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## The 1AC is not complete, the advantages are modules, so you should pick and choose which ones you like best. That is the best way to come up with a good 1AC.

## ~Dan1AC

## Observation 1- Inherency

## The gang abatement and prevention act of 2009 has not passed yet

**Gov Track.us**, Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2009. June 19, **2009**. http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s111-132 accessed July 7, 2009

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Introduced | Jan 6, 2009 |
|  | Referred to Committee | [View Committee Assignments](http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=s111-132&tab=committees) |
|  | Reported by Committee | ... |
|  | Voted on in Senate | ... |
|  | Voted on in House | ... |
|  | Signed by President | ... |

This bill is in the first step in the legislative process. Introduced bills and resolutions first go to committees that deliberate, investigate, and revise them before they go to general debate. The majority of bills and resolutions never make it out of committee. [Last Updated: Jun 19, 2009 8:46AM]

Last Action:

Jan 6, 2009: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## Plan- The United States federal government should enact the Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2009. Funding and Enforcement guaranteed.

## Observation 2- Solvency

## The Gang Abatement Act would solve it gives the required funding and prosecution necessary to stop gangs—Which is proved by its support by the National Sheriffs Association

Ted **Kamatchus**, President of the National Sheriffs Association. Letter to Dianne Feinstein, National Sheriffs Association. January 29, **2007** http://www.sheriffs.org/userfiles/file/Gang%20abatement%20and%20prevention%20act%202007.pdf accessed June 7, 2009

I write to you on behalf of the National Sheriffs' Association to express strong support for the Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007. This much needed legislation takes a necessary step toward addressing the growing epidemic of gang violence that is affecting our entire nation and has even stretched into some of our most rural communities. The National Sheriffs’ Association is the voice of 3,087 elected sheriffs across the country and the largest association of law enforcement professionals in the United States. As chief law enforcement officers in many jurisdictions across the country, sheriffs are aware that gang activity has been directly linked to the narcotics trade, human trafficking, identification documentation falsification and the use of firearms to commit deadly shootings. Thus, NSA recognizes the importance of the programs and initiatives the Gang Abatement and Prevention Act promotes. The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007 would effectively address the growing problem of gang violence by creating a rational strategy to identify, apprehend, and prosecute gangs across the nation. Specifically, the bill would provide for the designation of High Intensity Interstate Gang Activity Areas (HIIGAAs) to identify, target and eliminate violent gangs in areas where gang activity is particularly prevalent. Such a program is integral to the cooperative efforts of local law enforcement to effectively deal with gang related activities. While our top priority is to fully restore funding for the Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program, we believe that sheriffs would also benefit from the authorization of $1 billion to assist Federal, State and local law enforcement efforts to combat gang violence and promote gang prevention. Sheriffs hold the well-being and safety of their constituents as their highest priority. Appropriate funding, however, is necessary to effectively maintain safe communities. The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act aptly recognizes this need and allows for sheriffs to address the maladies of gang violence in schools, in local communities, and even across jurisdictions. The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007 is a comprehensive piece of legislation that addresses both the enforcement and prosecution aspects of the battle against gang violence. The National Sheriffs’ Association and its member sheriffs fully support this legislation and thank you for your continued support of law enforcement.

# Gang Abatement Act Summary

Senator Dianne **Feinstein**. GANG ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION ACT OF 2009. January 7, **2009**. http://murray.senate.gov/justice/gangbill.pdf accessed July 6th, 2009

GANG ABATEMENT AND PREVENTION ACT OF 2009

BILL SUMMARY

• The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2009, is a comprehensive criminal bill to

increase gang prosecution *and* prevention efforts. The Senate passed bill:

• Establishes an extended federal commitment to help fight criminal street gang violence

nationwide, by authorizing more than $1 billion over the next five years in a coordinated

and balanced approach that will combine Federal, State and local law enforcement efforts,

expanded witness protection, and services geared toward gang prevention;

• Sets aside at least $411.5 million of its funding amount for gang prevention and

intervention by schools, civic groups focused on at‐risk youth, and other programs,

modeled after the successful Operation Ceasefire strategy and other proven approaches,

and with a new Gang Research, Evaluation and Policy Institute established to study and

collect best practices for the prevention of gang violence;

• Establishes a new High Intensity Gang Activity Area (HIGAA) program, which is structured

to facilitate cooperation between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in

identifying, targeting, and eliminating violent gangs in areas where gang activity is

particularly prevalent, and with these law enforcement officers coordinating their efforts

with local prevention and intervention organizations.

• Increases funding for the Justice Department, prosecutors, FBI agents and others to

increase investigations and prosecutions of gangs and other violent offenders;

• Replaces the current federal law’s mere sentencing enhancement for gang‐related conduct

– a provision rarely used – with new federal anti‐gang laws that directly criminalize and

substantially increase penalties for violent street gang crimes. However, there are no

mandatory minimum sentences or death penalty provisions in the Senate‐passed version of

the bill.

• Creates new a federal crime for the recruitment of criminal street gang members, with

extra punishments for recruiting of minors, or recruiting from inside prison;

• Increases the penalties for existing racketeering other violent crimes, creates a new federal

crime for violence committed in furtherance of drug trafficking, and enacts various other

changes to the federal criminal code designed to more effectively deter and punish violence

by criminal street gangs and other violent criminals, and

• Sets aside $270 million for witness protection, and establishes a new federal crime of

interstate interference with witnesses in state criminal proceedings.

# Solvency (Funding & Endorsement)

## Local Government Officials like the Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007 and think that federal help is necessary to solve for the gang problem

**Office of the Governor Press Release**, “Governor Schwarzenegger Supports Bipartisan Congressional Legislation to Reduce Gang Violence”, March 20, **2007**, <http://gov.ca.gov/index.php?/press-release/5688/>, Accessed on July 9, 2009

**Governor Schwarzenegger sent letters to members of the U.S. Congress supporting their bipartisan collaboration to pass legislation to deter and punish members of illegal street gangs.**  Below is the letter the Governor sent to Senators Feinstein and Hatch.  [Attached](http://gov.ca.gov/pdf/press/0307Gang_Abatement.House.color.pdf) is the letter Governor Schwarzenegger sent to Representatives Schiff and Bono.  March 20, 2007

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein                              The Honorable Orrin G. Hatch

United States Senate                                               United States Senate

331 Hart Senate Office Building                              104 Hart Senate Office Building

Washington, DC  20510                                         Washington, DC  20510

Dear Senator Feinstein and Senator Hatch, Thank you for leading a bipartisan coalition to pass comprehensive gang legislation.  **I support your legislation, The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007, and appreciate that it would establish new crimes and tougher federal penalties to deter and punish members of illegal street gangs.  I also strongly support the federal funding authorized in your bill for suppression, prevention and intervention programs. Gang violence is a problem in communities all over California.  We need to have a coordinated approach among federal, state and local governments to work together and eliminate this problem.**  I support the provisions in your bill that would create new High Intensity Interstate Gang Activity Areas, enhance existing federal efforts such as Project Safe Neighborhood and Safe Streets, and expand grants to states and local agencies and to community groups. **Fighting gangs in California will require various strategies including suppression, intervention and prevention.  All of these efforts will require additional funds.  I urge Congress to provide additional funding in Fiscal Year 2008 to build on federal anti-gang efforts, and to provide grants to state and local agencies to combat gangs and gang violence. I appreciate your continued support for states and local communities in their fight against gangs.**

# Solvency (Cooperation)

## The Gang Abatement and Prevention act of 2007 would decrease gangs by increasing the cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement

NAPO the **National Association of Police Organizations**, representing America’s finest, “Gang Deterrence and Prevention”, **2008**, <http://docs.google.com/gview?a=v&q=cache:dl8jjkPQZIMJ:www.napo.org/washington-report/Gang_Prevention_1_08.pdf+Gangs+Abatement+and+Prevention+Act+of+2007+reduces&hl=en&gl=us>, accessed on July 7, 2009

**The “Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007”** andthe “Gang Deterrence and Community Protection Act of 2007” work to **reduce gang violence by creating new High Intensity Interstate Gang Activity Areas (HIIGAAs) to facilitate cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement. Additionally, these bills create new gang prosecution statutes focusing on street gangs and increase the penalties for violent gang crimes, strengthening prosecutors’ ability to combat gang activities. The enactment of these bills will greatly assist state and local law enforcement in their efforts against gang expansion and violence.** RECENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY 110th Congress (2007-2009) • S. 456, the “Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007.” Introduced by Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) on January 31, 2007. On 9/21/2007, the Senate passed S. 456. • H.R. 3547, the “Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Act.” Introduced by Adam Schiff (D- CA) on September 17, 2007. As of 1/3/2008, H.R. 3547 was with the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security and the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities. It has the support of 24 co-sponsors. 109th Congress (2005-2007) • S. 155, the “Gang Prevention and Deterrence Act.” Introduced by Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT). On 1/25/2005, S. 155 was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. On 6/29/2006, Committee consideration and markup session held. No further action was taken on S. 155. It had the support of 9 co-sponsors. • H.R. 970, House companion bill to S. 155. Introduced by Adam Schiff (D-CA). On 2/17/2005, H.R. 970 was referred to the House Judiciary Committee. On 4/4/2005, it was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime Terrorism and Homeland Security. No further action was taken on the bill. It had the support of 9 co-sponsors. 108th Congress (2003-2005) • S. 1735, the “Gang Prevention and Deterrence Act.” Introduced by Orrin Hatch (R-UT). On 7/6/2004, S. 1735 was approved by the Judiciary Committee and placed on Senate legislative calendar. No further action was taken on the bill. It had the support of 10 co-sponsors. **NAPO POSITION** **NAPO supports the efforts of Senators Feinstein and Hatch, as well as Congressman Schiff, by continuing to fight for the passage of this important legislation and looks forward to working with them to ensure that law** **enforcement is given the support it needs in the fight against gang violence.**

## The Gang Abatement and Prevent Act use of multijurisdictional law enforcement efforts have been empirically proven to be extremely effective

Senator Ken **Salazar**, former senator current U.S. Secretary of Interior, JD, University of Michigan Law School, 1981 BA, Political Science, Colorado College, 1977 Attended, Saint Francis Seminary. Executive Director, Department of Natural Resources, 1990-1994 Owner, Dairy Queen Franchise Chief Legal Counsel, Governor's Office Farmer/Rancher, San Luis Valley. United States Secretary of the Interior, 2009-present Appointed, United States Secretary of the Interior, January 20, 2009 Senator, United States Senate, 2005-2009 Attorney General, State of Colorado, 1998-2004, “Gang Abatement and Prevention Act”, February 5, **2007**, <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/record.xpd?id=110-s20070205-21&person=400619>, Accessed on July 7th 2009

As these statistics show, **gang violence is still a serious problem--and we in Congress have an obligation to respond. This bill is a good first-step, because it focuses on four key pillars of effective law enforcement policy: prevention; investigation and prosecution; firm and just penalties; and effective law enforcement training. On prevention, the bill would authorize $250 million for intervention programs focused on at-risk youth.** These funds would be administered through a new High Intensity Interstate Gang Activity Area program, or HIGAA, **which would be designed to facilitate cooperation between Federal, State, and local law enforcement in identifying, targeting, and eliminating violent gangs. I have firsthand experience with the effectiveness of multijurisdictional law enforcement efforts:** the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program, **and the various local multijurisdictional drug task forces in Colorado, have successfully leveraged Federal, State, and local resources to fight crime. I support applying this model to the fight against gangs. On the investigation and prosecution front, I am pleased that the bill would increase funding for the Justice Department, Federal prosecutors, and FBI agents to coordinate Federal enforcement against violent gangs. In regards to penalties for gang-related activity, this bill takes a sensible approach.** It would replace the current sentencing enhancement for gang-related conduct with a new Federal antigang law that directly criminalizes gang crimes--and related conspiracies and attempts to commit crimes in furtherance of a criminal gang. **The bill would also create new Federal offenses prohibiting the recruitment of minors into a criminal gang. Finally, the bill would authorize $3-$5 million per year for the creation of a national gang violence prevention training center and clearinghouse, which would assist local law enforcment with training and the implementation of effective gang violence prevention models. Since my time as attorney general, I have been acutely aware of the importance of effective law enforcement training--and I am pleased that this bill contains provisions which would directly address this important issue. This is a sensible, comprehensive bill. By focusing on prevention, investigation, prosecution, punishment, and training, I am hopeful that it will give our law enforcement agencies--Federal, State, and local--the resources they need to effectively fight the growth of gangs and gang activity.**

# Solvency (Prevention)

**The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act prevents kids from joining gangs in two ways: 1. It funds community out reach programs and 2. It cracks down on those who try to recruit kids with extremely strict penalty sentencing**

**<California Political Desk, California Chronicle***,* The American Chronicle, California Chronicle, Los Angeles Chronicle, World Sentinel, and affiliates are online magazines for national, international, state, and local news. We also provide opinion and feature articles. We have over 5,000 contributors, over 100,000 articles, and over 11 million visitors annually“Schiff Introduces Bipartisan Legislation to Prevent Gang Violence”*,* **March 22, 2007,** <http://www.californiachronicle.com/articles/view/22673>, accessed on July 7th 2009>

Washington, D.C. – Today, Representative Adam Schiff (D-CA) introduced bipartisan, bicameral legislation to halt gang violence. **The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act** (H.R. 1582) **would create new criminal gang offenses and require harsher penalties for illegal gang members who are convicted of those crimes, while focusing on providing new resources for community-based programs that seek to prevent future gang activity. Significantly, the bill also includes more than $1 billion in funding for law enforcement, prevention, and intervention programs.** Rep. Mary Bono (R-CA) cosponsored the measure in the House and Senators Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT) have introduced companion legislation in the Senate. **As a former federal prosecutor, I have seen firsthand the damage gangs cause in our community,” said Schiff. “This bill takes concrete steps in fighting gang violence by increasing federal support for law enforcement and by cracking down on gang offenders and increasing penalties for those gang members who terrorize our communities. At the same time, and of equal importance, this legislation takes the next step in prevention and intervention efforts in order to protect our children from gang violence.”** My great thanks go to Representatives Schiff and Bono for introducing this important gang legislation in the House of Representatives,” Senator Feinstein said. **“This bill provides more than $1 billion of support for prevention programs that aim to keep our children out of criminal street gangs, law enforcement programs that help put an end to the gang violence terrorizing our neighborhoods, and witness protection initiatives.”**

## The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act prevents future gang members

**<California Political Desk, California Chronicle***,* The American Chronicle, California Chronicle, Los Angeles Chronicle, World Sentinel, and affiliates are online magazines for national, international, state, and local news. We also provide opinion and feature articles. We have over 5,000 contributors, over 100,000 articles, and over 11 million visitors annually“Schiff Introduces Bipartisan Legislation to Prevent Gang Violence”*,* **March 22, 2007,** <http://www.californiachronicle.com/articles/view/22673>, accessed on July 7th 2009>

**The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act would authorize over $1 billion spread out over five years for enforcement and prevention efforts.** Nearly half of the funding would be directed toward the High Intensity Interstate Gang Activity Area (HIIGAA) program. **This program facilitates cooperation between local, state and federal law enforcement in identifying, targeting and eliminating violent gangs in areas where gang activity is particularly prevalent. Half of the HIIGAA funding, or $250 million, would be specified for community-based intervention and prevention initiatives focused on at-risk youth. This funding would increase resources for the DOJ, federal prosecutors and FBI agents to help assist in coordinating enforcement efforts.**

# Solvency (Crackdowns)

## Cracking down with harsher penalties decreases the amount of gang members

**<California Political Desk, California Chronicle***,* The American Chronicle, California Chronicle, Los Angeles Chronicle, World Sentinel, and affiliates are online magazines for national, international, state, and local news. We also provide opinion and feature articles. We have over 5,000 contributors, over 100,000 articles, and over 11 million visitors annually“Schiff Introduces Bipartisan Legislation to Prevent Gang Violence”*,* **March 22, 2007,** <http://www.californiachronicle.com/articles/view/22673>, accessed on July 7th 2009>

**The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act would create harsher penalties for gang related crime by: Creating new criminal gang offenses to prohibit recruitment for street gangs and target gangs who recruit children (up to 10 years in prison, up to 20 years for recruiting a minor, up to 20 years if recruiting from prison); Establishing specific penalties for violent gang crime (**up to life imprisonment for murder, kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault or maiming, up to 30 years for any other serious violent felony, up to 20 years for any other violent crime); **Creating penalties for violence committed in drug trafficking related offences; and Enacting various other changes to federal criminal code to more effectively deter and punish violence by criminal street gangs and other violent criminals.**

## Crackdowns involving throwing people in jail ensure a deterrent towards crime

Morgan O. **Reynolds**, National center for Political Analysis, http://www.ncpa.org/pub/bg148, “Does Punishment Deter?”
August 17, **1998**, Accessed: 7/9/09

The nationwide plunge in crime continues to astound scholars and journalists. "This is a humbling time for all crime analysts," says John J. DiIulio, celebrated criminologist and professor at Princeton University.[1](http://www.ncpa.org/pub/bg148?pg=9) The FBI's crime index has declined for six straight years, as Figure I shows. Every category of crime is lower than in 1991.[2](http://www.ncpa.org/pub/bg148?pg=9) The murder rate is only two-thirds of the 1991 rate, and violent crime declined 20 percent nationally between 1993 and 1997. Murders and robberies each dropped 9 percent last year alone. Overall, last year's 5 percent decline in violent crime represents a one-year benefit of $20 billion, based on the Department of Justice's estimate that the annual national cost of violent crime (plus drunk driving and arson) is $426 billion. What explains the sudden decline in crime after a long rise? Better economic conditions? Cultural changes? A more convincing explanation is at hand: Courts have been handing out tougher punishment for crime, and potential criminals know and fear it. Time was - and not so long ago - when many American courts endorsed the sociological proposition that democratic societies should stress rehabilitation of the offender. Punishment for punishment's sake was deemed a cruel and outmoded approach to crime prevention. Even today some Americans fail to see the connection between new get-tough policies and recent improvements in the crime rate. "Crime keeps on falling, but prisons keep on filling," a recent New York Times headline declared.[3](http://www.ncpa.org/pub/bg148?pg=9) The headline writer's attempt at paradox is unwarranted. Crime is falling because prisons are filling. The lawbreaker of the 1990s cannot expect the comparatively gentle treatment the courts would have meted out a few years ago. Today, seeing that the law means business, many potential criminals decide to keep out of the law's way. In other words, they decide not to rape, steal, rob or kill. That punishment deters crime is common sense. Observations of human behavior, the opinions of criminals themselves, simple facts about crime and punishment and sophisticated statistical studies all indicate that what matters most to prospective criminals is the certainty and severity of punishment. In other words, negative incentives matter in the business of crime. This is not to diminish the fundamental and continuing importance of internal restraints: character, morality, virtuous habits.[4](http://www.ncpa.org/pub/bg148?pg=9) Though hardly a perfect substitute for these brakes on criminal behavior, punishment meted out by the justice system remains a vital complement to minimal morality.[5](http://www.ncpa.org/pub/bg148?pg=9) For years the U.S. criminal justice system lacked the will or the teeth to punish, especially in dealing with juveniles. But in the past few years deterrence has reasserted itself and has driven crime down.

