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#### I start with the story of Marcela. Time Magazine writes that

Grillo 13 (Grillo, Ioan. "World." World The Mexican Drug Cartels Other Business Sex Trafficking Comments. Time Magazaine, 31 July 2013. Web. 26 Feb. 2014., http://world.time.com/2013/07/31/the-mexican-drug-cartels-other-business-sex-trafficking/)

Like many victims of human trafficking, Marcela was tricked into the sex trade by a man she thought she could trust. She met him in her small hometown in Veracruz state when she was 16. Posing as a wealthy businessman, he asked for her hand in marriage, promising a comfortable lifestyle. Instead he took her to the Merced neighborhood of Mexico City, a hotbed for prostitution. She was kept under duress in a hotel room and forced to have sex with up to 40 men a day, who paid $15 each to her so-called boyfriend and his accomplices. Girls suffering from human trafficking are often kept under such conditions for years. However, after a week, police raided the hotel, and Marcela defied the threats from the traffickers to testify in court, sending them to prison. “When it was happening, I just blocked it out, as it was so painful,” says Marcela, who asked that her name be changed. “It took me a long time to regain any confidence in myself, to rebuild my life.”¶ 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)¶ 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. 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 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.¶ (MORE: Mexico Goes After the Narcos — Before They Join the Gangs)¶ Gangs like the Zetas are involved in human trafficking at many links on the chain. Cartels control most of Mexico’s smuggling networks through which victims are moved, while they also take money from pimps and brothels operating in their territories. Prosecution documents show numerous cases in which cartel members have confessed to murdering pimps who crossed them or burning down establishments that refused to pay their “quota.” Mexican marines arrested the Zetas’ leader, Miguel Angel Treviño Morales, this month and prosecutors say that human trafficking will be among the long list of charges leveled against him. “The cartels know that drugs can only be sold once, but women can be sold again and again and again,” says Teresa Ulloa, director of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women and Girls in Latin America and the Caribbean. Ulloa, who has helped hundreds of victims of sex trafficking in Mexico, says organized crime is involved in 70% of cases.¶ The new human-trafficking law takes into account cases of women forced to work directly for cartels, punishing anyone who helps bring women to them. Some recent testimonies made to journalists and activists cast light on the horrifying ordeals of women held in servitude for long periods by the gangsters. In one account taken by the former deputy Orozco, a woman from El Salvador described how she was kidnapped by the Zetas in Mexico, repeatedly raped and then also forced to cook and wash bloody clothes and machetes. While she was finally freed by one of her captors, other women are believed to experience similar brutal treatment before ultimately being murdered. This month, a mother located the body of her daughter in Oaxaca state after a two-year-long search; she discovered that her daughter had been held by a gang of Zetas and was repeatedly raped before being decapitated.¶ In western Michoacán state, the brutal Knights Templar cartel is alleged to have kidnapped large numbers of girls and held them for sex. Jose Manuel Mireles, a doctor who has become the leader of an armed vigilante group fighting the cartel in the village of Tepalcatepec, said the cartel’s systematic use of rape as a tool of terror was the final spark that made residents take up guns this year. “They arrived at people’s houses and said, ‘Bathe your daughter, she is going to stay with me for some time,’ and they wouldn’t return her until she was pregnant,” Mireles said in a video testimony posted on the Internet.¶ (PHOTOS: Auto Defensa: Rough Justice in Mexico’s Lawless Mountains)¶ The vigilante militias, like the one headed by Mireles, have sprung up in a string of western Mexican towns in recent months, setting up checkpoints and rooting out alleged cartel members. The government has taken a rather ambiguous stance on these militias: President Enrique Peña Nieto condemned vigilantism, but local police have arrested only a few vigilantes. In recent weeks, the government has also sent in thousands of extra federal police, soldiers and marines into Michoacán to combat the cartels. In response, the Knights Templar gunmen carried out a series of attacks both on the vigilante militias and the federal forces. On Sunday, alleged gunmen from the Knights Templar killed a vice admiral in the Mexican navy and his bodyguard on a Michoacán road.¶ Back in the Merced neighborhood, many sex workers continue plying their trade independently in the shadow of Mexico’s bloody drug war and the predations of human traffickers. Patricia, who has been a sex worker in the Merced for 30 years, says she believes the majority of Mexican prostitutes are not coerced, though they face few options in life. “I have no problem with my clients. Many are good people,” Patricia says. “One even brought me medicine when I was sick.” However, Marcela, who was forced into sex work as a teenager, says there are often coercive pressures that cannot be seen, like threats against the sex worker or her family. “There might be some women who do it out of choice, but many are forced,” Marcela says. “Nobody, when they are a young girl, says, ‘I want to be a prostitute.’”

