he says. It will cost 15,000 pesos with a box of ammo, around $810. **Javier**, who only gave his first name, **operates this illicit little gun mart** in Tepito market, a famed contraband hub in Mexico City. Pirated DVDs, drugs, a hit man ... just about anything can be bought with a tall enough stack of pesos. If you’re looking for a gun, don’t call it by the common Spanish name “arma” — here it’s a “cohete,” meaning “firecracker.” This market is one of the cogs in the well-oiled machine of Mexican arms trafficking. Whether it’s an AR-15 rifle, a shotgun, or **this Smith & Wesson pistol, chances are good it came from the U**nited **S**tates. The few studies out there suggest **70 percent** of firearms seized by the authorities in Mexico come from the US, usually **purchased legally in the Southwest.** Those guns become illegal when they cross the border secretly to Mexico, where the law says all firearms must be registered with the army, including sales, transfers, or imports. How many thousands of guns come across the border is a mystery, but a study commissioned by Mexico’s congress [suggests there are more than 15 million firearms in the country](http://www5.diputados.gob.mx/index.php/camara/Centros-de-Estudio/CESOP/Estudios-e-Investigaciones/Documentos-de-Trabajo/Num.-183-TRAFICO-DE-ARMAS.-Entorno-propuestas-legislativas-y-opinion-publica) — about one for every eight Mexicans — and 85 percent of the guns are illegal. And the consequences have been severe. Since 2006 — the year Mexico launched its war on drug cartels — guns have become the top murder weapon, [according to the federal government](http://secretariadoejecutivo.gob.mx/incidencia-delictiva/incidencia-delictiva-fuero-comun.php). In 2001, 25 percent of murders were committed with a gun. Today, it’s 56 percent. Since President Enrique Peña Nieto took over in 2013, more than 28,000 Mexicans have been killed with a firearm, on pace to surpass the brutal legacy of the previous administration. US and Mexican authorities jointly pour billions of dollars into stemming the flow of drugs north, but since Peña Nieto came to power, stopping guns headed south has stagnated.

Two impacts –

##### *A. Oil shocks*

Cartels kill Mexican stability, **Farwell and Rohozinski ’13:[[1]](#footnote-1)**

Those worried about tens of thousands of innocent civilian deaths in Syria might better focus their time, energy and resources on helping a nation where tens of thousands have also died, but whose fate directly and immediately affects U.S. and Canadian security. That nation is Mexico. Since 2008, the seven main **drug cartels** have **emerged as a**n existential **threat to Mexico’s future**. **Cartels** like Los Zetas, which recruit members from Mexico’s Special Forces and federal police, **behave like organized paramilitaries**, not ordinary criminals. They generate perhaps $30 to $40 billion a year in illicit profits. And the price has been horrendous. Between 2007 and 2012, around 47,000 Mexicans were killed in the drug war. Some estimate that the true toll is over 60,000. When we think of **torture, beheadings and assassination**, Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia come to mind. Many Americans and Canadians would be surprised to learn that these **are commonplace** in Mexico, a country many associate with beaches and margaritas. Yet the situation in Mexico has deteriorated so badly that one Juarez mayor and a newspaper publisher took up residence in Texas, while one journalist took refuge in Canada. As neighbors, we should be concerned. But there’s even more to it than that: The **drug cartels pose a direct threat** to American and Canadian security. American media reports indicate that the cartels have a presence in Texas high schools and have even hired U.S. soldiers as hitmen. The U.S. Justice Department has indicated that the cartels have a presence in at least 230 American cities. Texas governor Rick Perry and Arizona governor Jan Brewer have long complained that violent criminals from Mexico are crossing the border and threatening American families. According to Canadian law enforcement officials, Mexican cartels are joining forces with Canadian organized crime around illicit activities including money laundering. **There are** alleged **ties between Mexican drug cartels and Hezbollah**. There is a real threat and danger of the emergence of a hemispheric criminal compact with **linkages to** broader, **more sinister networks** [elsewhere] in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The challenge is not amenable to easy solutions or quick fixes. Mexican leaders remain angry that President George W. Bush retreated from his pledge to continue the ban on assault weapons. The cartels exploited the lapse to purchase AK-47s and heavy arms and adapt them into even more deadly weapons.