## Longer prison terms are an excellent to deter repeat offenders studies prove this is empirically true.

By IAN **DRURY**, Reporter, “Tougher jail terms DO deter criminals, admits Home Office”, The Daily Mail Online, 19 May **2007**, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-455957/Tougher-jail-terms-DO-deter-criminals-admits-Home-Office.html#ixzz0KnTjtSRO&D>, July 9, 2009>

**A Home Office report has concluded that stiffer prison sentences deter crime** flying in the face of Labour plans to hand out softer punishments. Tony Blair, John Reid and Lord Falconer have claimed that too many criminals are being jailed. **But the study found that convicts jailed for less than a year are almost 50 per cent more likely to commit a fresh crime within two years of their release than those locked up for between one and four years. And they are twice as likely to break the law as those jailed for at least four years.** The report slipped out by Whitehall officials ? is embarrassing for the Government. Only this month, Lord Falconer, the newly-created Justice Secretary, announced that tens of thousands of burglars and other thieves would receive community punishments instead of jail sentences under plans to ease chronic prison overcrowding. In March, the Prime Minister signalled that there should be greater emphasis on rehabilitating offenders, tougher community sentences and crime prevention. And in January, Home Secretary Mr Reid caused outrage by urging the courts to use jail sentences only as a last resort. It meant paedophiles, muggers, burglars and heroin dealers walked free from court. **But his own departments Research into thousands of exinmates published two months earlier concluded: "Custodial sentences of at least a year are most effective in reducing reoffending."** **Figures showed that 70 per cent of convicts jailed for under 12 months re-offended within two years, compared with 49 per cent of those sentenced to between one and four years and 36 per cent of those serving at least four years.** Researchers found that men and women released from prison within a year had on average 13 previous convictions ? suggesting shorter jail sentences were failing as a deterrent. Because these offenders were often hooked on drugs such as heroin and crack cocaine they repeatedly resorted to crime to fund their habits. **The report said prisoners released from longer sentences were less likely to re- offend because they were older, had time to be rehabilitated and had been convicted of more serious "one-off" offences.** **The study, compiled in 2005 and 2006, looked at the reoffending rates of 45,100 criminals who walked free in 2003 ? 15,300 from prison sentences and 29,800 who were given non-custodial sentences.** **It found that criminals were more likely to re-offend if instead of prison they were given a community rehabilitation order** or one of the Governments flagship drug testing and treatment orders, which meant staying strictly drugs free.

**The only way to effectively reduce and combat violent crimes is to jail them**

<The Honorable **William P. Barr, Former U.S. Attorney General** in Clintons Administration, The Heritage Foundation, July 29, **1992**, “Crime, Poverty and the Family”, <http://www.heritage.org/research/crime/hl401.cfm>, July 9, 2009>

**That brings me to my second point, which I am going to dwell on at length: What do we do on the law enforcement side to suppress violent crime? How do we actually make reductions in violent crime? In my view, the evidence is absolutely clear that the vast bulk of violent crime is committed by a very small group of chronic offenders.** Study after study shows that this tiny fraction of incorrigible, habitual offenders is responsible for hundreds and hundreds of crimes each while they are out on the street. A well known study in 1980, which followed 240 criminals, found that in an eleven-year period they committed over 500,000 crimes -- an average of 190 crimes a year. And that corresponds to numerous other studies that show that kind of criminality. Another study of various state prisoners found that 25 percent of them committed 135 crimes a year; 10 percent of them committed 600 crimes a year. Every study shows a tiny cohort is responsible disproportionately for the vast amount of predatory violence. We know the profile of these criminals. They start committing crimes as juveniles. They go right on committing crimes. They commit crimes as adults; they commit crimes when they are on parole, probation, or bail. With this type of habitual offender, the only time they are not committing crimes, at least prior to their fortieth birthday, is when they are in prison. **Today's Conflagration. And I think that in combatting violent crime, we in the criminal justice system must make it our primary goal to identify, to target, and to incarcerate this hard core element of chronic offenders.** **They should be incapacitated in custody for the time dictated by the public's safety, and not by other artificial restraints like prison space.** I **think this is the only approach in law enforcement that has any prospect for reducing levels of violent crime**. **No matter how well we tinker with and perfect our social rehabilitation programs, they are not going to take hold for decades and decades. We have crime on the streets right now. We have to put out the fire today.** Yes, we can redesign houses so they are more fireproof in the future, but right now we have a conflagration and we have to deal with it. **I think the history of the last thirty years shows that this policy of incarceration works.** The 1960s and 1970s, as you know, were the era of permissiveness in law enforcement. Fewer people were locked up. The people we put away did not serve long sentences. The incarceration rates dropped. At the end of the 1960s we had fewer people in prison than we did when the decade started**. In the 1980s, we started turning things around. We built prisons at the federal level and the state level. We toughened up our criminal justice system.** We started putting tougher federal judges on the bench. And during the 1980s we turned around the incarceration rates. We started out with 300,000 prisoners in state prisons at the beginning of the decade and we ended it with 800,000. The spiraling violent crime rate of the 1960s and 1970s came to an abrupt halt and plateaued out. But now it is going up again. I think **if we are going to reduce violent crime we have to finish the job we began in the 1980s and get those violent offenders off the street. Unfortunately, I think a lot of states are relapsing back to the 1960s and 1970s-style revolving door system.** **Today, prisoners on the average are serving only 37 percent of their sentences.** In some states, like Texas, they say it is 22 days for every one year of sentence. In Florida, it is 18 percent of sentence served. That is because of prison capacity. Prisoners are being recycled back out onto the streets, after a very short period of time in prison, simply to make room for the next wave. The average sentence given for rape in this country, for example, is eight years; the average sentence served is three years. Three years is the average price of a rape. In many larger states, it is much lower than that. At least 30 percent of the murders in this country are committed by people who are on probation, parole, or bail at the time of murder. So, 6,500 of our fellow citizens are slaughtered each year by people who have been caught and then prematurely released back onto the streets. I think **stopping the revolving door is going to require three things. It is going to require more resources at both the federal and state level. It is going to require legal reform at both the federal and state level. And it is going to require an unprecedented degree of cooperation -- the federal government, the state government, local enforcement working together to target the hardest core offenders so we get the most bang for the bucks.**

## Police and law enforcement are necessary to prevent poverty and stop violent crimes

<The Honorable **William P. Barr, Former U.S. Attorney General** in Clintons Administration, The Heritage Foundation, July 29, **1992**, “Crime, Poverty and the Family”, <http://www.heritage.org/research/crime/hl401.cfm>, July 9, 2009>

B**asic Reality. So, let us turn first to the issue of why law enforcement must be paramount today.** I think those that would give short shrift to suppression of crime through strong law enforcement measures, but would instead rely upon dealing with root causes, are missing a basic point -- the basic reality that we see today -- and that is, that in this pervasive atmosphere of fear and violence that we see in the inner cities particularly, even the best designed social programs cannot take root. The problem is that our efforts to deal with underlying social maladies are being strangled by crime itself. **And I think it is increasingly clear that suppression of crime is a prerequisite for any of our social programs to be successful. What good is it to build a housing project to see it taken over by drug traffickers and used as a stash house? Or what good is it to invest as much as we do in education and build model schools, only to see those schools become battlegrounds for gangs? T**he Green Housing Project in Chicago is a project where the federal government has spent a lot of money and has many innovative programs underway. But the principal concern of the mothers in that housing project is the safety of their children. They put their children to sleep in the bathtubs because of the bullets flying around, starting Thursday night and running through the weekend. So we have gotten to the age of armored cribs in the inner city. I **was down at the Prince Garden Apartments Project in Fort Worth. It had just been swept by the police, and the tenants of those apartments came out applauding the police. They held a barbecue for the police, pleading with them not to leave their housing project. One old lady came out and told me that she had been sleeping on the floor under her bed for months because of the bullets flying around the courtyard in the housing project. Crime Causing Poverty. It was once a shibboleth that poverty causes crime, but today I think it is clear that crime is causing poverty. Businesses are driven from crime-ridden neighborhoods, taking jobs and opportunities with them. Potential investors and would-be employers are scared away. Existing owners are deterred from making improvements on their property, and as property values go down, owners disinvest in their property. I know a small contractor who tried to rehabilitate inner-city housing for low-income tenants. He had to give up because drug addicts would break in, rip out his improvements, and sell them for drug money. They would even come in regularly and take out all of the piping in the building and sell it for scrap. This contractor obviously couldn't continue like that, and like many others has just stopped his efforts to rehabilitate housing.**

# Gangs 🡪 Crime

## Gangs commit majority of crime in certain communities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, “National Gang Threat Assessment Issued”

February 2, 2009, Source: http://www.fbi.gov/pressrel/pressrel09/ngta020209.htm

Criminal gangs commit as much as 80 percent of the crime in many communities, according to law enforcement officials throughout the nation. Typical gang-related crimes include alien smuggling, armed robbery, assault, auto theft; drug trafficking, extortion, fraud, home invasions, identity theft, murder, and weapons trafficking. Gang members are the primary retail-level distributors of most illicit drugs. They also are increasingly distributing wholesale-level quantities of marijuana and cocaine in most urban and suburban communities. Some gangs are trafficking illicit drugs at the regional and national levels; several are capable of competing with U.S.-based Mexican drug trafficking organizations. U.S.-based gang members illegally cross the U.S.-Mexico border for the express purpose of smuggling illicit drugs and illegal aliens from Mexico into the United States

## Gang violence is getting worse and is undetected by police

Geraci, John. VP and of youth and and education research July 2005

[http://www.harrisinteractive.com/news/newsletters/DistrictWise/HI\_DistrictWISE\_2005\_vol1\_iss04.pdf accessed 7/7/09](http://www.harrisinteractive.com/news/newsletters/DistrictWise/HI_DistrictWISE_2005_vol1_iss04.pdf%20accessed%207/7/09)

There is no debate that gangs are a problem within our society today. Gangs are greatly contributing to the immoral violence that is plaguing our nation. We have to realize that the problem is no longer exclusive to the slums of the inner cities. Gangs have moved into our communities and suburbs as well, right in our own backyard. The amount of gang violence has greatly increased within the last few years, though in many instances, it has gone undetected by the police. However, an offender that is brought in by the police is not guaranteed to be held in custody. Most of the time, the accused offender is once again let loose to roam the streets. Gang violence has become a widespread problem that can no longer be ignored

# Adv # White Supremecist Crack Down

## White Supremacist Groups are on the rise, as are their hate crimes

<Kelly Brewington and Timothy B Wheeler, Baltimore Sun Reporters, The Baltimore Sun Online, “Number of Hate Groups Up, Membership Down”, June 18, 2009, [http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/bal-md.supremacy18jun18,0,4610804.story](http://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/bal-md.supremacy18jun18%2C0%2C4610804.story), July 8, 2009>

**Nationwide, the number of hate groups climbed from 602 in 2000 to 929 in 2008, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center - an expansion fueled by anger against immigrants and, more recently,** [**the election**](http://www.baltimoresun.com/topic/politics/elections/u.s.-elections/u.s.-presidential-election-%282008%29-EVHST0000104.topic) **of the nation's first black president. A report released Tuesday by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund said white supremacist activity online spiked after** [**President Barack Obama's**](http://www.baltimoresun.com/topic/politics/government/barack-obama-PEPLT007408.topic) **victory.** The Leadership Conference's report came the same day Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. urged Congress to pass tougher hate-crime laws. The killing of Holocaust Museum security guard Stephen T. Johns last week and the recent slaying of a doctor who performed late-term abortions in Kansas serve as reminders of the "potential threat posed by violent extremists," Holder said. But how to identify genuine threats among the constitutionally protected rants and boasts that proliferate in cyberspace remains a thorny question for law enforcement. "We have to have information that a crime has been committed or is in the planning stages of being committed in order to act," said Bret Kirby, who supervises domestic terrorism investigations for the [FBI](http://www.baltimoresun.com/topic/crime-law-justice/crimes/fbi-ORGOV000008.topic) in Baltimore. "Anybody may consider what they are saying offensive, nevertheless, the First Amendment of the Constitution provides that we have free speech." In Maryland, **the number of hate crimes reported over the past decade has fluctuated between a low of 150 in 2007 and a high of 248 in 2003, according to the FBI.The Anti-Defamation League counted 22 incidents of anti-Semitism in 2008, up from 19 the year before.** Of the 2008 events, 17 involved harassment and 10 involved damage to property. **Nationwide,** hate group membership has dwindled, but the **number of groups has grown,** said Jack Levin, professor of sociology and criminology at Northeastern University in Boston and an author of several books on hate crimes. The old guard groups have undergone a "crisis of leadership," Levin said, as some leaders died and others were locked up. [Ku Klux Klan](http://www.baltimoresun.com/topic/unrest-conflicts-war/terrorism/ku-klux-klan-ORCIG000003.topic) meetings were regular occurrences in Cecil County as recently as the mid-1990s and members marched on the Annapolis State House in 1994 and 1998. And as recently as 2006, the Klan held a rally at the Antietam National Battlefield in Sharpsburg. But those occasional rallies belie the group's actual numbers. These days, the Klan is down to about 5,000 members nationwide, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center, while [neo-Nazi](http://www.baltimoresun.com/topic/politics/nazis-ORCIG00000044.topic) and other white supremacist groups have gained prominence. **It's unclear how the growth of the organized groups correlates to violence committed by lone extremists, or whether either have much to do with the vandalism or graffiti that turns up occasionally at synagogues or in black neighborhoods.** Levin contends that relatively few hate crimes - no more than 5 percent, by his estimate - are committed by people who actually are members of organized groups. "On the other hand, **the most dangerous and most hideous of the crimes are often committed by the members of these groups," he said. "They may be small in number, but they're more likely to commit murder, and assault and armed robbery."**

## The KKK and other white supremacist organizations are gangs also—they would be countered

**Police Link,** Security Threat Groups (Gangs) in Prisons. October **2008**. http://www.policelink.com/training/articles/56552-security-threat-groups-gangs-in-prisons accessed June 6th, 2009

There are many gangs in prisons. Each gang has individual beliefs, missions, and ways of doing business. Some are more prominent in certain areas than others and their population may be growing or declining, but whatever the gang is, they are all dangerous. Five gangs that are considered to be security threat groups are the Aryan Brotherhood, the Ku Klux Klan, the Folks Nation, the MS-13, and the Nation of Islam. The top ten gang states as of 1995 were Texas, California, Illinois, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Ohio, and Indiana. Gang activity has increased from the 1970’s where the estimated total of gang counties had increased from 73 counties to 201 counties in America. (Meadows, 2007).