#### Unfortunately, most women in situations like that of Marcela aren’t able to ever escape—there usually are no heroes that came and save these women, and these women generally don’t survive if they stand up for themselves.

#### **According to the US Dept. of State in 2013**, current practices to counter human trafficking in Mexico are inadequate, and something needs to be done! It writes that

US Dept. of State 13(US Department of State trafficking report, <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/210740.pdf>)

The Government of Mexico continued to increase law ¶ enforcement efforts, particularly at the state level; however, ¶ lack of coordination, official complicity, and some officials’ ¶ limited understanding of human trafficking continued to ¶ undermine anti-trafficking efforts. Authorities approved a new 262¶ MEXICO¶ anti-trafficking law in June 2012 that obligates states to adjust ¶ their anti-trafficking legislation to be in line with national ¶ legislation. Despite a 90-day time limit in which to do so, the ¶ regulations were not issued during the reporting period and, ¶ as a result, administrative portions remained unenforceable. ¶ The law prohibits all forms of human trafficking, prescribing ¶ penalties of five to 30 years’ imprisonment depending on the ¶ form of trafficking; it also prohibits and classifies as offenses ¶ crimes that are not considered trafficking offenses under ¶ the 2000 UN TIP Protocol, such as illegal adoption. These ¶ penalties are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with ¶ those prescribed for rape. NGOs and attorneys practicing ¶ in the area criticized the law as being unduly complex. The ¶ previous federal anti-trafficking law prohibited all forms of ¶ human trafficking, prescribing penalties of six to 18 years’ ¶ imprisonment but allowed victim consent to negate the crime; ¶ this loophole was closed with the new law.¶ In Mexico’s federal system, state governments investigate ¶ and prosecute only domestic, not transnational, trafficking ¶ cases. In addition, state law enforcement authorities do not ¶ have jurisdiction over cases that involve organized crime, ¶ take place on federally administered territory, or involve ¶ allegations against government officials. All 32 Mexican states ¶ have passed some trafficking-related penal code reforms, and ¶ 23 states have specific state trafficking laws, five of which ¶ were passed in 2012. Only some states criminalize all forms ¶ of trafficking, and inconsistencies among state legislation on ¶ human trafficking continued to cause confusion on the part ¶ of law enforcement personnel and to complicate interstate ¶ prosecutions. A protocol enacted during the year created a ¶ coordination mechanism for state and federal prosecutors on ¶ human trafficking. Cases involving children who may have ¶ been forced by criminal groups to engage in illicit activities ¶ were not investigated or handled as potential trafficking ¶ cases, despite indications that force or coercion may have ¶ been involved. The attorney general’s Special Prosecutor’s Office for Violence ¶ Against Women and Trafficking in Persons (FEVIMTRA) ¶ handled federal trafficking cases involving two or fewer ¶ suspects, while the Special Prosecution Unit on Investigations ¶ of Trafficking in Minors, Persons and Organs (UEITMPO) ¶ investigated cases with three or more suspects. Some ¶ states had dedicated prosecutor or police units for human ¶ trafficking, though effectiveness varied and resources and ¶ staff for dedicated units remained limited. The new trafficking ¶ law obligated states to have a dedicated human trafficking ¶ prosecutor but provided no funding to do so. Law enforcement ¶ coordination between different government entities and data ¶ collection on human trafficking efforts were weak. Officials ¶ and NGOs reported that some investigations and prosecutions ¶ were delayed while authorities determined which prosecutors ¶ had jurisdiction or coordinated with officials in other parts ¶ of the country, to the detriment of both the criminal case ¶ and the victims.