Causes oil shocks, **Moran ‘9:[[2]](#footnote-2)**

A story receiving more attention in the American media than Iraq these days is the horrific **drug**-related **violence across** the northern states of **Mexico**, where Felipe Calderon has deployed the national army to combat two thriving drug cartels, which have compromised the national police beyond redemption. The tales of carnage are horrific, to be sure: 30 people were killed in a 48 hour period last week in Cuidad Juarez alone, a city located directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas. So far, the impact on the United States and beyond has been minimal. But there also isn’t much sign that the army is winning, either, and that raises a disturbing question: What if Calderon loses? The CIA’s worst nightmare during the Cold War (outside of an administration which forced transparency on it, of course) was the radicalization or collapse of Mexico. The template then was communism, but narco-capitalism doesn’t look much better. The prospect of a wholesale collapse that sent millions upon millions of Mexican refugees fleeing across the northern border so far seems remote. But Mexico’s army has its own problems with corruption, and a sizeable number of Mexicans regard Calderon’s razor-thin 2006 electoral victory over a leftist rival as illegitimate. **With Mexico’s economy reeling** and the traditional safety valve of illegal immigration to America dwindling, the **potential for serious trouble exists.** Meanwhile, **Mexico ranks** with Saudi Arabia and Canada **as the** three **suppliers of oil the U**nited **S**tates **could not do without. Should things come unglued** there and Pemex production shut down even temporarily, **the shock on oil markets could be profound,** again, **sending** its **waves throughout the global economy.** Long-term, PEMEX production has been sliding anyway, thanks to oil fields well-beyond their peak and restrictions on foreign investment. Domestically in the U.S., any trouble involving Mexico invariably will cause a bipartisan demand for more security on the southern border, inflame anti-immigrant sentiment and possibly force Obama to remember his campaign promise to “renegotiate NAFTA,” a pledge he deftly sidestepped once in office.

Oil shocks lead to reckless militarism and extinction**,** via nuclear war, **Lendman ’07:[[3]](#footnote-3)**

**With** the world's energy supplies finite, **the US** heavily **dependent on imports,** and "peak oil" near or approaching, **"security" for America means assuring a sustainable supply of what we can't do without. It includes waging wars** to get it, protect it, and defend the maritime trade routes over which it travels. That means energy's partnered with predatory New World Order globalization, **militarism**, wars, **ecological recklessness, and** now **an extremist US administration willing to risk Armageddon** for world dominance. Central **to** its plan is first **control**ling essential resources everywhere, at any cost, starting with **oil** and where most of it is located in the Middle East and Central Asia. The New "Great Game" and Perils From It The new "Great Game's" begun, but this time the stakes are greater than ever as explained above. The old one lasted nearly 100 years pitting the British empire against Tsarist Russia when the issue wasn't oil. This time, it's the US with help from Israel, Britain, the West, and satellite states like Japan, South Korea and Taiwan challenging Russia and China with today's weapons and technology on both sides making earlier ones look like toys. At stake is more than oil. It's planet earth with survival of all life on it issue number one twice over. **Resources and wars for them means militarism is increasing**, peace declining, and the planet's ability to sustain life front and center, if anyone's paying attention. They'd better be because beyond the point of no return, there's no second chance the way Einstein explained after the atom was split. His famous quote on future wars was : "I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones."  Under a worst case scenario, it's more dire than that. **There may be nothing left** but resilient beetles and bacteria **in the wake of a nuclear holocaust** meaning even a new stone age is way in the future, if at all. The threat is real and once nearly happened during the Cuban Missile Crisis in October, 1962. We later learned a miracle saved us at the 40th anniversary October, 2002 summit meeting in Havana attended by the US and Russia along with host country Cuba. For the first time, we were told how close we came to nuclear Armageddon. Devastation was avoided only because Soviet submarine captain Vasily Arkhipov countermanded his order to fire nuclear-tipped torpedos when Russian submarines were attacked by US destroyers near Kennedy's "quarantine" line. Had he done it, only our imagination can speculate what might have followed and whether planet earth, or at least a big part of it, would have survived