## Must resist every instance of racism or else we risk extinction

Joseph Barndt, co-director of Crossroads, a multicultural ministry, 1991, Dismantling Racism: The Continuing Challenge to White America, p. 155-6

The limitations imposed on people of color by poverty, subservience, and powerlessness are cruel, inhuman, and unjust: the effects of uncontrolled power, privilege, and greed, which are the marks of our white prison, will inevitably destroy us. But we have also seen that the walls of racism can be dismantled. We are not condemned to an inexorable fate, but are offered the vision and the possibility of freedom. Brick by brick, stone by stone, the prison of individual, institutional, and cultural racism can be destroyed. You and I are urgently called to join the efforts of those who know it is time to tear down, once and for all, the walls of racism. The danger point of self-destruction seems to be drawing even more near. The results of centuries of national and worldwide conquest and colonialism, of military buildups and violent aggression, of overconsumption and environmental destruction may be reaching a point of no return. A small and predominately white minority of the global population derives its power and privilege from the sufferings of the vast majority of peoples of color. For the sake of the world and ourselves, we dare not allow it to continue

# Adv # Patriarchy

## Gangs Further oppression because they are patriarchal

James Diego **Vigil**, Ph.D., professor in the Department of Criminology, Law and Society, University of California, Irvine-USA. His education includes Ph.D. and M.A. in Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles. , and Thomas S. Weisner Prof. of Anthropology, Departments of Psychiatry (NPI Semel Institute, Center for Culture and Health) and Anthropology at UCLA , The projects, Page 135, **2007**, <http://books.google.com/books?id=LMg7-DvAQdwC&pg=PA135&lpg=PA135&dq=Gangs+Patriarchal+patriarchy&source=bl&ots=vFJFshpy0o&sig=J-CugNz4Cx_IKl3BstYymp8RRQo&hl=en&ei=9KxTSuDYDoi4M6LG1fMI&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=8>, Accessed on July 7th 2009 AR


## Unchecked patriarchy causes extinction via nuclear war – critique is necessary to avoid unending conflict

Betty A. Reardon, Director of the Peace Education Program at Teacher’s College Columbia University, 1993, Women and Peace: Feminist Visions of Global Security, p. 30-2

In an article entitled “Naming the Cultural Forces That Push Us toward War” (1983), Charlene Spretnak focused on some of the fundamental cultural factors that deeply influence ways of thinking about security. She argues that patriarchy encourages militarist tendencies. Since a major war now could easily bring on massive annihilation of almost unthinkable proportions, why are discussions in our national forums addressing the madness of the nuclear arms race limited to matters of hardware and statistics? A more comprehensive analysis is badly needed . . . A clearly visible element in the escalating tensions among militarized nations is the macho posturing and the patriarchal ideal of dominance, not parity, which motivates defense ministers and government leaders to “strut their stuff” as we watch with increasing horror. Most men in our patriarchal culture are still acting out old patterns that are radically inappropriate for the nuclear age. To prove dominance and control, to distance one’s character from that of women, to survive the toughest violent initiation, to shed the sacred blood of the hero, to collaborate with death in order to hold it at bay—all of these patriarchal pressures on men have traditionally reached resolution in ritual fashion on the battlefield. But there is no longer any battlefield. Does anyone seriously believe that if a nuclear power were losing a crucial, large-scale conventional war it would refrain from using its multiple-warhead nuclear missiles because of some diplomatic agreement? The military theater of a nuclear exchange today would extend, instantly or eventually, to all living things, all the air, all the soil, all the water. If we believe that war is a “necessary evil,” that patriarchal assumptions are simply “human nature,” then we are locked into a lie, paralyzed. The ultimate result of unchecked terminal patriarchy will be nuclear holocaust. The causes of recurrent warfare are not biological. Neither are they solely economic. They are also a result of patriarchal ways of thinking, which historically have generated considerable pressure for standing armies to be used. (Spretnak 1983) These cultural tendencies have produced our current crisis of a highly militarized, violent world that in spite of the decline of the cold war and the slowing of the military race between the superpowers is still staring into the abyss of nuclear disaster, as described by a leading feminist in an address to the Community Aid Abroad State Convention, Melbourne, Australia: These then are the outward signs of militarism across the world today: weapons-building and trading in them; spheres of influence derived from their supply; intervention—both overt and covert; torture; training of military personnel, and supply of hardware to, and training of police; the positioning of military bases on foreign soil; the despoilation of the planet; ‘intelligence’ networks; the rise in the number of national security states; more and more countries coming under direct military rule; 13 the militarization of diplomacy, and the interlocking and the international nature of the military order which even defines the major rifts in world politics. (Shelly 1983)

# Patriarchy- EXT: Link

## Gangs further machismo which is extremely patriarchal

By Professor Louis **Kontos**, David **Brotherton** PHD, Encyclopedia of gangs, Page161 and 162, **2008**, <http://books.google.com/books?id=gpymNS-j-a0C&pg=PA162&lpg=PA162&dq=%22Street+Gangs%22+patriarchal&source=bl&ots=2RpdbyhXih&sig=pEn9uvLbGC5tWSmiZQr5NwsPnu4&hl=en&ei=SbVTSvDGDoWmMISOjOsI&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3>,


# Patriarchy- EXT: Impact

## Gender inequality guarantees extinction

Sandra L. Bem, professor of psychology at Cornell University, 1993, The Lenses of Gender: Transforming the Debate on Sexual Inequality, p. 195

In addition to the humanist and feminist arguments against gender polarization, there is an overarching moral argument that fuses the antihumanist and antifeminist aspects of gender polarization. The essence of this moral argument is that by polarizing human values and human experiences into the masculine and the feminine, gender polarization not only helps to keep the culture in the grip of males themselves; it also keeps the culture in the grip of highly polarized masculine values. The moral problem here is that these highly polarized masculine values so emphasize making war over keeping the peace, taking risks over giving care, and even mastering nature over harmonizing with nature that when allowed to dominate societal and even global decision making, they create the danger that humans will destroy not just each other in massive numbers but the planet.

# Adv # Poverty

## Gangs are the root cause of poverty

**by Eli Lehrer, Visiting Fellow, Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation, “Crime Fighting and Urban Renewal”, September 21, 2000,** [**http://www.heritage.org/press/commentary/edfall2000.cfm , accessed on July 6**](http://www.heritage.org/press/commentary/edfall2000.cfm%20%2C%20accessed%20on%20July%206)**, 2009**

Yet a substantial body of criminological research over the past 20 years suggests that the relationship between poverty and crime runs counter to conventional wisdom. Social scientists such as John J. DiIulio, Jr., James Q. Wilson, Wesley Skogan, Leo Schuerman, and Solomon Korbin have shown that, in fact, poverty and neighborhood degradation often result from crime--not the other way around. Skogan, a Northwestern University criminologist who has studied what happens to places where crime and disorder increase, describes a scene of utter desolation: "These areas are no longer recognizable as neighborhoods." I spent several months traveling to low-income areas around the country to investigate whether reductions in crime led to neighborhood renewal. My firsthand experience only reaffirmed the new thinking on poverty and crime: In short, when crime drops drastically, low-income neighborhoods come back to life. Commercial strips blossom with new businesses, housing improves, streets become safe at night, mediating institutions become stronger, and disorder vanishes from public spaces. Thus warring on crime is the best way to remedy a wide. variety of social ills, and America's success in reducing crime ranks with welfare reform as the greatest social policy triumph of the 1990s

## These higher standards of living need to be upheld—we have a moral obligation to fight poverty and uphold human rights

Sheikha Haya **Rashed Al Khalifa**, UN general assembly president. General Assembly, GA/SM/380, HR/4910, OBV/602, Department of Public Information. 8 December **2006** <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2006/gasm380.doc.htm> accessed May 24, 2007

This year, we commemorate Human Rights Day with the theme “Fighting Poverty: a matter of obligation not charity”. When poverty is so immediate and the suffering so intense, the world has a moral and strategic obligation to fight poverty and to address the human rights concerns of the most vulnerable. The poorest are more likely to experience human rights violations, discrimination or other forms of persecution.  Being poor makes it harder to find a job and get access to basic services, such as health care, education and housing.  Poverty is above all about having no power and no voice. History is littered with well-meaning, but failed solutions.  If we are to eradicate poverty and promote human rights, we need to take action to empower the poor and address the root causes of poverty, such as discrimination and social exclusion.  It is because human rights, poverty reduction and the empowerment of the poor go hand in hand that we all have a moral duty to take action.

# Poverty- EXT: Link

## Gangs Create Poverty

Makris, Mark (famous criminal attorney in Houston) 07

http://www.volokh.com/posts/1178758712.shtml accessed 7/9/09

What Obama seems to fail to appreciate is that not every person in the inner city is a gang banger. There are lots of hard working people trapped in those neighborhoods. The last thing I'm going to tell such a person, regardless of his race or creed, is that he can't buy a gun to protect himself from the criminal elements that surround him. The correlation seems to run that Gangs creates poverty, not the other way around.

## Gangs Cause Poverty

Barr, William (Deputy Attorney General for US) 92

http://www.heritage.org/research/crime/hl401.cfm accessed 7/9/09

I think it is clear that gangs iare causing poverty. Businesses are driven from crime-ridden neighborhoods, taking jobs and opportunities with them. Potential investors and would-be employers are scared away. Existing owners are deterred from making improvements on their property, and as property values go down, owners disinvest in their property. I know a small contractor who tried to rehabilitate inner-city housing for low-income tenants. He had to give up because drug addicts would break in, rip out his improvements, and sell them for drug money. They would even come in regularly and take out all of the piping in the building and sell it for scrap. This contractor obviously couldn't continue like that, and like many others has just stopped his efforts to rehabilitate housing.

# Adv # Drug Trafficking

## Gangs are the main reason drugs are available

**National Drug Intelligence Center**, “National Drug Threat Assessment 2006”, January **2006**, Source: http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic//pubs11/18862/gangs.htm

Many gangs have evolved from turf-oriented gangs to profit-driven, organized criminal enterprises whose activities include not only retail drug distribution but also other aspects of the trade, including smuggling, transportation, and wholesale distribution. Some national-level street gangs are highly organized, with as many as 100,000 members and associates. The most highly organized, such as Latin Kings, Gangster Disciples, and Vice Lords, have centralized leadership cores that conspire to transport and distribute drugs throughout the country. Some prison gangs have evolved from ethnic-based protection gangs within the prison system to organized criminal enterprises that use their connections with Mexican DTOs as a means of conducting drug trafficking activities in various regions of the country, particularly the West and Southwest Regions. OMGs generally have fewer members than most large street gangs but are even better organized; most have numerous chapters with bylaws or constitutions established by a national or international hierarchy. The strength of OMGs lies in their international connections, which provide them with access to wholesale quantities of illegal drugs, particularly marijuana and methamphetamine.

## Drug Abuse Causes HIV and Hepatitis C

**National Institute of Drug Abuse**, “How are Drug Abuse and HIV related?” 2009 [National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)](http://www.drugabuse.gov), Source: http://hiv.drugabuse.gov/english/learn/abuse.html

Drug abuse and addiction have been linked with HIV/AIDS since the beginning of the epidemic. Although injection drug use is well known in this regard, the role that non-injection drug abuse plays in the spread of HIV is less recognized. This is partly due to the addictive and intoxicating effects of many drugs, which can alter judgment and inhibition and lead people to engage in impulsive and unsafe behaviors. Injection drug use. People typically associate drug abuse and HIV/AIDS with injection drug use and needle sharing. When injection drug users share "equipment"-such as needles, syringes, and other drug injection paraphernalia-HIV can be transmitted between users. Other infections-such as hepatitis C-can also be spread this way. Hepatitis C can cause liver disease and permanent liver damage. Poor judgment and risky behavior. Drug abuse by any route (not just injection) can put a person at risk for getting HIV. Drug and alcohol intoxication affect judgment and can lead to unsafe sexual practices, which put people at risk for getting HIV or transmitting it to someone else. Biological effects of drugs. Drug abuse and addiction can affect a person's overall health, thereby altering susceptibility to HIV and progression of AIDS. Drugs of abuse and HIV both affect the brain. Research has shown that HIV causes greater injury to cells in the brain and cognitive impairment among methamphetamine abusers than among HIV patients who do not abuse drugs. In animal studies, methamphetamine has been shown to increase the amount of HIV in brain cells[\*].

## Unchecked AIDS epidemic risks human extinction

Mathiu 2000 (Mutuma, Africa News, July 15, lexis)

Every age has its killer. But Aids is without precedent. It is comparable only to the Black Death of the Middle Ages in the terror it evokes and the graves it fills. But unlike the plague, Aids does not come at a time of scientific innocence: It flies in the face of space exploration, the manipulation of genes and the mapping of the human genome. The Black Death - the plague, today easily cured by antibiotics and prevented by vaccines - killed a full 40 million Europeans, a quarter of the population of Europe, between 1347 and 1352. But it was a death that could be avoided by the simple expedient of changing addresses and whose vector could be seen and exterminated. With Aids, the vector is humanity itself, the nice person in the next seat in the bus. There is nowhere to run and nowhere to hide. Every human being who expresses the innate desire to preserve the human genetic pool through the natural mechanism of reproduction is potentially at risk. And whereas death by plague was a merciful five days of agony, HIV is not satisfied until years of stigma and excruciating torture have been wrought on its victim. The plague toll of tens of millions in two decades was a veritable holocaust, but it will be nothing compared to the viral holocaust: So far, 18.8 million people are already dead; 43.3 million infected worldwide (24.5 million of them Africans) carry the seeds of their inevitable demise - unwilling participants in a March of the Damned. Last year alone, 2.8 million lives went down the drain, 85 per cent of them African; as a matter of fact, 6,000 Africans will die today. The daily toll in Kenya is 500. There has never been fought a war on these shores that was so wanton in its thirst for human blood. During the First World War, more than a million lives were lost at the Battle of the Somme alone, setting a trend that was to become fairly common, in which generals would use soldiers as cannon fodder; the lives of 10 million young men were sacrificed for a cause that was judged to be more worthwhile than the dreams - even the mere living out of a lifetime - of a generation. But there was proffered an explanation: It was the honour of bathing a battlefield with young blood, patriotism or simply racial pride. Aids, on the other hand, is a holocaust without even a lame or bigoted justification. It is simply a waste. It is death contracted not in the battlefield but in bedrooms and other venues of furtive intimacy. It is difficult to remember any time in history when the survival of the human race was so hopelessly in jeopardy.

# Drug Trafficking- Link

## Gangs Have Strong Connections to Mexican Drug Cartels which allows retail distribution of drugs

National Drug Intelligence Center, “National Drug Threat Assessment 2006”, January 2006, Source: http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic//pubs11/18862/gangs.htm

Street gangs and prison gangs have, to varying degrees, established relationships with Mexican DTOs; these relationships have enabled them to evolve from retail-level distributors of drugs to significant smugglers, transporters, and wholesale distributors. While some street gangs simply obtain drugs for retail distribution from Mexican DTOs, others have established relationships with Mexican DTOs that allow them to obtain multikilogram-quantities of drugs including cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine for transportation to and wholesale distribution in locations throughout the country. The transfer of drugs from Mexican DTOs to street gangs frequently is brokered by prison gangs, some of which have organized into sophisticated and compartmentalized DTOs in their own right. As a result, prison gangs are increasingly gaining dominance over street gangs by exacting taxes from their retail drug distribution activities and managing the drug supply through major Mexican DTOs. Both gangs and DTOs benefit from these relationships, which provide gangs with access to wholesale quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine and at the same time provide the DTOs with a layer of insulation from U.S. law enforcement.

## Gangs expand drug-distribution networks into rural and suburban areas.

National Drug Intelligence Center, “National Drug Threat Assessment 2006”, January 2006, Source: http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic//pubs11/18862/gangs.htm

 As gangs proliferate in rural and suburban areas of the country, they seek new markets for drug distribution activities. For example, the increased availability of methamphetamine in the Northeast, Southeast, and Great Lakes Regions of the country is at least in part attributable to the proliferation of California- and Texas-based Hispanic gangs such as Latin Kings and Mara Salvatrucha (MS 13) in these areas. These Hispanic gangs obtain multikilogram-quantities of methamphetamine from Mexican DTOs in the Southwest Region and transport the drug to previously untapped methamphetamine markets in the Northeast, Southeast, and Great Lakes Regions. The threat posed by gangs will increase as gangs become better organized and more sophisticated and expand their markets

# Drug Trafficking- Internal Link (Drugs Internationally linked)

## Gangs Have Drug Connections at the International Level

Federal Bureau of Investigation, “National Gang Threat Assessment”, February 2, 2009, Source: http://www.fbi.gov/publications/ngta2009.pdf

As gangs continue to expand and evolve from local- or regional-level gangs to sophisticated national-level gangs, most will continue to foster relationships with wholesale-level drug traffickers in Mexico and/or Canada. Such relationships are more likely for Hispanic gangs operating along the U.S.–Mexico border; these gang members often have personal and family ties to DTO members in Mexico.

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (Terrorism)

## Drug Trafficking Funds Terrorism; Empirically Proven in Columbia

William Asa Hutchinson(Director Drug Enforcement Agency 2001-2003) , “Narco-Terror: The International Connection Between Drugs and Terror”, June 20, 2002, The Heritage Foundation, Source: <http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/HL751.cfm>

In Colombia, we deal with three groups designated as terrorist organizations by the State Department: the revolutionary group called the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia); the ELN (National Liberation Army); and a paramilitary group, the AUC (United Self-Defenses of Colombia). At least two of those, without any doubt, are heavily engaged in drug trafficking, receiving enormous funds from drug trafficking: the AUC and the FARC. In the case of the FARC, the State Department has called them the most dangerous international terrorist group based in the Western Hemisphere. Two weeks ago, the Department of Justice indicted three members of the 16th Front of the FARC, including their commander, Tomas Molina, on charges of conspiracy to transport cocaine and distribute it in the United States. It was the first time that members of a known terrorist organization have been indicted on drug trafficking charges. The 16th Front operates out of a remote village in Eastern Colombia where they operate an air strip, where they engage in their trafficking activities, where they control all the operations in that particular arena. The cocaine that is transported by the 16th Front out of that area is paid for with currency, with weapons, and with equipment; and, of course, you know the activities that that terrorist organization has been engaged in, in which they would use that currency, the weapons, and the equipment. But the 16th Front is not the only front of the FARC that is engaged in drug trafficking activity. Ninety percent of the cocaine Americans consume comes from Colombia; the FARC controls the primary coca cultivation and processing regions in that country, and they have controlled it for the past two decades.