¶ The government released no comprehensive law enforcement ¶ statistics on human trafficking during the year. According to ¶ different government entities, Mexican authorities at the federal ¶ and state levels convicted at least 25 trafficking offenders in ¶ 2012; at least six of these convictions were for forced labor. In ¶ comparison, in 2011 Mexican authorities convicted at least ¶ 14 sex trafficking offenders, but reported no forced labor ¶ convictions. In 2012, FEVIMTRA initiated 72 trafficking ¶ investigations; it was unclear how many prosecutions it ¶ initiated, but prosecutors reported convicting two trafficking ¶ offenders who were sentenced to nine years’ imprisonment ¶ for forced child labor. In 2012, UEITMPO conducted 24 ¶ trafficking investigations and initiated three prosecutions ¶ but did not convict any trafficking offenders. The attorney ¶ general’s office in the federal district reported convicting at ¶ least nine sex trafficking and four labor trafficking offenders, ¶ whose sentences ranged from 10 years’ and seven months’ ¶ to 52 years’ imprisonment. Several states also prosecuted ¶ human trafficking cases; authorities in Puebla reported two ¶ convictions, Tlaxcala reported four, Sonora reported two, ¶ and authorities in Chiapas convicted at least two trafficking ¶ offenders.¶ NGOs, members of the government, and other observers ¶ continued to report that trafficking-related corruption among ¶ public officials, especially local law enforcement, judicial, ¶ and immigration officials, was a significant concern. Some ¶ officials reportedly accepted or extorted bribes including in the ¶ form of sexual services, falsified victims’ identity documents, ¶ discouraged trafficking victims from reporting their crimes, ¶ solicited sex from trafficking victims, or failed to report sex ¶ trafficking in commercial sex locations. An employee of the ¶ attorney general’s office in Chihuahua state was charged ¶ with forced labor for allegedly subjecting a Guatemalan child ¶ to domestic servitude, and Puebla prosecutors continued ¶ investigating four officials for suspected trafficking crimes. The ¶ government did not report any prosecutions or convictions of ¶ government employees for alleged complicity in traffickingrelated offenses during the reporting period.¶ Some public officials in Mexico did not adequately distinguish ¶ between alien smuggling, prostitution, and human trafficking ¶ offenses and many officials were not familiar with trafficking ¶ laws. NGOs reported that some officials pressured victims ¶ to denounce their traffickers, in some cases threatening to ¶ prosecute trafficking victims as accomplices. Prosecutors ¶ reported that many judges did not fully understand the ¶ dynamics of trafficking crimes, including the trauma ¶ experienced by victims, often leading to the acquittal of ¶ trafficking offenders. Some federal government agencies ¶ trained officials on human trafficking investigations and ¶ victim identification, often with support or funding from ¶ NGOs, international organizations, and foreign governments. ¶ In partnership with a foreign government, FEVIMTRA reported ¶ developing a unified training model on the new law for justice ¶ officials. The Mexican federal government partnered with the ¶ U.S. government on 16 bilateral trafficking investigations in ¶ 2012, resulting in four extraditions to the United States in ¶ two separate cases.