##### *B. Sexual violence*

Sex trafficking networks in Mexico are completely dependent on cartels – by choking cartels, we can end the suffering of hundreds of thousands, **Grillo ’13:**

Ioan Grillo 7/31/2013 TIME “The Mexican Drug Cartels’ Other Business: Sex Trafficking” http://world.time.com/2013/07/31/the-mexican-drug-cartels-other-business-sex-trafficking/

Now 21, Marcela works with activists in support of a new drive by prosecutors to make sure other girls don’t suffer what she did. Their efforts have been aided by Mexico’s first federal law on human trafficking passed in 2012. (Before this, the issue was governed by varying state laws.) The new act dictates custodial sentences for perpetrators at all links in the trafficking chain with sentences up to 40 years. Activists estimate that **hundreds of thousands of women in Mexico, including many underage girls, are coerced into sex work** or other forced labor, though the clandestine nature of the trade makes it impossible to know exact figures. Under the new law, any sex work involving girls under the age of 18 qualifies as human trafficking. Laws governing prostitution vary across Mexico’s states, and it is often tolerated in red-light zones, such as those on the U.S. border. (**VIDEO:** [Mexico’s Feared Narcos: A Brief History of the Zetas Drug Cartel](http://world.time.com/2013/07/16/mexicos-feared-narcos-a-brief-history-of-the-zetas-drug-cartel/)) **The fight** against this trafficking **is complicated by the deep involvement of the country’s notorious drug cartels** in the business. **Narco gangs like the Zetas** — a criminal army founded by defectors from the Mexican military —**have diversified their portfolio to include kidnapping**, extortion, theft of crude oil, gun running and lucrative human-trafficking networks. It’s impossible to know the exact value of Mexico’s human-trafficking trade, though the[U.N.](http://topics.time.com/united-nations/) estimates the global industry to be worth $32 billion a year. “As the drug war has become more intense, the **networks that traffic women have made their pacts with cartels**,” says Jaime Montejo, a spokesman for Brigada Callejera, a sex-worker support group in Mexico City. “**Those that don’t cannot survive.**” In addition to selling women for sex, **Mexican cartels also have been known to kidnap women and girls and use them as their personal sex slaves.** “Human-trafficking crimes have a devastating effect on victims and their families,” says Rosi Orozco, who served as a Mexican federal deputy, drafting the new law, and now works closely with prosecutors. “There are parents who are searching and searching for their children and can’t sleep because of this nightmare.” The antitrafficking drive has gained momentum in Mexico City, where a special prosecutor took power in May and has since overseen 86 raids on hotels, bars and massage parlors, rescuing 118 women and charging 62 alleged traffickers. Other significant arrests have been made across Mexico in states including Hidalgo and Puebla in recent months. Activists are also supporting cases as far away as the U.S., where Mexican women have been smuggled over the Rio Grande into forced sex work. This month, police in New Jersey arrested six Mexican nationals on [sex-trafficking and organized-crime charges](http://nj.gov/oag/newsreleases13/pr20130718a.html) following a raid on a brothel in the town of Lakewood. “**For too long,** human-trafficking **victims have suffered out of sight on the fringes of society**,” acting state attorney general John Hoffman told reporters on July 18.