## TERRORISM RISK EXTINCTION

Pacotti 03 [Sheldon, Salon.com, March 31 http://www.salon.com/tech/feature/2003/03/31/knowledge/index.html]

A similar trend has appeared in proposed solutions to high-tech terrorist threats. Advances in biotech, chemistry, and other fields are expanding the power of individuals to cause harm, and this has many people worried. Glenn E. Schweitzer and Carole C. Dorsch, writing for The Futurist, gave this warning in 1999: "Technological advances threaten to outdo anything terrorists have done before; superterrorism has the potential to eradicate civilization as we know it." Schweitzer and Dorsch are so alarmed that they go on to say, "Civil liberties are important for a democratic society; the time has arrived, however, to reconfigure some aspects of democracy, given the violence that is on the doorstep." The Sept. 11 attacks have obviously added credence to their opinions. In 1999, they recommended an expanded role for the CIA, "greater government intervention" in Americans' lives, and the "honorable deed" of "whistle-blowing" -- proposals that went from fringe ideas to policy options and talk-show banter in less than a year. Taken together, their proposals aim to gather information from companies and individuals and feed that information into government agencies. A network of cameras positioned on street corners would nicely complement their vision of America during the 21st century. If after Sept. 11 and the anthrax scare these still sound like wacky Orwellian ideas to you, imagine how they will sound the day a terrorist opens a jar of Ebola-AIDS spores on Capitol Hill. As Sun Microsystems' chief scientist, Bill Joy, warned: "We have yet to come to terms with the fact that the most compelling 21st-century technologies -- robotics, genetic engineering, and nanotechnology -- pose a different threat than the technologies that have come before**.** Specifically, robots, engineered organisms, and nanobots share a dangerous amplifying factor: They can self-replicate. A bomb is blown up only once -- but one bot can become many, and quickly get out of control." Joy calls the new threats "knowledge-enabled mass destruction." To cause great harm to millions of people, an extreme person will need only dangerous knowledge**,** which itself will move through the biosphere, encoded as matter, and flit from place to place as easily as dangerous ideas now travel between our minds. In the information age, dangerous knowledge can be copied and disseminated at light speed, and it threatens everyone. Therefore, Joy's perfectly reasonable conclusion is that we should relinquish "certain kinds of knowledge." He says that it is time to reconsider the open, unrestrained pursuit of knowledge that has been the foundation of science for 300 years. " Despite the strong historical precedents, if open access to and unlimited development of knowledge henceforth puts us all inclear danger of extinction, then common sense demands that we reexamine even these basic, long-held beliefs."

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (EXT: Terrorism)

## Drug Trafficking Funds Terrorism; Empirically Proven in Afghanistan

William Asa Hutchinson(Director Drug Enforcement Agency 2001-2003) , “Narco-Terror: The International Connection Between Drugs and Terror”, June 20, 2002, The Heritage Foundation, Source: http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/HL751.cfm

Let's briefly look at the facts of the connection between drugs and terrorism, starting with Afghanistan. Afghanistan, as you know, is a major source of heroin in the world, producing in the year 2000 some 70 percent of the world's supply of opium, which is converted to heroin. The Taliban, the ruling authority at the time, benefited from that drug trade by taxing and, in some instances, being involved in the drug trafficking. Taxation was institutionalized to the extent that they actually issued tax receipts when they collected the revenue from the heroin traffickers. I read from one receipt that was obtained during one of the operations there: "To the honorable road tax collectors: Gentlemen, the bearer of this letter who possesses four kilograms of white good has paid the custom duty at the Shinwa custom. It is hoped that the bearer will not be bothered further." So it's clear that the Taliban benefited from the institutionalized taxation of heroin trafficking. Clearly, at the same time, the al-Qaeda network flourished from the safe haven provided by the Taliban. Taken a step further, the DEA has also received multi-source information that Osama bin Laden himself has been involved in the financing and facilitation of heroin-trafficking activities.

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (Connected to Al Qaeda)

## Drug Trafficking in Columbia has previously posed a significant threat to American because of their connection to Al Qaeda

William Asa Hutchinson(Director Drug Enforcement Agency 2001-2003) , “Narco-Terror: The International Connection Between Drugs and Terror”, June 20, 2002, The Heritage Foundation, Source: http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/HL751.cfm

 The State Department estimates that the FARC receives $300 million a year from drug sales to finance its terrorist activities. In March of this year, under the direction of President Pastrana, the Colombian Army and the Colombian National Police reclaimed the demilitarized zone from the FARC, based upon intelligence the DEA was able to provide. The police went in, and in the demilitarized zone that was supposed to be a peaceful haven, they found two major cocaine laboratories. The police seized five tons of processed cocaine from that particular site, so you can imagine the enormity of this processing site. They destroyed the labs as well as a 200-foot communications tower that the FARC operated to use in their communications efforts. Prior to the seizure, we knew the FARC was engaged in trafficking activities, but this is the first time we have had solid evidence that the FARC is involved in the cocaine trade from start to finish, from cultivation to processing and distribution. We should understand that's it's not just Colombian citizens that are impacted by the terrorist activities. Since 1990, 73 American citizens have been taken hostage in Colombia, more than 50 by narco-terrorists; and since 1995, 12 American citizens have been murdered. So we see a clear connection by al-Qaeda and the FARC using drug proceeds to finance their terrorist activities. They are not by any means the only two groups. I mentioned the AUC, the paramilitary group in which Carlos Castagna, the leader of that organization, actually published a book in which he admitted that his paramilitary activities, his terrorist activities, were in fact funded to a large extent by drug trafficking. Let me assure you that he is under investigation.

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (Gangs and Terrorist Work Together)

## Gangs may pursue relationships with terrorists for drug trafficking

National Drug Intelligence Center, “National Drug Threat Assessment 2006”, January 2006, Source: http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic//pubs11/18862/gangs.htm

And while to date there is no evidence to suggest that U.S.-based street gangs, prison gangs, or OMGs have forged definitive relationships with foreign terrorist organizations, it is possible that some gangs may associate with foreign terrorists for the purpose of conducting drug trafficking and various criminal activities. Moreover, the potential for such relationships exists primarily among U.S. prison gangs, whose members seem to be particularly susceptible to terrorist and other extremist recruitment.

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (Poverty)

## Drug trafficking is the root cause of poverty, the failing health care system and the weakened public school system

By Hans **Binnendijk**, Patrick **Clawson**, National Defense University Institute for National Strategic Studies, “Strategic Assessment”, **1997**, <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Strategic%20Assessments/sa97/sa97ch16.html>, accessed July 6, 2009 AR

Drug cases are clogging the U.S. court system and making the constitutional guarantee of speedy trials impossible to implement. The soaring costs of the American health system are in part due to: gunshot wounds, child and spouse abuse, tuberculosis, venereal disease, AIDS, cardiovascular disease, automobile accidents and crack baby cases filling hospitals. A great many of these cases are drug-related. One of the root causes of both poverty and increasing welfare costs in the United States is drug abuse. The widespread use of stupefying drugs by school children, in particular, supposedly innocent marijuana, weakens American public education. The use of marijuana by American high school students leaped by 50 percent between 1992 and 1995, from 8 percent of the tenth grade students having used marijuana in the last month to 17 percent. Drug abuse lies behind the destructive behavior which has devastated public housing. In general, much of the hopelessness afflicting the growing American underclass can be traced to the effects of substance abuse.

## Methamphetamine abuse is a potential cause of poverty

Christian Moseby(Staff Writer), “Experts Connect Drugs,poverty”, November 22, 2004 The Traveler, Source:http://www.thetraveleronline.com/home/index.cfm?event=displayArticlePrinterFriendly&uStory\_id=6c92c7c3-9452-411d-98be-dc9660d126f4

More than 50 percent of the audience raised there hands and much of the audience members knew someone who has done drugs, specifically methamphetamine. "I see meth as a really big problem, a really big social issue," Jamerson said. "As Fayetteville and the surrounding areas merge together, more and more drugs will be introduced, and that's very dangerous." Jamerson described meth as a "downward spiral, a no-win situation, and a huge issue as a cause of poverty," she said. Weight loss, gray teeth and hyperactivity are all effects of taking meth. People will do anything to get meth, Jamerson said."They'll neglect their family in monetary provisions and quality time. It can ruin their lives," she said. Several people with money, such as doctors, executives, and lawyers, have no problems purchasing meth, she said. "But they get hooked and start selling it and they go to work strung out and you can only do that for so long before it starts affecting your job performance," she said. "All of us humans gravitate towards pleasure and away from pain. People feel like if they can escape from their problems, they won't have to deal with it." Even young children are greatly exposed to meth, she said. "Someone can do meth and you never know when the threshold can be crossed and they end up with permanent damage," she said. There currently isn't a very high recovery rate from meth, Jamerson said. The relapse rate is really high because, "once you're off of it, you have to change your life, your community, and your friends."

## Substance Abuse is a Leading Cause of Poverty and Crime

Darryl Chapman, “Poverty and Drug Abuse”, 2007, Police Link: The Nation’s Law Enforcement Community, Source: http://www.policelink.com/training/articles/3186-poverty-and-drug-abuse

Americans are divided over the causes of poverty and drug abuse. About half the public says the poor are not doing enough to help themselves out of poverty, and the other half says that circumstances beyond their control cause them to be poor, such as drugs. When asked what the No. 1 cause of poverty is, low-income Americans are much more likely to name drug abuse. The reported factors contributing to substance abuse in rural America include poverty, unemployment, underemployment, and the isolation of rural areas. Substance abuse results in crime including buying and selling drugs, driving while intoxicated, and disorderly conduct, thefts, burglaries, robberies and assaults, as well as poor grades in school and other serious complications. These crimes generally occur because of the need for money to buy the drugs and support the habit. The victims are usually the middle and upper class of Americans due the lower class not having money. However, there is violence in the drug culture as well, the dealers assaulting the users because money owed and the abusers assaulting the dealers to steal the drugs. Substance abuse has long been perceived to be a problem of the inner city. However, alcohol abuse has long been a problem in rural areas and illicit drugs have infiltrated towns of every size. Today, adults and young teens in rural areas are just as likely to abuse substances as those in larger metropolitan areas. The problems may be the same, but smaller communities have limited resources to deal with the consequences of substance abuse due primarily to financial limitations.

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (National Security)

## The United States has a Duty to Stop Drug Trafficking Abroad—it threatens national security

William Asa Hutchinson(Director Drug Enforcement Agency 2001-2003) , “Narco-Terror: The International Connection Between Drugs and Terror”, June 20, 2002, The Heritage Foundation, Source: http://www.heritage.org/Research/HomelandSecurity/HL751.cfm

What is the national interest when it happens in faraway countries? It should be elementary: Drug production in Mexico, in Colombia, in Thailand, and in Afghanistan produces the supply of drugs that devastates our families and our communities. The same illegal drug production funds that attack civilized society also destabilize democracies across the globe. Illegal drug production undermines America's culture; it funds terror; and it erodes democracy. And they all represent a clear and present danger to our national security.

# Drug Trafficking- Impact (Child Neglect)

## Substance Abuse Causes Child Neglect

Child Welfare Information Gateway, “Acts of Omission—An Overview of Child Neglect”, April 2001, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:Administration for Children and Families, Source: http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/focus/acts/acts.pdf

Some CPS agencies estimate that substance abuse is a factor in as many as 70 percent of all the child neglect cases they serve. But what is the connection between substance abuse and neglect, specifically? A number of researchers have explored the relationship between parental substance abuse and child neglect. They have found that substance abusing parents may divert money that is needed for basic necessities to buy drugs and alcohol. Parental substance abuse may interfere with the ability to maintain employment, further limiting the family's resources. The substance abusing behaviors may expose the children to criminal behaviors and dangerous people. Substance abusing parents may be emotionally or physically unavailable and not able to properly supervise their children, risking accidental injuries. Children living with substance abusing parents are more likely to become intoxicated themselves, either deliberately, by passive inhalation, or by accidental ingestion. Heavy parental drug use can interfere with a parent's ability to provide the consistent nurturing and caregiving that promotes children's development and self-esteem. According to Magura and Laudet, "Substance abuse has deleterious effects on virtually every aspect of one's life and gravely interferes with the ability to parent adequately".

## Drug Abuse during Pregnancy Leads to Developmental Problems in Newborns

Child Welfare Information Gateway, “Acts of Omission—An Overview of Child Neglect”, April 2001, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:Administration for Children and Families, Source: http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/focus/acts/acts.pdf

The issue of drug-affected newborns has long been a concern in the United States. The most recent statistics indicate that in 1999, 5.5 percent of pregnant women used some illicit drug during pregnancy, translating into approximately 221,000 babies that had the potential to be born drug exposed. Although some studies have found few enduring effects from prenatal drug exposure, others have found that it may result in physical and neurological deficits, growth retardation, cardiovascular abnormalities, and long-term developmental abnormalities, including learning and behavior problems and language delays.

# Adv # Human Trafficking

## Gangs are selling children like slaves in the United States because it is much safer and more lucrative

<Dawn **Bruner**, has spent most of her adult life immersed in true crime, through a broad range of activites that includes active participation in various websites devoted to unsolved crime, and missing and exploited children and adults. She would like to share her knowledge and insight to provide accurate information on crime in Wichita, “Conference today to address growing problem in Wichita: child sex trafficking”, **May 26, 2009**, The Examiner, <http://www.examiner.com/x-8028-Wichita-Crime-Examiner~y2009m5d26-Conference-today-to-address-growing-problem-in-Wichita-child-sex-trafficking>, accessed on July 7th 2009 AR>

Police and social workers are concerned about the growing problem of child sex trafficking in Wichita, so they are holding a conference today called, “Community Action to End Domestic Sexual Exploitation.” Karen Countryman-Roswurm, a social worker and Ph.D. candidate organized the conference for the purpose of getting agencies to agree upon how to address the problem and help the victims. So far this year, police and social services have investigated four cases in which teenage girls from Wichita were forced into sex-slavery. They suspect far more are at risk. Based on their observations, they estimate that between 300 and 400 a year are at a high risk of becoming victims of sexual exploitation. Street gangs are largely responsible for the growing problem. A few years ago, they began pursuing sex trafficking in Wichita, according to police. The problem is said to be more extensive than it was first thought to be because the street gangs have significantly broadened the range and level of sophistication of the crime here. Mike Nagy, an officer with the Wichita-Sedgwick County Exploited and Missing Child Unit, says that gangs buy and sell children like slaves. Often, the gangs target runaways and homeless children, luring them with promises of food, money, clothing, shelter, and romance, police said. Gang members often train their victims in sex acts often using pornographic movies as “training films,” said detectives and other investigators with the Exploited and Missing Children’s Unit. Once they are “trained,” gang members either force them into the local sex trade, or traffic them over the internet to larger cities. Countryman-Roswurm, who has studied the problem extensively and interviewed hundreds of victims as well, says the pimps can make hundreds of thousands of dollars off of one child. Kent Bauman, an EMCU officer, said that street gangs have learned that sex trafficking is much safer and more lucrative than trafficking in guns or drugs.

## Human Trafficking is morally atrocious and dehumanizing

Makonen **Getu**, Director for Strategic Alliances, Opportunity International, USA*, “*Human Trafficking and Development: The Role of Microfinance”, **July 3, 2006**, <http://www.opportunity.org.uk/resources/file/MicrocreditSummit_HumanTrafficking_Makonen.pdf>, accessed on july 6th 2009

Consequences of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) TIP steals and kills Millions of young men and women as well as boy and girl children are stolen from their families, communities and nations. They are taken away from their world and thrown into the dungeon of the decadent underworld unknown to them. They are held in captivity and reduced to work as slaves in illegal activities for the illicit enrichment of people enslaved by greed. As a result, many have lost their lives either through committing suicide, violent beating and stabbing and even open shooting. Large numbers of trafficked people are paralyzed due to drug and alcohol abuse. A huge amount of social capital is lost through deaths, physical and psychological disabilities. It presents a serious threat to humanity (Brown, 2002). TIP dehumanizes and erodes human dignity Working as prostitutes, domestic servants, brides and concubines, manual workers, camel jockeys under coercion, beating and constant threat is harmful and dehumanizing to any human being and more so to young women and children. Trafficked persons are subject to such brutal and damaging treatment that they are physically, emotionally and psychologically destroyed and disorientated. Being robbed of all forms of identity, they are denied contact with the outside world and kept in isolation in overcrowded and inhumane conditions. They are often drugged. The expenses the traffickers claim to have spent on them are held against them as debt which they have to settle. It is estimated that about 75% of women in prostitution are raped, 95% physically assaulted and about 70% met the criteria for post traumatic stress disorder in the same range as treatment-seeking combat veterans and victims of state organized torture. Women in the sex industrysuffer from physical injuries and illnesses caused by the violence inflicted upon them. TIP violates human rights and is simply “a form of modern day slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced into labour or sexual exploitation” (US Department of State 2005a:1 and 2004). The story in Box 3 depicts a typical scenario. The Trafficking in Persons Report, 2005, notes, “The most egregious abuses are often borne by children, who are more easily controlled and forced into domestic service, armed conflict, and other hazardous forms of work” US Department of State 2005:14). In the case of child jockeys, the US Department of State observes: “Child jockeys face substantial risks. Each year, many are seriously injured and several are stampeded to death by the camels they ride. Almost all child jockeys live in camps encircled with barbed wire near the racetracks” (US Department of State June 2005b:1). Trafficked persons are also stigmatized and in certain cases socially rejected. As a result, there are cases where even when they escape from captivity, they do not return to their places of origin for fear of being stigmatized or susceptible to retrafficking (Turong and Angeles 2005). TIP fuels immorality and organized crime Human trafficking is immoral and knows no ethical boundaries. It thrives on immoral and criminal practices and constantly fuels immorality. Stealing, *Box 3: Criminal Violence in the Sex Industry in Southeast and East Asia.* Noi came from a poor community in rural Thailand. At 15, seeking to escape rape and sexual abuse in her foster family, she found a foreign labour agent in Bangkok who advertised well-paid waitress jobs in Japan. She flew to Japan and later learned that she had entered the country on a tourist visa under a false identity. She was taken to a karaoke bar where the owner raped her, subjected her to a blood test and then bought her. ‘I felt like a piece of flesh being inspected,’ she recounted. The brothel madam told Noi she had to pay off a large ‘debt’ for her travel expenses and was warned that girls who tried to escape were brought back by the Japanese mafia, severely beaten, and their ‘debts’ doubled. The only way to pay off the ‘debt’ was to see as many clients as quickly as possible. Some customers/ exploiters beat the girls with sticks, belts and chains until they bled. If the victims returned crying, they were beaten by the madam and told that they must have provoked the client. The prostitutes routinely used drugs before sex ‘so we don’t feel so much pain.’ Most clients refused to use condoms. The victims were given pills to avoid pregnancy, and pregnancies were terminated with home abortions. Victims who managed to pay off their ‘debt’ and work independently were often arrested by the police and deported. Noi finally managed to escape with the help of a Japanese NGO (US Department of State). smuggling, hijacking, raping and pimping of trafficked people and running of illegal drug cartels as well as trafficking and distribution of criminal activities constitute some of the organized crimes that go hand in hand with human trafficking**.**

## DEHUMANIZATION IS THE ULTIMATE HORROR, OUTWEIGHING ALL OTHER IMPACTS

**Berube 1997** (David, Ph.D. in Communications, June-July, Nanotechnological Prolongevity: The Down Side, Nanotechnology Magazine, P: http://www.cas.sc.edu/ENGL/faculty/berube/Nanotechnological%20Prolongevity.pdf )

This means-ends dispute is at the core of Montagu and Matson's treatise on the dehumanization of humanity. They warn: "its destructive toll is already greater than that of any war, plague, famine, or natural calamity on record -- and its potential danger to the quality of life and the fabric of civilized society is beyond calculation. For that reason this sickness of the soul might well be called the Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse.... Behind the genocide of the holocaust lay a dehumanized thought; beneath the menticide of deviants and dissidents... in the cuckoo's next of America, lies a dehumanized image of man... (Montagu & Matson, 1983, p. xi-xii). While it may never be possible to quantify the impact dehumanizing ethics may have had on humanity, it is safe to conclude the foundations of humanness offer great opportunities which would be foregone. When we calculate the actual losses and the virtual benefits, we approach a nearly inestimable value greater than any tools which we can currently use to measure it. Dehumanization is nuclear war, environmental apocalypse, and international genocide. When people become things, they become dispensable. When people are dispensable, any and every atrocity can be justified. Once justified, they seem to be inevitable for every epoch has evil and dehumanization is evil's most powerful weapon.