#### My partner Jayendra and I believe that such trafficking should be opposed, and we believe that the status quo needs to be fixed so that women like Marcela don’t face the terrible conditions that they currently have to face. Therefore, we affirm Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its economic engagement toward Cuba, Mexico or Venezuela through the plan The United States Federal Government should provide substantial economic aid to Mexico in its fight against human trafficking.

#### To specify, we will be giving money to Mexico gained through normal means with conditions for how it will be spent. This will be a bilateral partnership in which the US will work with Mexico to resolve the problems. This money will be used to hire more human trafficking prosecutors, train prosecutors, improve their salary, give them specializations in their field, and help spread information about the dangers of trafficking to innocent people living in rural areas. This money will also go to hiring and training more public officials such as judges and police officers.

## First are the definitions:

#### David Vickery, former Assistant Secretary of Commere for Trade and Development , defines economic engagement as including

**Vickery, 11** – former Assistant Secretary of Commere for Trade and Development in the Clinton Administration and former Public Policy Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center (David, The Eagle and the Elephant: Strategic Aspects of U.S.-India Economic Engagement, p. 3-6)

Economic engagement has profound effects on the ability of nations to cooperate on strategic issues. For the purposes of this book, the term “strategic” is used in its broadest sense to denote major issues of transnational significance. These issues require the use of political strategy for their solution or amelioration. From this perspective, defense and military security matters are certainly strategic issues. However, the transnational issues of energy, the environment, economic development, food, and health also require strategic approaches if they are to be addressed successfully. Therefore, these issues are also strategic aspects of international relations.¶ The “economic engagement” under consideration here happens in both the public and private sectors. Trade and investment are the most prominent categories of economic engagement, and the ones usually cited for political effects. Trade and investment in turn can be divided into component parts. Because trade in goods is more easily and more accurately measured than that in services, trade in goods is the type of trade usually referenced for its political effect. But this convention is outdated. Services now tend to hold a dominant position in most developed economies. As a developing economy, India prides itself on having a world-class information technology services industry. Information-technology-enabled services are arguably now preeminent in their political impact on the abilities of India and the United States to cooperate strategically.¶ Similarly, international investment can be broken down into foreign direct investment (FDI) and foreign portfolio, institutional or indirect investment (FII). FDI involves some management of the enterprise is which an equity interest is acquired. FDI is usually thought of as being a more stable and longer-term investment providing greater opportunities for technology and management skill transfer. FDI is viewed by many government officials as having a greater political impact on the ability of the United States and India to cooperate strategically on issues of broad transnational importance. FDI in plant and equipment, infrastructure, and other projects continue to be viewed favorably by both Indian and US officials. In particular, Indian officials see the United States’ FDI in a positive light and profess to encourage more of it. ¶ FII seems less welcome in India. FII is viewed as being less stable and more likely to cause domestic dislocation. Heavy US investor withdrawal from the India stock market in 2008 and 2009 were subject to political criticism. However, in 2010 the Indian economy was on a sharper growth path than that of the United States and was likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. Indian commentators took pride in the return of international institutional investors to the Indian market. Although Indian officials resisted calls to restrict FII, the influential Indian elite involved in these markets seemed to give the United States little credit for this inflow of FII.¶ Public and private lending also play a role in US-India economic engagement. Bilaterally, public lending is chiefly through the subsidized mechanism of the US Export-Import Bank. In effect, the Ex-Im Bank’s program allows Indian purchasers of US exports to borrow at below-market rates. The international lending agencies such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank are usually not thought of as bilateral institutions. Yet the reality is that because of US influence in the lending operations of both institutions, the funds they provide are significant in the US-India relationship. However, lending from private sources is vastly larger than public lending. Even so, the potential importance of private lending for economic engagement has been held down in the case of India by restrictive Indian laws and regulations. These strictures have been credited by many Indians with helping India avoid some of the worst aspects of both the Asian financial crisis in the 1990s and the recent international financial crisis that began in the United States.¶ Aid flows can also have a significant effect on the ability and willingness of the United States and India to address strategic issues. Historically, US government aid to India has been a fundamental type of US-India economic engagement and has had a direct impact on US-India strategic cooperation. US aid has been both monetary and in kind. Monetary aid has gone to projects ranging from health to energy to child labor. The most outstanding example of in-kind aid has been the so-called Public Law 480 sale of US agricultural commodities for Indian currency that could only be spent within India. With the diminution of US government aid to India during the last two decades, private assistance has become more important. The Bill & Melinda Gates and William J. Clinton foundations, along with numerous India-centric charities such as the American India Foundation, constitute a subcategory of US-India economic engagement particularly important to US-India strategic cooperation in health and education.¶ On a macroeconomic level, the various government actions affecting currency valuations may also be seen as a type of economic engagement that also effects strategic cooperation. Certainly, the struggles at the Group of Twenty and elsewhere to deal with imbalances and stimulus measures are a type of engagement central to international relations. In the case of the United States and India, the strength and mutuality of the underlying trade, investment, lending and aid relationships seem to have driven the two countries in the direction of cooperation in their efforts to meet the most recent worldwide financial and economic crisis.¶ In summary, “economic engagement” includes trade, investment, lending, aid, and the monetary and regulatory interactions that effect these categories of engagement.