And in academic spaces, sexual violence is glossed over and always ignored in favor of broader issues, **Corrigan ’14:**

Rose Corrigan 4/22/14 “Up Against the Wall” <http://nyupress.org/chapters/corrigan_intro.pdf> page 14

. These problems internal to the movement were compounded by external pressures. Rape occupies a strange space—ideologically, legally, and politically. It is simultaneously the subject of intense scrutiny but also one of silence and aversion. Sexual violence is highly exposed and distorted through mass media representations9 and as a subject of prurient and sensationalized news coverage of grisly or celebrity-related sexual assaults.10 Sex crimes, especially those involving children, have provoked moral outrage and swift legislative action. At the same time, **serious discussions of sexual abuse issues are** often **greeted with discomfort** and distaste.11 The relationship of rape to sex and sexuality makes it a particularly tense issue to address through political or legal mobilization. To deal with these unavoidable and uncomfortable realities, **rape is often obscured by a broader focus** on domestic violence, trafficking, or other “stand-ins” which obscure some of the unique problems associated with sexual assault. Rape is apparently **not just “untheorizable” in academic spaces; it is still a literally unspeakable issue in many communities.** Inverting Foucault’s (1978) classic analysis of how the “repression” of sexuality actually stimulates an outpouring of discourse about sex, my interviews lead me to believe that the highly publicized and apparently endlessly fascinating examples of sex crimes in mass media, courtrooms, and statehouses obscure some deafening silences about sexual violence. Despite the hyperexposure of celebrity rape cases and the endless grotesqueries portrayed in TV shows such as Law & Order: Special Victims Unit, sexual violence still occupies a particularly and profoundly stigmatized place in American culture. **Advocates are often treated as pariahs, their work ignored and belittled, their very presence treated as embarrassing or disgusting.** The epigraphs at the beginning of this chapter are just two of many stories I heard from advocates about the difficulties they face in getting community members to hear about or recognize sexual assault:

Engaging these problems in the context of reformism is key to real change, its very specific to the unique position of academics, **Corrigan 2:**

Ultimately, I believe that **feminist analysis of contemporary rape reforms is deeply important.** Understanding the complicated and at times contradictory legacies of law and feminism in anti-rape movements should provide some cautionary lessons about when and under what conditions feminist groups may be able to successfully deploy law reform as a tool for social change and gender equity. **Rather than** calling for either more and better criminal laws, or advocating that RCCs **abandon law altogether**, I hope to suggest ways that **advocates**, activists, **and academics could** more forthrightly confront the failures of rape law reform, and **more fruitfully engage law in struggles to prevent and respond to sexual violence.**

### Framework: [this would vary heavily – if the neg were a framework debater, this would be a util framework. If the neg were unlikely to engage in a framework debate and likely to read a K, these arguments would be more along the lines of policymaking good]

1. James Farwell (national security expert who has advised the U.S. Special Operations Command) and Rafal Rohozinski (senior fellow with the not-for-profit SecDev Foundation (Canada), and a Principal of SecDev Analytics, a global analytics firm). “Mexico: America’s Number One Threat.” InterAmerican Security Watch. October 9th, 2013. http://interamericansecuritywatch.com/mexico-americas-number-one-threat/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 7/31/09, Michael Moran, executive editor and policy analyst, Council on Foreign Relations, “Six Crises, 2009: A Half-Dozen Ways Geopolitics Could Upset Global Recovery,” http://fbkfinanzwirtschaft.wordpress.com/2009/08/07/six-crises-2009-a-half-dozen-ways-geopolitics-could-upset-global-recovery/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Research Associate of the Centre for Research on Globalization.  [Stephen Lendman, “Resource Wars - Can We Survive Them?,” [Rense.com](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CMaggie%20Berthiaume%5CDropbox%5CSummer%20Institutes%5CENDI%202012%5CFour%20Week%20ENDI%5CEvidence%20Packets%5CRense.com), 6-6-7, pg. <http://www.rense.com/general76/resrouce.htm>] [↑](#footnote-ref-3)