# Human Trafficking- Link

## Human trafficking has drastically increased because Gangs have increased

Steven **Johnson**, Senior Policy Analyst for Latin America in the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies at the Heritage Foundation, “The Road to Hemispheric Security”, December 14, **2004**,

<http://www.heritage.org/research/latinamerica/hl859.cfm>, Accessed on July 6th, 2009 AR

Street gangs have appeared and expanded among populations of youths who abandoned their countries and families during the conflicts of the 1980s, and also among children who have grown up in broken (or informal) homes. These individuals have found identity, culture, and socialization in lives of crime. Now the problem affects all of North America--particularly the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Weak justice systems in some of these countries are barely able to cope with the situation. Today, press reports tell us that there are 14,000 gang members in Guatemala; 10,000 in El Salvador; 36,000 in Honduras; and--according to figures from 1997--800,000 (from 30,000 different gangs) in the United States.[3](http://www.heritage.org/research/latinamerica/hl859.cfm#pgfId-1120526) The bigger gangs communicate with each other across borders and, if they were better organized, would constitute a formidable stateless army. Lucrative drug trafficking persists in South America's Andean ridge, despite efforts to reduce demand and eradicate primary drug crops. Local terrorist groups like the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), ELN (National Liberation Army), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia support themselves by moving drugs in order to control territory as well as production areas. FARC deserters have indicated that their group has largely abandoned its political ideals: Its reason for existing has gradually changed from promoting revolution to enriching individual leaders through narcotics sales. These groups are naturally opposed to advances in establishing state authority and the rule of law--especially in the countryside where they operate. As a result, they have deployed some of their units across borders into Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela. In Central America, they exchange drugs for arms left over from 1980s conflicts. In the background, human trafficking has increased substantially between Mexico and the United States, China and Ecuador, and from Brazil through Venezuela to Europe.

## Gangs cause multiple problems – trafficking weapons, kidnapping and they promote the trafficking of human beings

**Trujillo**, Amparo,  Journalist, "Cutting to the core of the gang crisis." Americas (English Edition) 57.6 (**Nov-Dec 2005**): 56(2). Expanded Academic ASAP. Gale. Kansas State University Libraries. 6 July 2009
<http://find.galegroup.com/itx/start.do?prodId=EAIM>.

The United States, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador are at the center of the crisis produced by violent gang crimes, though the phenomenon has extended to other countries in the region as well. Today the problem has grown to the point that members of **gangs** are accused of **trafficking** in **human** beings, smuggling migrants, trafficking in weapons, and kidnapping. These are transnational crimes--which can threaten hemispheric as well as national security, adding to growing concerns about the possible links between gangs, drug traffickers, and terrorism

## Thousands of people are trafficked in the united states each year because of crime groups

Francis T. **Miko**, Specialist in International Relations Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division, “Trafficking in Women and Children: The U.S. and International Response”, Updated July 10, **2003**, [**http://www.eoir.us/crs\_country/CRSReportTraffickingInWomenAndChildrenTheU.S.AndInternationalResponse(July10,2003)Updated.pdf**](http://www.eoir.us/crs_country/CRSReportTraffickingInWomenAndChildrenTheU.S.AndInternationalResponse%28July10%2C2003%29Updated.pdf), Accessed On July 7th 2009 AR

Some 18,000 to 20,00 people are trafficked to the United States each year, according to the most recent Department of State estimates.17 Most come from Southeast Asia and the former Soviet Union. About half of those are forced into sweatshop labor and domestic servitude. The rest are forced into prostitution and the sex industry, or in the case of young children, kidnaped and sold for adoption. While many victims come willingly, they are not aware of the terms and conditions they will face. Women trafficked to the United States most often wind up in the larger cities in New York, Florida, North Carolina, California, and Hawaii.18 But the problem is also migrating to smaller cities and suburbs. Russian crime groups are said to be actively involved in trafficking and the sex industry in the United States.

## The reason there is still human trafficking is because of gangs

## Lederer, Laura J., a legal scholar and former Senior Advisor on Trafficking in Persons in the [Office for Democracy and Global Affairs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Office_for_Democracy_and_Global_Affairs) of the [United States Department of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_State).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laura_Lederer#cite_note-0) She has also been an activist against human trafficking, prostitution, pornography, and hate speech. Lederer is founder of The Protection Project, a legal research institute at [Johns Hopkins University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johns_Hopkins_University) devoted to combating trafficking in persons,  "Poor children targets of sex exploitation." National Catholic Reporter 33.n5 (Nov 22, 1996): 11(1). Expanded Academic ASAP. Gale. Kansas State University Libraries. 6 July 2009  <http://find.galegroup.com/itx/start.do?prodId=EAIM>.

## The congress met for five days during which over 100 governments, intergovernmental agencies and national and international nongovernmental organizations presented information on the situation in various regions of the world, the action governments are taking to prevent or reduce child sexual exploitation, and the advocacy work of the many nongovernmental organizations around the world. The congress may not have solved the problem but it brought to light the urgency of the issue. Several important themes emerged. Media reports would have us believe that commercial sexual exploitation is confined to a few poor regions of the world. But new evidence demonstrates and children for mail order brides, prostitution and slave labor. As experts testified at the World Congress, it is now possible for a child pornographer to transmit a single child pornography image to thousands of sites instantaneously and simultaneously. Encryptation allows a new level of private and secret trade in child pornography. In addition, computer morphing allows pornographers to create child pornography by altering images - using one child's head and another's body. It has become increasingly clear that, as in drug trafficking and gunrunning, child traffickers are organized. Reports from human rights groups say international motorcycle gangs are trafficking in Filipino women in Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland and other Scandinavian countries.

## Gangs are selling children like slaves in the United States because it is much safer and more lucrative

<Dawn **Bruner**, has spent most of her adult life immersed in true crime, through a broad range of activites that includes active participation in various websites devoted to unsolved crime, and missing and exploited children and adults. She would like to share her knowledge and insight to provide accurate information on crime in Wichita, “Conference today to address growing problem in Wichita: child sex trafficking”, **May 26, 2009**, The Examiner, <http://www.examiner.com/x-8028-Wichita-Crime-Examiner~y2009m5d26-Conference-today-to-address-growing-problem-in-Wichita-child-sex-trafficking>, accessed on July 7th 2009 AR>

Police and social workers are concerned about the growing problem of child sex trafficking in Wichita, so they are holding a conference today called, “Community Action to End Domestic Sexual Exploitation.” Karen Countryman-Roswurm, a social worker and Ph.D. candidate organized the conference for the purpose of getting agencies to agree upon how to address the problem and help the victims. So far this year, police and social services have investigated four cases in which teenage girls from Wichita were forced into sex-slavery. They suspect far more are at risk. Based on their observations, they estimate that between 300 and 400 a year are at a high risk of becoming victims of sexual exploitation. Street gangs are largely responsible for the growing problem. A few years ago, they began pursuing sex trafficking in Wichita, according to police. The problem is said to be more extensive than it was first thought to be because the street gangs have significantly broadened the range and level of sophistication of the crime here. Mike Nagy, an officer with the Wichita-Sedgwick County Exploited and Missing Child Unit, says that gangs buy and sell children like slaves. Often, the gangs target runaways and homeless children, luring them with promises of food, money, clothing, shelter, and romance, police said. Gang members often train their victims in sex acts often using pornographic movies as “training films,” said detectives and other investigators with the Exploited and Missing Children’s Unit. Once they are “trained,” gang members either force them into the local sex trade, or traffic them over the internet to larger cities. Countryman-Roswurm, who has studied the problem extensively and interviewed hundreds of victims as well, says the pimps can make hundreds of thousands of dollars off of one child. Kent Bauman, an EMCU officer, said that street gangs have learned that sex trafficking is much safer and more lucrative than trafficking in guns or drugs.

# Human Trafficking- Link (Prostitution)

## Gangs use innocent people as sex slaves

Raimo **Väyrynen**, Ph.D. Social Sciences from the University of Tampere and Department of Government and International Studies
The University of Notre Dame and His fields of expertise are International Relations and Peace Studies. His current research focus are International Relations Theory, Conflict Studies and Global Political Economy. , “Illegal Immigration, Human Trafficking, and Organized Crime”, United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research**, October 2003,** <http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/discussion-papers/2003/en_GB/dp2003-072/_files/78091733799863273/default/dp2003-072.pdf>, accessed on july 6th 2009 AR

In the sex trade, there is in Thailand a two-way street. In addition to the importation of prostitutes, many Thai women work in the sex business especially in Japan, Germany, and the United States. In Berlin, alone there are an estimated 2,000 Thai prostitutes, while in 1995 their number in Japan amounted to 23,000 out of the total 100,000 sex workers in the country (many of the rest were Filippinas). In Germany, the women have usually entered the country legally, although they seldom have a work permit. On the other hand, in Japan and the United States women have almost always been brought in illegally and they are controlled by the agents with connections to criminal gangs. In the US, these gangs are often Chinese or Vietnamese holding female prostitutes as virtual slaves (Bales 1999: 69-71; Phongpaichit 1999: 8).

## Criminal gangs force those they traffic to pay for the “expenses” through prostitution

Raimo **Väyrynen**, Ph.D. Social Sciences from the University of Tampere and Department of Government and International Studies
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Criminal gangs do, however, other things that legal travel agencies do not do. They traffic women, by coercion if needed, to brothel keepers for prostitution and are ready to seize them if there is an effort to escape. An important aspect of the mafia operations is their involvement in debt collection to make sure that the money borrowed to the trafficked person gets paid back from his or her work in prostitution or some other criminal activity. Sometimes this task is subcontracted to the local mafia in the target country. In addition to the costs of trafficking, the victims have to pay their upkeep and for these expenses they can keep only a part of the money earned from, say, prostitution (Shannon 1999: 33; Caldwell *et al*. 1999: 63-67).

# Human Trafficking- Impact (Human Rights)

## Human Trafficking is a form of slavery and a clear human rights violation

Raimo **Väyrynen**, Ph.D. Social Sciences from the University of Tampere and Department of Government and International Studies
The University of Notre Dame and His fields of expertise are International Relations and Peace Studies. His current research focus are International Relations Theory, Conflict Studies and Global Political Economy. , “Illegal Immigration, Human Trafficking, and Organized Crime”, United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research**, October 2003,** <http://www.wider.unu.edu/publications/working-papers/discussion-papers/2003/en_GB/dp2003-072/_files/78091733799863273/default/dp2003-072.pdf>, accessed on july 6th 2009 AR

Human trafficking can result in pernicious consequences. This is evidenced by severe human-rights violations, even slavery, in cross-border trafficking of women for prostitution. Especially in Southeast Asia, prostitution involves also very young girls who are physically and mentally destroyed by their sexual exploitation, while economically they end up in debt bondage. The situation is not much better in the case of those women who toil in sweatshops on practically every continent, but in particular in Asia. Their freedom and self-confidence have also been robbed and their body exploited for a quick profit**.**

## Human rights are the foremost moral imperative because they are the basis of all human action and agency

Gewerth 82Alan, Phil@U Chicago, Human Rights

The primary thesis of the following essays is thathuman rights are of supreme importance, and are central to all other moral considerations, because they are rights of every human being to the necessary conditions of human action, i.e., those conditions that must be fulfilled if human action is to be possible either at all or with general chances of success in achieving the purposes for which humans act**.** Because they are such rights**,** they must be respected by every human being, in the primary justification of governance is that they serve to secure these rights**.** Thus the Subjects as well as the respondents of human rights are all human beings; the Objects ofthe rights are the aforesaid necessary conditions of human action and of successful action in general**;** and the justifying basis of the rights is the moral principle which establishes that all humans are equally entitled to have these necessary conditions, to fulfill the general needs of human agency.

# Adv # Small Arms

## Small arms are distributed via gangs

**PR Newswire**, 27 Members, Associates of the 18th Street Gang Arrested On Firearms, Drug and Immigration Charges. June 25, **2009** http://www.fresnobee.com/556/story/1497591.html?storylink=mirelated accessed July 7, 2009

LOS ANGELES, June 25 /PRNewswire-USNewswire/ -- Federal, state and local law enforcement officers arrested 27 members and associates of the 18th Street Gang early today. The arrests were the result of an 18-month investigation conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), into the gang's illegal activity. Last week a federal grand jury issued six indictments charging nine members and associates of the 18th Street Gang with dealing firearms without a license, felon in possession of a firearm, distribution and conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine and cocaine and illegal alien in possession of a firearm. This morning's operation included search and arrest warrants served at 19 locations and probation searches conducted at an additional two locations. Evidence recovered included 15 firearms, a small quantity of narcotics, more than $42,000 U.S. currency, four vehicles and approximately 200 pounds of illegal fireworks. Three children were also taken into protective custody. Several of those arrested today are higher-level members of the gang and exhibit influence over lower-level members. Many of those arrested also have significant criminal histories and if convicted of the charges alleged in the indictments face many years in federal prison. "ATF will continue to work side-by-side with our federal and local partners to aggressively pursue gang members who use firearms to perpetrate violent crime," said John A. Torres, special agent in charge of ATF's Los Angeles Field Division. "In today's economic climate, the common goal of reducing crime in our cities will be best achieved through sharing resources and the collaborative efforts of various agencies as demonstrated in this operation." According to Deputy Chief Kirk J. Albanese, Commanding Officer, Operations South Bureau LAPD, "The illegal casitas operating in the 77th Street Area have been the sight of three separate homicides. Today's enforcement effort will serve to shut down these operations, incarcerate those responsible and bring a greater level of peace to the community." The 18th Street Gang is one of the oldest, largest and heavily entrenched gangs in Southern California. Its members have spread to numerous other states with subsets or "cliques" operating coast-to-coast. In addition to trafficking in firearms and narcotics, the 18th St. Gang engages in murder, assault, robbery, illegal gambling and prostitution. The gang and its associates often perpetrate this criminal activity at illegal after-hour clubs known as "casitas." The casitas have been the source of murders, drug trafficking, gambling, prostitution and violent assaults. The casitas are often located in residential neighborhoods where the gang members use intimidation to keep area residents from notifying authorities.


## Small Arms Trafficking Leads to –injury, and huge death tolls that dwarf a Nuclear Explosion

Clarita R. **Carlos**, Department of Political Science, “Coping with terrorism and other transnational threats**”,** <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/symposia/Pacific2002/carlospaper.htm>, **2002**, Accessed: 7/6/09

Small arms and light weapons are normally acquired and controlled by the armed forces of the various states as part of their duty of protecting and preserving the security of their respective countries. Once these small arms and light weapons are, however, acquired by hostile forces, they cause undue injury and death to individuals, they cause disruptions of economic activities, and they undermine the rule of law. The proliferation of small arms and

light weapons in the Philippines has spawned a culture of violence where its citizens use them with impunity. A UN study conducted in l999 on proliferation of small arms noted that approximately 2 million people have been killed in about 150 conflicts around the world.[[1]](#endnote-2)[7] The UN Secretary general reported that “the death toll from

small arms dwarfed that of all other weapons system. In some years, it even greatly exceeded the toll of the atomic bombs that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.”[[2]](#endnote-3)[8] Small arms are seen as threats to peace and development and threats to democracy and human rights. A UN report submitted by a Group of governmental experts on small arms stressed that the wide availability of small arms also engenders insecurity among nations and make it difficult to do post-conflict reconstruction demobilization and integration of former combatants.[[3]](#endnote-4)[9]The same report noted that access to small arms and light weapons usually prolong violence by “encouraging a violent rather than a peaceful resolution of differences and by generating a vicious circle of a greater sense of insecurity which in turn leads to a greater demand for and use of such weapons.”[[4]](#endnote-5)[10]What poses danger in their use is the excessive and destabilizing accumulation and transfer of small arms and light weapons that is directly proportional to the intensification of internal armed conflicts and sophisticated crimes and various forms of violence.[[5]](#endnote-6)[11]Small arms and light weapons have the advantage of being carried by only one person or, if a light arm, by two or more persons, a pack animal or a small vehicle and thus, allows for mobile operations. Their use by terrorist have wrought devastating damage to human life and property. Since small arms require minimum maintenance and logistics, they are also suited for protracted operations. Their easy concealment make them also suitable for covert actions and transfer. Finally, because they are normally of lower cost especially if used or surplus, then they are affordable by many groups other than the state.