**Since the USFG is increasing economic aid by giving money to counter human trafficking, and since this money is being used for these regulatory interactions, and since economic aid is economic engagement, our plan is without a shadow of a doubt topical.**

## Second are Advantages

#### My partner and I isolate two things that we help solve for by doing this plan and combating human trafficking: slavery and sex trafficking

### Subpoint A is Slavery

#### Trafficking in humans for labor and sexual services is very common. Issabella Cota of the Guardian writes in 2013 that

Cota 13 (Cota, Issabella."Central America's Drug Cartels Turn Their Attention to Trafficking People." *Theguardian.com*. Guardian News and Media, 04 July 2013. Web. 27 Feb. 2014. http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2013/jul/04/central-america-drug-cartels-trafficking-people)

The offer was tempting. Francisco needed work. His friend assured him that his contact in the US would pay for his transport and give him a passport and a well-paid job, no questions asked. And so, just as many others in the same position would, Francisco took the chance.¶ The decision almost cost him his life. Francisco fell into the hands of a people-trafficking ring. He was taken to an unknown location near the[Mexico](http://www.theguardian.com/world/mexico)-US border, stripped of his possessions and forced to work at gunpoint dismantling stolen cars for no pay, with barely any food and suffering terrible violence.¶ Francisco fell prey to the vast criminal network that controls modern-day slavery in Central America, [a business so big it is estimated to be the third-largest illegal economy across the region, behind drugs and counterfeiting](http://www.gfintegrity.org/storage/gfip/documents/reports/transcrime/gfi_transnational_crime_web.pdf) (pdf).¶ Across the region, a deadly combination of mass undocumented[migration](http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/migration), poverty, and the breakdown of law and order are proving fertile ground for a thriving and increasingly unbreakable trade in people.¶ "We are a region in which migration is a part of the mental landscape, where leaving the country for work always is, and always has been, an option," says Ana Hidalgo, regional counter-trafficking project manager at the [International Organisation for Migration](http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home.html).¶ "[Human trafficking](http://www.theguardian.com/law/human-trafficking), in any of its manifestations, responds to the laws of economics worldwide, to the supply and demand in the labour market … and it is amid these uncontrollable forces that the trafficker appears."¶ [Asahac](http://asahac.wordpress.com/), an NGO based in northern Mexico, estimates that more than half of Central American migrants trying to cross into the US fall into the hands of trafficking or smuggling rings, or end up in sexual or forced labour.¶ In the past decade, Central America has become one of the most dangerous regions in the world. Mexico's widely reported drug war has left about 70,000 people dead. Honduras has a murder rate of 86 per 100,000 inhabitants – [San Pedro Sula is the most dangerous city in the world](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2013/may/15/san-pedro-sula-honduras-most-violent), with 173 murders per 100,000 people.¶ This rise in violence has been attributed largely to the growing power of drug cartels, who are expanding their business from trafficking drugs to trafficking people, says Marcela Chacón, Costa Rica's deputy minister of interior and police.¶ "Why? Because a dose of drugs can be bought and consumed only once, but the same human being can be exploited in many forms over and over again throughout a lifetime," says Chacón.¶ In 2010, [72 Central Americans were found murdered in northern Mexico](http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/aug/25/mexico-massacre-central-american-migrants), allegedly by the hands of the Zetas cartel. The Mexican army recently rescued 165 people who had been travelling as undocumented migrants when they were kidnapped by a drug cartel near the US border.¶ In [a report on Latin America and the Caribbean](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOC_Central_America_and_the_Caribbean_english.pdf) (pdf) last year, the [UN Office of Drugs and Crime](http://www.unodc.org/) warned that human trafficking was likely to become an increasingly lucrative revenue stream for Central America's drug cartels.¶ Teresa Ulloa, director of the [Coalition Against Trafficking in Women and Girls](http://www.catwlac.org/) in Latin America and the Caribbean, says her organisation believes that Mexican drug cartels made $10bn last year from the enforced sexual exploitation and slavery of thousands of girls and women.¶ "The Latin American convention remains that women are to be used for men's pleasure. This means that if they can't access our bodies through force, they can do so with money, creating a demand for women and girls," says Ulloa.¶ "If we could create policy on human trafficking that has gender equality at its core, then we would be tackling demand. If there was no demand for slaves, there would be no supply."¶ While governments across Central America have revised anti-trafficking legislation in recent years, they continue to be outpaced and outgunned by the increasing power of the cartels in controlling people trafficking across the region.¶ "[Cartels] are organisations that have no limits," says Hidalgo. "They have amassed such power that they bend and violate the rules with reliable impunity … and also, they have millions [of dollars] in resources."¶ "It's easy to see how they can remain one step ahead of any police, especially in these countries where police forces usually lack resources and have to follow many bureaucratic steps and rules. If these organised networks didn't exist, we would have many poor, excluded people here but we wouldn't have slaves."¶ The only real prevention, says Hidalgo, is if people like Francisco are made aware of the real dangers they face. "People need to familiarize themselves with these stories, the stories of other people who are just like them," she adds, "because it could happen to anyone."