# Small Arms- Link

## Gang Drug trafficking routes being used to- Provide illegal small arms to United States

Kimberley L. Thachuk, Praeger Security International, Sam J. Tangredi, Editor, Transnational Threats and Maritime Responses <http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Books/Books_2002/Globalization_and_Maritime_Power_Dec_02/05_ch04.htm>, 2002, accessed 7/6/09

Military hardware and drugs are often exchanged by a number of criminal groups depending on their needs. The net result is that the proliferation of small arms perpetuates situations of civil unrest and encourages militancy rather than negotiated settlements of violence. Populations and governments alike are often held hostage to armed insurgents, which ultimately results in both weakened democracies and regional instability. Conversely, what began as a political revolution in Albania in 1990 was transformed into criminal enterprise in Kosovo and elsewhere after the 1996 economic collapse and the plundering of the national arsenals. Seeing the opportunity presented by the approximately 1 million pilfered small weapons, organized crime quickly developed a network of small arms sales, using previously established drug trafficking routes and contacts, that extended throughout Europe and to the Middle East and the United States.[4](http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Books/Books_2002/Globalization_and_Maritime_Power_Dec_02/05_ch04.htm#ch4_04)

## Gangs use interstate and international banking facilities to transfer guns across State Lines

David B. Muhlhausen, Ph.D. Senior Policy Analyst, Center for Data Analysis, Gang Crime: Effective and Constitutional Policies to Stop Violent Gangs, <http://www.heritage.org/research/crime/lm20.cfm>, June 6, 2007, accessed 7/7/09

Although gang crime is largely local in nature, the federal government does have a role to play. Some crimes committed by gangs are essentially interstate in nature, such as a purposeful scheme to transport stolen goods across state lines to evade detection using interstate or international banking facilities. Such conduct falls under Congress’s constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce and already is the focus of federal criminal law. That serious responsibility should not be diluted with federal investigations of vandalism or petty theft.

# Small Arms- Impact (Death)

## Small Arms Trafficking kills – Hundreds of Thousands Die Every Year

[Rachel Stohl](http://www.cdi.org/staff/staffinfo.cfm?staffID=47&StartRow=0&ListRows=0&from_page=../program/document), Center for defense Information,Fighting the Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms, <http://www.cdi.org/program/document.cfm?DocumentID=2996>, *May 13, 2005, accessed 7/6/09*

Small arms and light weapons are the weapons of choice of warring parties today, be they government armies, rebel forces or terrorists, and help prolong conflicts around the world. Small arms are also persistent, often remaining behind at the end of conflict, and provide easy armaments for any party wanting to reignite a conflict or engage a neighboring country. Even when further fighting does not materialize, small arms can be employed in other forms of criminal violence, disruption of development efforts, or interference with efforts to deliver humanitarian aid. Why have small arms become such useful tools of violence? There are several advantages to small arms, as compared to heavy conventional weapons. They are cheap, widely available, lethal, simple to use, durable, portable, concealable, and have legitimate military, police, and civilian uses, making them easy to cross borders, legally and illicitly.[[6]](#endnote-7)[3] These weapons are used to fight low-intensity conflicts, and they are responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths every year. In some conflicts, up to 80 percent of the casualties are attributable to small arms and light weapons fire.

## Small Arms responsible for – 90% of civilian casualties

Anup Shah, Global Issues, “Small Arms—they cause 90% of civilian casualties”, <http://www.globalissues.org/article/78/small-arms-they-cause-90-of-civilian-casualties>, January 21, 2006, Accessed: 7/6/09

Consider, for example, the following:

* Modern conflicts claim an estimated [half a million people each year](http://www.iansa.org/media/wmd.htm). 300,000 of these are from conflicts, and 200,000 are from homicides and suicides.
* Over 80 percent of all these casualties have been civilian
* [90 percent of civilian casualties are caused by small arms](http://www.oxfam.org.uk/press/releases/smarms.htm). This is far higher than the casualty count from conventional weapons of war like tanks, bomber jets or warships.
* [Estimates of the black market trade in small arms range from US$2-10 billion a year.](http://www.iansa.org/media/wmd.htm)
* [Every minute, someone is killed by a gun](http://www.controlarms.org/downloads/shattered_lives.htm)
* At least [1,134 companies in 98 countries worldwide are involved](http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/publications/yb_2003.htm) in some aspect of the production of small arms and/or ammunition.

## Small Arms Trafficking to - kill more than measles and malaria

[Integrated Regional Information Networks](http://www.irinnews.org)*,* [Small Arms: The Real Weapons of Mass Destruction](http://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/204-small-arms/42564.html), May 2006

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/204/42564.html>, Accessed: 7/6/09

All agencies involved in the fight against small arms agree that now is a critical time to curtail the further proliferation of small arms. A study commissioned by the United Nations World Health Organization and the World Bank found that by 2020, the number of deaths and injuries resulting from war and violence would overtake the number of deaths caused by diseases such as measles and malaria.

# Small Arms- Impact (Soft Power)

## Proper Action on the Small Arms Trafficking Issue Creates – a Positive Image for America

Rachel **Stohl**, Center for Defense Information, Senior Analyst, “U.N. Holds Small Arms Conference: United States is Absent”, <http://www.cdi.org/friendlyversion/printversion.cfm?documentID=4333>, July 7, **2008**, Accessed: 7/7/09

However, even with substantial U.S. policy and action, the United States has been seen as an obstacle to progress; it has not been viewed as a global leader on the small arms issue, often undermining negotiations and preventing consensus. Indeed, at various UN meetings the United States has stalled progress and allowed deliberations to fall apart (for more information see “UN Conference on Tackling Small-Arms Ends in Deadlock,” by Rachel Stohl, Janes Intelligence Review September 2006). The lack of U.S. participation in the BMS reinforces the view of the United States as outside the global small arms process and undermines the global nature and significance of the UN process.While the administration is meeting its obligations to fulfill the Programme of Action, by not participating in the UN small arms process, the United States is allowing others to dominate the small arms agenda and influence the future of UN small arms work. It would behoove the United States to participate in the BMS and future UN small arms meetings in order to set an agenda of U.S. leadership and promote its programmatic priorities.

## Soft power is key to solve climate change and terrorism.

**Khanna 8** (Director of the Global Governance Initiative and Senior Research Fellow in the American Strategy Program at the New America Foundation. Council on Foreign Relations: “The United States and Shifting Global Power Dynamics”) online: http://www.cfr.org/publication/16002/united\_states\_and\_shifting\_global\_power\_dynamics.html

To the extent that our grand strategy will involve elements of promoting good governance and democracy, we will have to become far more irresistible as a political partner, offering incentives greater than those of other powers who do not attach any strings to their relationships. Even if you are agnostic on this issue, we are all aware that this is a perennial plank of American diplomacy and if we want to be even remotely effective at it, we have to up our ante in this arena of rising powers. This I believe is part of what you would call “non-military spending on national security,” a course of action I strongly advocate for the Middle East and Central Asia.

An equally important component of grand strategy will have to be a realistic division of labor with these rising powers, something both of us clearly emphasize. Whether the issue is climate change, public health, poverty reduction, post-conflict reconstruction, or counterterrorism, we do not have the capacity to solve these problems alone—nor can any other power. I argue that we need serious issue-based summit diplomacy among concerned powers (and other actors such as corporations and NGOs) to get moving quickly on these questions rather than (or in parallel to) allowing things to drag through their course in cumbersome multilateral fora. This last point is crucial: the missing ingredient to a globalized grand strategy is the U.S. foreign policy community cleverly leveraging the strengths, activities, and global footprint of the U.S. private sector and NGO communities into what I call a diplomatic-industrial complex. It is in changing our foreign policy process, as much as some of the goals, that our success lies.

## TERRORISM RISK EXTINCTION

Pacotti 03 [Sheldon, Salon.com, March 31 http://www.salon.com/tech/feature/2003/03/31/knowledge/index.html]

A similar trend has appeared in proposed solutions to high-tech terrorist threats. Advances in biotech, chemistry, and other fields are expanding the power of individuals to cause harm, and this has many people worried. Glenn E. Schweitzer and Carole C. Dorsch, writing for The Futurist, gave this warning in 1999: "Technological advances threaten to outdo anything terrorists have done before; superterrorism has the potential to eradicate civilization as we know it." Schweitzer and Dorsch are so alarmed that they go on to say, "Civil liberties are important for a democratic society; the time has arrived, however, to reconfigure some aspects of democracy, given the violence that is on the doorstep." The Sept. 11 attacks have obviously added credence to their opinions. In 1999, they recommended an expanded role for the CIA, "greater government intervention" in Americans' lives, and the "honorable deed" of "whistle-blowing" -- proposals that went from fringe ideas to policy options and talk-show banter in less than a year. Taken together, their proposals aim to gather information from companies and individuals and feed that information into government agencies. A network of cameras positioned on street corners would nicely complement their vision of America during the 21st century. If after Sept. 11 and the anthrax scare these still sound like wacky Orwellian ideas to you, imagine how they will sound the day a terrorist opens a jar of Ebola-AIDS spores on Capitol Hill. As Sun Microsystems' chief scientist, Bill Joy, warned: "We have yet to come to terms with the fact that the most compelling 21st-century technologies -- robotics, genetic engineering, and nanotechnology -- pose a different threat than the technologies that have come before**.** Specifically, robots, engineered organisms, and nanobots share a dangerous amplifying factor: They can self-replicate. A bomb is blown up only once -- but one bot can become many, and quickly get out of control." Joy calls the new threats "knowledge-enabled mass destruction." To cause great harm to millions of people, an extreme person will need only dangerous knowledge**,** which itself will move through the biosphere, encoded as matter, and flit from place to place as easily as dangerous ideas now travel between our minds. In the information age, dangerous knowledge can be copied and disseminated at light speed, and it threatens everyone. Therefore, Joy's perfectly reasonable conclusion is that we should relinquish "certain kinds of knowledge." He says that it is time to reconsider the open, unrestrained pursuit of knowledge that has been the foundation of science for 300 years. " Despite the strong historical precedents, if open access to and unlimited development of knowledge henceforth puts us all inclear danger of extinction, then common sense demands that we reexamine even these basic, long-held beliefs."

## Global Warming turns the planet into a fiery Mars – all life will end

Dr. **Brandenberg**, Physicist (Ph.D.) **and** **Paxson** a science writer **’99** – John and Monica, Dead Mars Dying Earth p. 232-3

The ozone hole expands, driven by a monstrous synergy with global warming that puts more catalytic ice crystals into the stratosphere, but this affects the far north and south and not the major nations’ heartlands. The seas rise, the tropics roast but the media networks no longer cover it. The Amazon rainforest becomes the Amazon desert. Oxygen levels fall, but profits rise for those who can provide it in bottles. An equatorial high pressure zone forms, forcing drought in central Africa and Brazil, the Nile dries up and the monsoons fail. Then inevitably, at some unlucky point in time, a major unexpected event occurs—a major volcanic eruption, a sudden and dramatic shift in ocean circulation or a large asteroid impact (those who think freakish accidents do not occur have paid little attention to life or Mars), or a nuclear war that starts between Pakistan and India and escalates to involve China and Russia . . . Suddenly the gradual climb in global temperatures goes on a mad excursion as the oceans warm and release large amounts of dissolved carbon dioxide from their lower depths into the atmosphere. Oxygen levels go down precipitously as oxygen replaces lost oceanic carbon dioxide. Asthma cases double and then double again. Now a third of the world fears breathing. As the oceans dump carbon dioxide, the greenhouse effect increases, which further warms the oceans, causing them to dump even more carbon. Because of the heat, plants die and burn in enormous fires which release more carbon dioxide, and the oceans evaporate, adding more water vapor to the greenhouse. Soon, we are in what is termed a runaway greenhouse effect, as happened to Venus eons ago. The last two surviving scientists inevitably argue, one telling the other, “See! I told you the missing sink was in the ocean!” Earth, as we know it, dies. After this Venusian excursion in temperatures, the oxygen disappears into the soil, the oceans evaporate and are lost and the dead Earth loses its ozone layer completely. Earth is too far from the Sun for it to be the second Venus for long. Its atmosphere is slowly lost—as is its water—because of ultraviolet bombardment breaking up all the molecules apart from carbon dioxide. As the atmosphere becomes thin, the Earth becomes colder. For a short while temperatures are nearly normal, but the ultraviolet sears any life that tries to make a comeback. The carbon dioxide thins out to form a thin veneer with a few wispy clouds and dust devils. Earth becomes the second Mars—red, desolate, with perhaps a few hardy microbes surviving.

# Adv # Gangs in Military

## Gang Prevalence in Military is Increasing

Gustav Eyler, Yale Law Review, January 2009

“Gangs In The Military”, Yale Law Review

Accessed on Expanded Academic ASAP 7/6/2009

According to CID reports, a total of 183 suspected gang-related incidents and felony investigations were identified by military police between 2003 and 2007. (20) Reflecting the recent rise in military gang activity, more than three-quarters of these incidents and investigations were reported in 2006 and 2007. (21) Among the individuals identified as gang offenders in the 2007 CID report, most were junior enlisted men or civilian dependents stationed in the United States; none was a commissioned officer or senior noncommissioned officer. (22) The CID identified members of eleven known national gangs in 2007 but noted that the true number and variations of gangs in the Army is unclear. (23) Based on this information, the CID concluded that the threat to the Army from gangs will continue to create new challenges for military authorities. (24) The NGIC report is more alarming in its finding that "[m]embers of nearly every major street gang ... are present in most branches and across all ranks of the military." (25) The report notes that the FBI has identified over forty military-affiliated gang members at Fort Bliss since 2004, while the Army has identified nearly forty military-affiliated gang members at Fort Hood since 2003 and nearly 130 at Fort Lewis since 2005. (26) The report concludes that gang-related activity in the military is increasing and diversifying. (27) It refrains from quantifying these trends, because "[a]ccurate data reflecting gang-related incidences occurring on military installations is limited." (28) The CID and NGIC reports both emphasize the involvement of dependent children of service members in gang activity on or near military installations. (29) Military children are "targets for gang membership because their families' transient nature often makes them feel isolated, vulnerable, and in need of companionship." (30) Dependents of service members have been involved in a number of reported crimes on and off of military bases.

\*NGIC = National Gang Intelligence Center

## Cases Prove That Presence of Gangs in Military Compromise Security and Harm Military Efforts—disrupting hegemony

Gustav Eyler, Yale Law Review, January 2009

“Gangs In The Military”, Yale Law Review

Accessed on Expanded Academic ASAP 7/6/2009

The presence of gang members in the armed forces poses worrisome problems. In the military, gang members threaten unit order and compromise base security. A shocking example of this is found in the facts of United States v. Quintanilla, (44) in which a Marine sergeant and self-proclaimed gang member shot his commanding officer and executive officer--both lieutenant colonels--and threatened to continue killing officers until his fellow gang members were released from confinement. (45) Other examples of destabilizing gang influences involve narcotics crimes, robberies, and aggravated assaults. (46) Often, these incidents trigger other acts of disobedience or retaliation. Over the years in which the Army has recorded gang activity, the five bases initially reporting high rates of gang activity have witnessed an increase in those rates despite efforts to address the situation. (47) The presence of gangs in the armed services also threatens to undermine the professionalism of the military and bring discredit upon the nation's forces. The potency of this threat to the public perception of the armed services is evidenced by the number of critical news reports published after reported incidents of military gang activity. (48) In each incident, gang members compromised the otherwise proud traditions of our country's armed forces.

Gang activity in the military has a negative impact on civilian communities as well. Law enforcement officials are concerned about gang-affiliated soldiers transferring their acquired training and weapons back to communities to facilitate the commission of crimes. (49) When such transfers of knowledge and supplies have occurred, communities have suffered and law enforcement officials have fared poorly, (50) In particular, civilian gangs with military ties have proven extremely dangerous to confront and track, (51) These issues become even more problematic as gangs active in the military have become more sophisticated and mobile. (52) Examples of the dangers posed by gang members in the military are not scarce. In Ceres, California, a Marine, who was a Nortefio gang member, fatally shot a police officer during an altercation, (53) The Marine had served in Iraq and chose his weapon because he knew its rounds could pierce body armor, (54) At Fort Hood, Texas, Army troopers affiliated with the Gangster Disciples murdered the friends of a local nightclub owner who expelled their leader for unruly behavior, (55) At Fort Lewis, Washington, an Army specialist and several accomplices stole night-vision goggles to sell to a gang in California. (56) And in Columbia, South Carolina, four Marines were caught recruiting local teenagers into the Crips. (57)

## Heg stops global nuclear war

Zalmay Khalilzad, RAND policy analyst, Spring 1995, The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 18, No. 2, “Losing the Moment?”

Under the third option, the United States would seek to retain global leadership and to preclude the rise of a global rival or a return to multipolarity for the indefinite future. On balance, this is the best long-term guiding principle and vision. Such a vision is desirable not as an end in itself, but because a world in which the United States exercises leadership would have tremendous advantages. First, the global environment would be more open and more receptive to American values -- democracy, free markets, and the rule of law. Second, such a world would have a better chance of dealing cooperatively with the world’s major problems, such as nuclear proliferation, threats of regional hegemony by renegade states, and low-level conflicts. Finally, U.S. leadership would help preclude the rise of another hostile global rival, enabling the United States and the world to avoid another global cold or hot war and all the attendant dangers, including a global nuclear exchange. U.S. leadership would therefore be more conducive to global stability than a bipolar or a multipolar balance of power system.

# Gangs in Military- Info Sharing Solvency

## Proactive Information Sharing Key towards Eradicating Gangs in the Military

Steve Mraz, Stars and Stripes Mideast Edition, February 08, 2007

“PowerPoint presentation educates leaders about gangs”, Stars and Stripes

<http://www.stripes.com/article.asp?section=104&article=43390> Accessed 7/6/2009

Gang members join the military for a number of reasons, including recruiting dependents and soldiers, acquiring weapons, learning tactics and trafficking drugs, the presentation states. “There is a felony waiver process for joining the military so not all soldiers that come into the Army have a clean past,” according to notes in the presentation. “Some are trying to leave the gangs, but others are using the military job as a cover. Joining a gang requires being beat into the gang. Leaving a gang requires the same,” the presentation also said. The presentation lists several examples of gang activity in the military, including the death of Sgt. Juwan Johnson in Kaiserslautern, Germany. Johnson was severely beaten July 3, 2005, during an alleged initiation ceremony into the Chicago-based Gangster Disciples. The 25-year-old soldier was found dead in his barracks the next day. Soldiers need to be educated about the dangers of joining gangs and extremist groups or associating with them, the presentation says. “Some of the signs are a sudden change in routine, new larger groups of friends, sudden change in dress or similar appearance to others in peer groups, increase in money with no viable source, drug abuse and or trafficking, alcohol abuse or a rebellious attitude toward work or others,” the presentation states. “New tattoos or brands, the displaying of graffiti or gang signs in drawings or pictures, even a sudden interest in knives and guns can be a tell-tale sign of an interest in becoming a member of a group.” Proactive responses listed in the presentation include avoiding denial of gang dynamics, knowing and enforcing policies and regulations, and initiating legal actions for violations of military law. One of the last slides calls for sharing information: “Making sure the leadership is aware of the issues is key to this and of course sharing the information with others.”

# Gangs in Military- Readiness Link

## Crack Down Needed Now – Military Training Makes Future Crack Down Impossible. Gangs in Military Are Disrupting Security and Harming US Military Readiness

National Gang Intelligence Center, January 12, 2007

“Gang-Related Activity in the US Armed Forces Increasing”, National Gang Intelligence Center Report

<http://wikileaks.org/leak/fbi-military-gangs-2007.pdf> Accessed 7/6/2009

(U) Gang-related activity in the US military is increasing and poses a threat to law enforcement officials and national security. Members of nearly every major street gang have been identified on both domestic and international military installations. Although most prevalent in the Army, the Army Reserves, and the National Guard, gang activity is pervasive throughout all branches of the military and across most ranks, but is most common among the junior enlisted ranks. The extent of gang presence in the armed services is often difficult to determine since many enlisted gang members conceal their gang affiliation and military authorities may not recognize gang affiliation or may be inclined not to report such incidences. The military enlistment of gang members could ultimately lead to the worldwide expansion of US-based gangs. (U) Gang members may enlist in the military to escape their current environment or gang lifestyle. Some gang members may also enlist to receive weapons, combat, and convoy support training; to obtain access to weapons and explosives; or as an alternative to incarceration. Upon discharge, they may employ their military training against law enforcement officials and rival gang members. Such military training could ultimately result in more organized, sophisticated, and deadly gangs, as well as an increase in deadly assaults on law enforcement officers. (U) Gang membership in the armed forces can disrupt good order and discipline, increase criminal activity on and off military installations, and compromise installation security and force protection. Gang incidents involving active-duty personnel on or near US military bases nationwide include drive-by shootings, assaults, robberies, drug distribution, weapons violations, domestic disturbances, vandalism, extortion, and money laundering. Gangs have also been known to use active-duty service members to distribute their drugs. (U) Military-trained gang members also present an emerging threat to law enforcement officers patrolling the streets of US cities. Both current and former gang-affiliated soldiers transfer their acquired military training and knowledge back to the community and employ them against law enforcement officers, who are typically not trained to engage gangsters with military expertise.

## Military Readiness Key to Hegemony

Michael Lind, the New American Foundation, June 2007

“Beyond American Hegemony” The New American Foundation, the National Interest

<http://www.newamerica.net/publications/articles/2007/beyond_american_hegemony_5381> Accessed 7/6/2009

Finally, the global hegemony strategy insists that America’s safety depends not on the absence of a hostile hegemon in Europe, Asia and the Middle East -- the traditional American approach -- but on the permanent presence of the United States itself as the military hegemon of Europe, the military hegemon of Asia and the military hegemon of the Middle East. In each of these areas, the regional powers would consent to perpetual U.S. domination either voluntarily, because the United States assumed their defense burdens (reassurance), or involuntarily, because the superior U.S. military intimidated them into acquiescence (dissuasion). American military hegemony in Europe, Asia and the Middle East depends on the ability of the U.S. military to threaten and, if necessary, to use military force to defeat any regional challenge-but at a relatively low cost.

# Gangs in Military- Readiness Impact

## Military Readiness is key to US Hegemony and Stopping Possible Attacks

Jack Spencer, Thomas A. Roe Institute for Economic Policy Studies (Heritage Foundation), September 2000

“The Facts About Military Readiness”, The Heritage Foundation

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/MissileDefense/BG1394.cfm> Accessed 7/6/2009

U.S. military readiness cannot be gauged by comparing America's armed forces with other nations' militaries. Instead, the capability of U.S. forces to support America's national security requirements should be the measure of U.S. military readiness. Such a standard is necessary because America may confront threats from many different nations at once. America's national security requirements dictate that the armed forces must be prepared to defeat groups of adversaries in a given war. America, as the sole remaining superpower, has many enemies. Because attacking America or its interests alone would surely end in defeat for a single nation, these enemies are likely to form alliances. Therefore, basing readiness on American military superiority over any single nation has little saliency. The evidence indicates that the U.S. armed forces are not ready to support America's national security requirements. Moreover, regarding the broader capability to defeat groups of enemies, military readiness has been declining. The National Security Strategy, the U.S. official statement of national security objectives, 3 concludes that the United States "must have the capability to deter and, if deterrence fails, defeat large-scale, cross-border aggression in two distant theaters in overlapping time frames." 4 According to some of the military's highest-ranking officials, however, the United States cannot achieve this goal. Commandant of the Marine Corps General James Jones, former Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Jay Johnson, and Air Force Chief of Staff General Michael Ryan have all expressed serious concerns about their respective services' ability to carry out a two major theater war strategy. 5 Recently retired Generals Anthony Zinni of the U.S. Marine Corps and George Joulwan of the U.S. Army have even questioned America's ability to conduct one major theater war the size of the 1991 Gulf War. 6 Military readiness is vital because declines in America's military readiness signal to the rest of the world that the United States is not prepared to defend its interests. Therefore, potentially hostile nations will be more likely to lash out against American allies and interests, inevitably leading to U.S. involvement in combat. A high state of military readiness is more likely to deter potentially hostile nations from acting aggressively in regions of vital national interest, thereby preserving peace.

# Gangs in Military- Heg Impacts (prolif)

## US Hegemony Prevents Global Nuclear Proliferation

Michael Mandelbaum, Professor of American Policy & Director of the Johns Hopkins Center for American Policy Analysis, 2005

“The Case for Goliath” Johns Hopkins Review

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/9861602/280-SS-Hegemony-US-Grand-Strategy> Accessed 7/6/2009

The greatest threat to their security that the members of the international system did face in the new century, one that the United States had devoted considerable resources and political capital to containing and that a serious reduction in the American global rule would certainly aggravate, was the spread of nuclear weapons. Nuclear proliferation poses three related dangers. The first is that, in the absence of an American nuclear guarantee, major countries in Europe and Asia will feel the need to acquire their own nuclear armaments. If the United States withdrew from Europe and East Asia, Germany might come to consider it imprudent to deal with a nuclear-armed Russia, and Japan with a nuclear-armed China, without nuclear arms of their own. They would seek these weapons in order to avoid an imbalance in power that might work to their disadvantage . The acquisition of nuclear weapons by such affluent, democratic, peaceful countries would not, by itself, trigger a war. It could, however, trigger arms races similar to the one between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. It would surely make Europe and East Asia less comfortable places, and relations among the countries of these regions more suspicious, than was the case at the outset of the twenty-first century. The spread of nuclear weapons poses a second danger, which the United States exerted itself to thwart to the extent of threatening a war in North Korea and actually waging one in Iraq and that the recession of American power would increase: the possession of nuclear armaments by "rogue" states, countries governed by regimes at odds with their neighbors and hostile to prevailing international norms . A nuclear-armed Iraq, an unlikely development after the over-throw of Saddam Hussein's regime, or a nuclear-armed Iran, a far more plausible prospect, would make the international relations of the Persian Gulf far more dangerous. That in turn would threaten virtually every country in the world because so much of the oil on which they all depend comes from that region.' A nuclear-armed North Korea would similarly change the international relations of East Asia for the worse. Especially if the United States withdrew from the region, South Korea and Japan, and perhaps ultimately Tai-wan, might well decide to equip themselves with nuclear weapons of their own. A North Korean nuclear arsenal would pose yet a third threat: nuclear weapons in the hands of a terrorist group such as al Qaeda . Lacking the infrastructure of a sovereign state, a terrorist organization probably could not construct a nuclear weapon itself. But it could purchase either a full-fledged nuclear explosive or nuclear material that could form the basis for a device that , while not actually exploding, could spew poisonous radiation over populated areas, killing or infecting many thousands of people .' Nuclear materials are potentially available for purchase not only in North Korea but elsewhere as well.

## Global Nuclear Proliferation Leads to War and Potential Extinction

Victor Utgoff, Deputy Director of Strategy, Forces, and Resources Division at the Institute for Defense Analysis, 2002

“Survival”, IDA Report

<http://www.scribd.com/doc/9861602/280-SS-Hegemony-US-Grand-Strategy> Accessed 7/6/2009

 In sum, widespread proliferation is likely to lead to an occasional shoot-out with nuclear weapons , and that such shoot-outs will have a substantial probability of escalating to the maximum destruction possible with the weapons at hand. Unless nuclear proliferation is stopped, we are headed toward a world that will mirror the American Wild West of the late 1800s. With most, if not all, nations wearing nuclear ‘six-shooters’ on their hips, the world may even be a more polite place than it is today, but every once in a while we will all gather on a hill to bury the bodies of dead cities or even whole nations . This kind of world is in no nation’s interest.

# Adv # Education

## Gang recruitment is rising

**Egley**, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate with the National Youth Gang Center. **2000** “Gangs Fact Sheet” <http://www.safeyouth.org/scripts/facts/gangs.asp> accessed 7/6/09

Gangs, however, are not simply a "street family" to some of the nation's disenfranchised. As distinguished by the U.S. Department of Justice, "a group must be involved in a pattern of criminal acts to be considered a youth gang." 2 Between 1980 and 1996, the U.S. experienced significant growth in youth gangs, when the number of cities and jurisdictions that reported gang problems rose from 2863 to approximately 4,800.4 From 1996 through 1998 the growth seemed to slow down, but according to the 1999 National Youth Gang Survey, the number of gang members is again on the rise. The survey reports that an estimated 26,000 gangs and 840,500 gang members were active in the U.S. in 1999. The survey also challenges the traditional view that urban centers are the hub of gang activity. Between 1998 and 1999, gang membership increased by 27% in suburban areas, and by 29% in rural areas.5

## Gangs devastate ability to learn in schools because of disruptions and fear

James C. **Howell**. The Impact of Gangs on Communities, NYGC Bulletin. August **2006**. http://www.iir.com/nygc/publications/NYGCbulletin\_0806.pdf accessed July 7, 2009

Where they have a substantial presence, youth gangs are linked with serious delinquency problems in elementary and secondary schools in the United States (Chandler, Chapman, Rand, and Taylor, 1998). This study of data gathered in the School Crime Supplement to the 1995 National Crime Victim Survey documented several examples. First, there is a strong correlation between gang presence in schools and both guns in schools and availability of drugs in school. Second, higher percentages of students report knowing a student who brought a gun to school when students report gang presence (25%) than when gangs were not present (8%). In addition, gang presence at a student’s school is related to seeing a student with a gun at school: 12% report having seen a student with a gun in school when gangs are present versus 3% when gangs are not present. Third, students who report that any drugs (marijuana, cocaine, crack, or uppers/downers) are readily available at school are much more likely to report gangs at their school (35%) than those who say that no drugs are available (14%). Fourth, the presence of gangs more than doubles the likelihood of violent victimization at school (nearly 8% vs. 3%). The presence of street gangs at school also can be very disruptive to the school environment because they may not only create fear among students but also increase the level of violence in schools (Laub and Lauritsen, 1998). Gang presence is also an important contributor to overall levels of student victimization at school (Howell and Lynch, 2000).

## Democracy requires quality education

Eric **Lerum**, Sheila **Moreira**, **and** Rena **Scheinkman** graduated from the Washington College of Law in 2003. While law students, they taught constitutional law to public high school students in the District of Columbia as Marshall-Brennan Fellows and co-founded the Education Project to promote education rights for the students of the nation's capital. Eric Lerum is currently the Legislative Counsel for the Committee on Education, Libraries, and Recreation for the Council of the District of Columbia. Sheila Moreira is an attorney with the Moreira Law Firm, P.C. in New York. Rena Scheinkman is an Associate at Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. in Washington, D.C. IN THIS ISSUE: Strengthening America's Foundation: Why Securing the Right to an Education at Home is Fundamental to the United States' Efforts to Spread Democracy Abroad, Human Rights Brief. Spring, **2005**

THE PROMISE OF DEMOCRACY is one of personal and political autonomy. A healthy constitutional democracy exists when the people know and live out their rights, and genuinely govern themselves through their representatives. Education transforms this promise from rhetoric into reality. The right to education should therefore be the centerpiece of American efforts to build democracies around the world. As the United States claims to lead the world in the promotion and protection of freedom and democratic ideals, the right to an education is ripe for recognition at home. What is at stake is the future of this country and the very spirit and authenticity of its democracy. What is required is a commitment and a guarantee that every person has access to the educational opportunity needed to realize her own self-fulfillment and to become an active participant in our democracy.

## DEMOCRACY SOLVES NUCLEAR AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE, GENOCIDE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION

**Larry Diamond, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, December, 1995**; Promoting Democracy in the 1990s, http://www.carnegie.org//sub/pubs/deadly/diam\_rpt.html // (PDNSS1600)

Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons continue to proliferate. The very source of life on Earth, the global ecosystem, appears increasingly endangered. Most of these new and unconventional threats to security are associated with or aggravated by the weakness or absence of democracy, with its provisions for legality, accountability, popular sovereignty and openness The experience of this century offers important lessons. Countries that govern themselves in a truly democratic fashion do not go to war with one another. They do not aggress against their neighbors to aggrandize themselves or glorify their leaders. Democratic governments do not ethnically "cleanse" their own populations, and they are much less likely to face ethnic insurgency. Democracies do not sponsor terrorism against one another. They do not build weapons of mass destruction to use on or to threaten one another. Democratic countries form more reliable, open, and enduring trading partnerships. In the long run they offer better and more stable climates for investment. They are more environmentally responsible because they must answer to their own citizens, who organize to protest the destruction of their environments. They are better bets to honor international treaties since they value legal obligations and because their openness makes it much more difficult to breach agreements in secret. Precisely because, within their own borders, they respect competition, civil liberties, property rights, and the rule of law, democracies are the only reliable foundation on which a new world order of international security and prosperity can be built.

# Education- Gangs challenge safety

## Gangs threaten safety of school as a whole

Egley, Ph.D., Senior Research Associate with the National Youth Gang Center. 2000 “Gangs Fact Sheet” <http://www.safeyouth.org/scripts/facts/gangs.asp> accessed 7/6/09

When gangs exist in a community, they can seriously impact schools, using them as recruitment centers and claiming them as gang territory. A report issued by the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice found that the percentage of students reporting gangs at school nearly doubled between 1989 and 1995. This report also found a strong correlation between the presence of gangs and both guns and drugs on campus.15 However, it has not been shown that gangs are a direct cause of criminal victimization in schools, although the presence of gangs does contribute to an atmosphere of perceived danger. In fact, belonging to gangs may be a type of self-protection employed by students in response to threatening school and community environments.

## Gangs use school as recruitment center and increase violence

Boyle, K ( Jesuit priest worked with gangs) 99

http://www.ericdigests.org/1995-1/gangs.htm accessed 7/7/09

Because gangs are, by definition, organized groups, and are often actively involved in drug and weapons trafficking, their mere presence in school can increase tensions there. It can also increase the level of violence in schools, even though gang members themselves may not be directly responsible for all of it; both gang members and non-gang members are arming themselves with increased frequency. Students in schools with a gang presence are twice as likely to report that they fear becoming victims of violence than their peers at schools without gangs Moreover, a 1992 Bureau of Justice Statistics survey reports that schools with gangs are significantly more likely to have drugs available on campus than those without gangs In Gaustad's words, gangs create a "tenacious framework" within which school violence can take root and grow Far from remaining neutral turf, schools not only suffer from gang-related violence "spilling over" from the streets, but are themselves rapidly becoming centers of gang activities, functioning particularly as sites for recruitment and socializing. An interview-based study by Boyle suggests that gang members see school as a necessary evil at best, and at worst as a form of incarceration. Although many gang members acknowledge the importance of the educational objectives of school, school is much more important to them as a place for gathering with fellow gang members for socializing and other more violent activities. Significantly, Boyle also found that even those gang members who had been suspended or had dropped out of school could be found on campus with their associates, effectively using the school as a gang hangout rather than as an educational institution.