#### **Human Trafficking is Slavery and causes human rights to be abused.**

Amanda Kloer, editor of change organization writes in 2011 that (Amanda Kloer, editor with Change.org, where she organizes and promotes campaigns to end human trafficking. She has created numerous reports, documentaries and training materials on human trafficking in the United States and around the world, <http://thecnnfreedomproject.blogs.cnn.com/2011/03/15/5-things-to-know-about-human-trafficking/>)

1. Human trafficking is slavery.¶ Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It involves one person controlling another and exploiting him or her for work. Like historical slavery, human trafficking is a business that generates billions of dollars a year. But unlike historical slavery, human trafficking is not legal anywhere in the world. Instead of being held by law, victims are trapped physically, psychologically, financially or emotionally by their traffickers.

#### And failure to protect human rights makes violence inevitable.

Human Rights Web in 1994 writes that (An Introduction to the Human Rights Movement Created on July 20, 1994 / Last edited on January 25, 1997,<http://www.hrweb.org/intro.html>)

The HYPERLINK "<http://www.hrweb.org/legal/unchartr.html>"United Nations Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and UN Human Rights convenants were written and implemented in the aftermath of the Holocaust, revelations coming from the Nuremberg war crimes trials, the Bataan Death March, the atomic bomb, and other horrors smaller in magnitude but not in impact on the individuals they affected. A whole lot of people in a number of countries had a crisis of conscience and found they could no longer look the other way while tyrants jailed, tortured, and killed their neighbors.

Many also realized that advances in technology and changes in social structures had rendered war a threat to the continued existence of the human race. Large numbers of people in many countries lived under the control of tyrants, having no recourse but war to relieve often intolerable living conditions. Unless some way was found to relieve the lot of these people, they could revolt and become the catalyst for another wide-scale and possibly nuclear war. For perhaps the first time, representatives from the majority of governments in the world came to the conclusion that basic human rights must be protected, not only for the sake of the individuals and countries involved, but to preserve the human race.

### Subpoint B is Sex Trafficking

#### Trafficking is a rampant problem in Mexico that needs addressing.

Rosi Orozco, the congresswoman who was the former head of Mexico’s special committee to combat trafficking wrote in 2012 that ( head of Mexico’s Special Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Fox News Latino, March 12, 2012, <http://latino.foxnews.com/latino/news/2012/03/22/sex-trafficking-rampant-in-mexico-lawmaker-says/>)

At least 47 sex-trafficking rings are operating in Mexico and the number of victims is more than 800,000 a year, including 20,000 children, Congresswoman Rosi Orozco said.¶ She cited data from the National Shelter Network in comments following Congress' receipt of a report on sex trafficking from the Attorney General's Office.¶ Best Pix of the Week¶ The AG's office produced the document in response to Orozco's Feb. 2 resolution calling on authorities to compile statistics as a first step toward a comprehensive approach to the problem.¶ Celebrities Who Once Were Undocumented¶ Information from the office of the special prosecutor for Crimes Against Women and Human Trafficking was used to create a database for use by prosecutors and law enforcement, the AG's office said.¶ Human trafficking is a roughly $30 billion year business in Mexico, according to the National Shelter Network, which represents groups that aid women and children threatened by domestic violence.

Sex trafficking causes dehumanization¶ Jean Enriquez, the director of the coalition against the trafficking of women in 1999, wrote that (Jean, Director of the Coalition Against the Trafficking of Women in the Asia Pacific, November,

“Filipinas in Prostitution around U.S. Military Bases in Korea: A Recurring Nightmare”, http://www.catw-ap.org/resources/speeches-papers/filipinas-in-prostitution-around-us-military-bases-in-korea-a-recurring-nightmare/)

CATW asserts that trafficking in women is inseparable with the issue of prostitution. The gender-based nature of trafficking exposes itself as serving the purpose of ensuring the steady supply of women to areas where men demand sexual services. We deplore trafficking and prostitution as violations of women’s human rights. We cannot consider it work, because among others, it compels women to perform acts that denigrates their person — their integrity as human beings. The impact to women of sexual exploitation is hardly healed by time. Amerasian children, estimated at 30,000, were born to Filipinas prostituted around the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. They receive no assistance from either the U.S. or Philippine government. Economically, ‘working in the clubs’ meant irregular earnings and slavery, as many of them would be withheld of their salaries or are fined for any ‘misconduct’. The women were abused physically, psychologically and emotionally. Some were murdered. With the Visiting Forces Agreement recently signed between the Philippine and U.S. governments, 22 ports will be opened to foreign troops and more women will be abused in the remote rural areas of the country. In Korea, our women are once again subjected to the same brutality. The same experiences continue to haunt our women. In Korea, the Philippines and elsewhere, the women are viewed as commodities to be bought, and being Asians, they are certainly perceived as less than human.

## Third is Significance

#### These violations of human rights are very significant.

#### Dehumanization is the worst impact in the round it is the root cause of evil whichever team minimizes dehumanization wins the round

Katheryn Katz, professor of law at Albany Law School writes in 1997 that (Katheryn D. Katz, prof. of law - Albany Law School, 1997, Albany Law Journal )

It is undeniable that throughout human history dominant and oppressive groups have committed unspeakable wrongs against those viewed as inferior. Once a person (or a people) has been characterized as sub-human, there appears to have been no limit to the cruelty that was or will be visited upon him. For example, in almost all wars, hatred towards the enemy was inspired to justify the killing and wounding by separating the enemy from the human race, by casting them as unworthy of human status. This same rationalization has supported: genocide, chattel slavery, racial segregation, economic exploitation, caste and class systems, coerced sterilization of social misfits and undesirables, unprincipled medical experimentation, the subjugation of women, and the social Darwinists' theory justifying indifference to the poverty and misery of others.

#### Something needs to be done, and we believe that our plan will definitely improve the situation.

## Last is Solvency

#### Giving this economic aid will help improve the situation.

#### Training Prosecutors and investing money will help address the problem. Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration is 2012 writes that

OXMO 12(Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration, volume 2 number 2 November 2012, journal addressing problems associated with forced migration, <http://oxmofm.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Rietig-FINAL.pdf>)

What does Mexico need in order to address these challenges in the future? Three areas need ¶ work.First, the country needs to increase its prosecution efforts and the number of sentenced ¶ trafficking offenders to decrease the reigning impunity. Prosecutors are said to be overworked, ¶ understaffed and insufficiently specialised. Trainings to close their knowledge gaps abound, but ¶ because of a high turnover due to poor and sometimes dangerous working conditions, training ¶ prosecutors is a sisyphean work. More resources and efforts to retain trained staff are needed.¶ Second, anti-trafficking organisations need to strengthen their cooperation. There are networks¶ on local, state and federal levels, but many participants lament that meetings often lack results or ¶ follow-up. A comprehensive and neutral platform for exchange is missing. Inter-agency conflicts,¶ overlapping mission statements and competition for scarce funds further complicate this ¶ problem. More cooperation of the organisations offering awareness-raising campaigns or ¶ capacity building workshops would decrease duplication of work. ¶Third, more reliable data and statistics on human trafficking need to be compiled. Currently, the ¶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is working on a report for the Mexican ¶ government to provide a country overview. From the publication of this report in November ¶ 2012, a clearer picture of the situation likely will emerge. But the work cannot stop there. The ¶ challenge is to find institutions willing to share their data, and to connect them with a ¶ trustworthy and neutral entity trained in statistical analysis.¶ These three changes would improve the situation in today’s Mexico. For this change to be ¶ lasting, however, a general improvement of rule of law in the country as a whole is necessary.

**Because we believe that nobody should have to face the situation that Marcela faced, and because we believe that our plan will improve the situation, we respectfully ask for you to support our plan by affirming.**