## Gangs in schools bring massive amounts of school security and fear

Douglas E. Thompson (Professor of Sociology) 2000

http://ann.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/567/1/54 accessed 7/7/09

Recent media coverage of isolated acts of violence committed by students on school property has increased concern about school violence. Reports documenting higher levels of school violence in the face of a general decline in crime rates, together with several high-profile cases, have resulted in a reactive preventive security response. Congress has passed several initiatives aimed at reducing levels of school violence. Gangs and gang activity within our nation's schools are often linked to increased levels of school violence, but little explanation has been offered for this increase. Greater security measures have been taken by school administrations in response to the problem, and, while these may reduce levels of school violence in some communities, they can also help to perpetuate a culture of fear that has been created by intense media coverage of such violence. The presence of security officers, metal detectors, and security cameras may deter some students from committing acts of violence, but this presence also serves to heighten fear among students and teachers, while increasing the power of some gangs and the perceived need some students have for joining gangs. Learning is an inseparable partnership between the brain and the body. Students need to be emotionally ready to learn. Many students in low socioeconomic schools enter classrooms without having a good night’s sleep, a healthy meal, or even clean clothes. Students need to have these basic needs met before they can learn. Students need to feel wanted and know that they can succeed and be safe (Sanchez, 2007).

## Gangs create violence in school

Abundant Life Preparatory. 2009

[http://www.restoretroubledteens.com/Gang-Involvement.html accessed 7/709](http://www.restoretroubledteens.com/Gang-Involvement.html%20accessed%207/709)

Gang culture among young people, in itself, is nothing new. Indeed, youth gangs have been a major part of the urban cultural landscape since at least the 1830. Street gangs are organized groups that are often involved in drugs, weapons trafficking, and violence. The presence of street gangs in school can be very disruptive to the school environment. Street gangs may not only create fear among students but also increase the level of violence in school. The percentage of students who report the presence of street gangs in their schools indicates the existence and severity of the gang problem in schools.

# Education- Fear hurts education

## Students can’t learn when they fear these gangs

Wasson (Education Consultant for Neuroscience) 2007

http://movementintheclassroom.com/id4.html accessed 7/7/09

Emotions also play a significant role in shaping responses. Fear prevents learning, retention, and retrieval (Wesson, 2007). If a stimulus is perceived to be a threat, the brain will enter a “flight or fight” mode (Konecki & Schiller, 2003). Stress inhibits a child’s ability to learn. Therefore, students learn best in an environment that incorporates stress management, nutrition, exercise, drug education, and other areas of health into the learning process (Caine & Caine, 1990). Teaching interpersonal and intrapersonal skills can help students become emotionally ready to learn.

## Gang violence impairs learning in schools

David L. Hudson, Jr. (has degree of law teaches first amendment rights at Vanderbilt) 2/7/03

http://www.washburnlaw.edu/wlj/42-1/articles/hudson-david.pdf

Today our country is consumed by the outbreak of violence in public schools. Threats of violence in schools must be taken seriously. Almost inevitably these threats produce fear among students and teachers. They inflict harm and impair learning. Sometimes they create panic. ‘Panic’ is the word Justice Holmes used in *Schenck*. ‘Panic’ is the reaction Mrs. [C.] described when she received Douglas’s story. The potential for panic suggests an alternative analysis that the parties and the courts in this case have not explored.136

# Education- Impact (Human Rights)

## Education is a human right that has been codified in multiple international treaties

Eric **Lerum**, Sheila **Moreira**, **and** Rena **Scheinkman** graduated from the Washington College of Law in 2003. While law students, they taught constitutional law to public high school students in the District of Columbia as Marshall-Brennan Fellows and co-founded the Education Project to promote education rights for the students of the nation's capital. Eric Lerum is currently the Legislative Counsel for the Committee on Education, Libraries, and Recreation for the Council of the District of Columbia. Sheila Moreira is an attorney with the Moreira Law Firm, P.C. in New York. Rena Scheinkman is an Associate at Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. in Washington, D.C. IN THIS ISSUE: Strengthening America's Foundation: Why Securing the Right to an Education at Home is Fundamental to the United States' Efforts to Spread Democracy Abroad, Human Rights Brief. Spring, **2005**

The world community understands the importance of education. Internationally, the right to education has been codified in numerous human rights treaties and in international humanitarian law. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides that everyone has the right to an education. The UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child promotes special safeguards for children to ensure they enjoy the rights and freedoms to which they are entitled; among those rights is the right to an education. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child includes provisions that aim to guarantee children's access to an adequate education. The amended Charter of the Organization of American States calls for the "rapid eradication of illiteracy and expansion of educational opportunities for all." Through these documents, the international community recognizes that education accomplishes dual goals of providing children with the tools they need to personally succeed in life and preparing them for their roles as active participants in a democracy.

## Human rights are the foremost moral imperative because they are the basis of all human action and agency

Gewerth 82Alan, Phil@U Chicago, Human Rights

The primary thesis of the following essays is thathuman rights are of supreme importance, and are central to all other moral considerations, because they are rights of every human being to the necessary conditions of human action, i.e., those conditions that must be fulfilled if human action is to be possible either at all or with general chances of success in achieving the purposes for which humans act**.** Because they are such rights**,** they must be respected by every human being, in the primary justification of governance is that they serve to secure these rights**.** Thus the Subjects as well as the respondents of human rights are all human beings; the Objects ofthe rights are the aforesaid necessary conditions of human action and of successful action in general**;** and the justifying basis of the rights is the moral principle which establishes that all humans are equally entitled to have these necessary conditions, to fulfill the general needs of human agency.

# Education- Impact (EXT: Human Rights)

## Education free of discrimination is a fundamental human right – failure to uphold it erodes other human rights

People’s Movement for Human Rights Education, 1997

http://www.pdhre.org/rights/education.html

Every woman, man, youth and child has the human right to education, training and information, and to other fundamental human rights dependent upon realization of the human right to education. The human right of all persons to education is explicitly set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other widely adhered to international human rights treaties and Declarations -- powerful tools that must be put to use in realizing the human right to education for all! **The Human Rights at Issue** The human right to education entitles (ALL)every woman, man, youth and child to: The human right to free and compulsory elementary education and to readily available forms of secondary and higher education. The human right to freedom from discrimination in all areas and levels of education, and to equal access to continuing education and vocational training. The human right to information about health, nutrition, reproduction and family planning. The human right to education is inextricably linked to other fundamental human rights -- rights that are universal, indivisible, interconnected and interdependent including: The human right to equality between men and women and to equal partnership in the family and society. The human right to work and receive wages that contribute to an adequate standard of living. The human right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief. The human right to an adequate standard of living. The human right to participate in shaping decisions and policies affecting one=s community, at the local, national and international levels.

# Education- Impact (Overpop)

## Educational opportunity is critical to reduce global population growth

Emily Hannum, Professor of Sociology at Penn, 2003

“The Consequences of Global Educational Expansion: Social Science Perspectives” <http://www.amacad.org/publications/monographs/Ubase.pdf>

The association between education and fertility is well established. Based on recent data for countries with DHS surveys, Figure 4 shows the average number of children born to women ages 40–49 by educational attainment. These graphs show a dominant pattern in which women with education, and especially secondary and higher education, tend to have substantially fewer children by the end of their childbearing years. The negative relationship between education, particularly secondary education, and fertility is also evident in national aggregate data. Estimates in Table 1 indicate that a 10 percent expansion in primary gross enrollment ratios leads to an average reduction in the total fertility rate of 0.1 children; the corresponding increase in secondary enrollment ratios is associated with a reduction of 0.2 children (column 4).

## This will cause extinction of all humans

PALM BEACH POST, November 5, 1995, p. 5J. (DRGCL/C168)
Cousteau believes one of the greatest threats to the survival of humankind is overpopulation, pointing out that in 50 years the population of the Earth will almost double from its current 5.6 billion mark. This will further stretch the world's limited natural resources and lead to possibly catastrophic societal and environmental consequences, he says. Cousteau believes that countries, especially those in the more prosperous West, need to start looking at the future in more global terms.

# Education- Impact (Science Literacy)

## Poor performing urban schools are forced to teach to tests – this prevents the study of science

**Jonathan Kozol, former school teacher and academic extraordinaire, 2005**

Shame of the Nation : The Restoration of Apartheid Schooling in America. Westminster, MD, USA: Crown Publishing Group, 2005. p 118

There is another way in which the students in increasing numbers of our low-performing urban schools are being penalized by the insistent pressure to deliver higher scores on standardized exams. In many of these schools, traditional subjects such as history, geography, and science are no longer taught because they are not tested by highstakes examinations and cannot contribute to the scores by which a school’s performance will be praised or faulted. Anyone who talks informally with children in some of these elementary schools is likely to discover quickly the effects that this has had in limiting their capability for ordinary cultural discernments.

## Quality education about science in grade school through high school is critical in order to get people into the fields

United States **Government Accountability Office**, Report to the Chairman, Committee on Rules, House of Representatives; Higher education;Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Programs and Related

Trends. October **2005** <http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:cnzQN07yLu0J:www.gao.gov/new.items/d06114.pdf+%22science+education%22+%22US+technology%22&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=1&client=firefox-a>

Educators and others cited several factors as influencing students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations, and they suggested many ways to encourage more participation in STEM fields. Studies, education experts, university officials, and others cited teacher quality at the kindergarten through 12th grade levels and students’ high school preparation in mathematics and science courses as major factors that influence domestic students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations. In addition, university officials, students, and studies identified mentoring as a key factor for women and minorities. Also, according to university officials, education experts, and reports, international students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations in the United States are influenced by yet other factors, including more stringent visa requirements and increased educational opportunities outside the United States. We have reported that several aspects of the visa process have been improved, but further steps could be taken. In order to promote participation in the STEM fields, officials at most of the eight universities visited and current students offered suggestions that focused on four areas: teacher quality, mathematics and science preparation and courses, outreach to underrepresented groups, and the federal role in STEM education. The students who responded to our e-mail survey generally agreed with most of the suggestions and expressed their desires for better mathematics and science preparation for college. However, before adopting such suggestions, it is important to know the extent to which existing STEM education programs are appropriately targeted and making the best use of available federal resources.

## Scientific literacy ensures the prevention of pollution, environmental destruction, and conflict

Daniel Gil-**Pérez** **&** Amparo **Vilches**, Universitat de Valencia, Spain. Contribution of Science and technological Education to Citizens’ Culture, Canadian Journal of Science, Mathematics and Technology Education, 5(2), **2005**, 253-263

This rejection of technological innovations whose medium and long-term effects remain unknown does not imply any hindrance to the development of research or to the introduction of well-tested innovations. For instance, ecologist opinion is not opposed to research with embryonic ‘mother cells’. On the contrary, in many countries, ecologist associations are supporting the scientific community’s fight against the current interdiction of this research in response to pressure from fundamentalist lobby groups. Citizen participation in decision-making should be seen as entirely positive, a guarantee of application of the precautionary principle. It reflects growing social sensibility to the risks of insufficiently tested innovations and the pursuit of short-term private interests at the expense of the wider public good. To make responsible participation a reality, the problems and options need to be well understood by everyone. Of course, this entails a minimum level of scientific literacy on the part of all citizens. It also requires that the relevant issues are presented to the public in readily accessible language, in contrast to the tendency to discourage public participation by emphasizing the great difficulty and complexity of problems such as the greenhouse effect and climate change. Of course, profound and rigorous scientific studies are needed, but they are not sufficient in themselves to ensure good decisions. Frequently, the greatest difficulty lies not in a lack of knowledge but in the absence of a global approach that can assess risks and analyze possible effects in the medium and long-term. These are the reasons why we stand for the techno-scientific literacy of *all* citizens – a literacy that has become absolutely necessary in the current situation of *planetary emergency* (Bybee, 1991; Orr, 1995), marked by an array of very serious and closely-related problems: pollution and environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources, unsustainable demographic growth, extreme inequalities among human groups, destructive conflicts, loss of biological and cultural diversity, and so on. This planetary emergency is largely driven by the pursuit of short-term private benefits without taking into account the consequences for others or for future generations (Gil-Pérez et al., 2003).

## Extinction results from environmental destruction – the impact is bigger than a nuclear war

Richard Tobin, associate professor of political science at SUNY-Buffalo, 1990, The Expendable Future: U.S. Politics and the Protection of Biological Diversity, p. 13-14

Every time a human contributes to a species’ extinction, a range of choices and opportunities is either eliminated or diminished. The demise of the last pupfish might have appeared inconsequential, but the eradication of other species could mean that an undiscovered cure for some cancers has been carelessly discarded. The extinction of a small bird, an innocent amphibian, or an unappealing plant might disrupt an ecosystem, increased the incidence and areal distribution of a disease, preclude the discovery of new industrial products, prevent the natural recycling of some wastes, or destroy a source of easily grown and readily available food. By way of analogy, the anthropo-genic extinction of a plant or animal can be compared to the senseless destruction of a priceless Renaissance painting or to the burning of an irreplaceable book that has never been opened. In an era when many people believe that limits to development are being tested or even breached, can humans afford to risk an expendable future, to squander the infinite potential that species offer, and to waste nature’s ability and willingness to provide inexpensive solutions to many of humankind’s problems? Many scientists do not believe so, and they are fearful of the consequences of anthropogenic extinctions. These scientists quickly admit their ignorance of the biological consequences of most individual extinctions, but widespread agreement exists that massive anthropogenic extinctions can bring catastrophic results. In fact, when compared to all other environmental problems, human-caused extinctions are likely to be of far greater concern. Extinction is the permanent destruction of unique life forms and the only irreversible ecological change that humans can cause. No matter what the effort or sincerity of intentions, extinct species can never be replaced. “From the standpoint of permanent despoliation of the planet,” Norman Meyers observes, no other form of environmental degradation “is anywhere so significant as the fallout of species.” Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson is less modest in assessing the relative consequences of human-caused extinctions. To Wilson, the worst thing that will happen to earth is not economic collapse, the depletion of energy supplies, or even nuclear war. As frightful as these events might be, Wilson reasons that they can “be repaired within a few generations. The one process ongoing…that will take millions of years to correct is the loss of genetic and species diversity by destruction of natural habitats.” David Ehrenfeld succinctly summarizes the problem and the need for a solution: “We are masters of extermination, yet creation is beyond our powers… Complacency in the face of this terrible dilemma is inexcusable.” Ehrenfeld wrote these words in the early 1970s. Were he to write today he would likely add a note of dire urgency. If scientists are correct in their assessments of current extinctions and reasonably confident about extinction rates in the near future, then a concerted and effective response to human-caused extinctions is essential. The chapters that follow evaluate that response in the United States

# Education- Impact (Science Literacy I/L)

## Case solves for the lack of Science advanced education occurring

United States **Government Accountability Office**, Report to the Chairman, Committee on Rules, House of Representatives; Higher education;Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Programs and Related

Trends. October **2005** <http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:cnzQN07yLu0J:www.gao.gov/new.items/d06114.pdf+%22science+education%22+%22US+technology%22&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=1&client=firefox-a>

University officials, researchers, and students identified several factors that influenced students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations, and they suggested some ways to encourage more participation in STEM fields. Specifically, university officials said and researchers reported that the quality of teachers in kindergarten through 12th grades and the levels of mathematics and science courses completed during high school affected students’ success in and decisions about STEM fields. In addition, several sources noted that mentoring played a key role in the participation of women and minorities in STEM fields. Current students from five universities we visited generally agreed with these observations, and several said that having good mathematics and science instruction was important to their overall educational success. International students’ decisions about participating in STEM education and occupations were affected by opportunities outside the United States and the visa process. To encourage more student participation in the STEM fields, university officials, researchers, and others have made several suggestions, and four were made repeatedly. These suggestions focused on teacher quality, high school students’ math and science preparation, outreach activities, and the federal role in STEM education

## Case ensures more people enter science fields as their professions-- Quality education about science in grade school through high school is critical in order to get people into the fields

United States **Government Accountability Office**, Report to the Chairman, Committee on Rules, House of Representatives; Higher education;Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Programs and Related

Trends. October **2005** <http://72.14.203.104/search?q=cache:cnzQN07yLu0J:www.gao.gov/new.items/d06114.pdf+%22science+education%22+%22US+technology%22&hl=en&gl=us&ct=clnk&cd=1&client=firefox-a>

Educators and others cited several factors as influencing students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations, and they suggested many ways to encourage more participation in STEM fields. Studies, education experts, university officials, and others cited teacher quality at the kindergarten through 12th grade levels and students’ high school preparation in mathematics and science courses as major factors that influence domestic students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations. In addition, university officials, students, and studies identified mentoring as a key factor for women and minorities. Also, according to university officials, education experts, and reports, international students’ decisions about pursuing STEM degrees and occupations in the United States are influenced by yet other factors, including more stringent visa requirements and increased educational opportunities outside the United States. We have reported that several aspects of the visa process have been improved, but further steps could be taken. In order to promote participation in the STEM fields, officials at most of the eight universities visited and current students offered suggestions that focused on four areas: teacher quality, mathematics and science preparation and courses, outreach to underrepresented groups, and the federal role in STEM education. The students who responded to our e-mail survey generally agreed with most of the suggestions and expressed their desires for better mathematics and science preparation for college. However, before adopting such suggestions, it is important to know the extent to which existing STEM education programs are appropriately targeted and making the best use of available federal resources.

# Education- Impact (Science Literacy- Competitiveness Impact Scenario)

## Science literacy is critical to ensure US competitiveness

Gentry **Lee**, Space.com columist. Science Literacy, Space.com. August 4, **2000**. http://www.space.com/opinionscolumns/gentrylee/science\_literacy\_gentry\_000804.html

There are other reasons why our society would benefit immensely from a commitment to a major increase in science literacy. In the new global civilization, there is ample evidence that competence in scientific and technological disciplines will be a key parameter in distinguishing between those nations and societies that achieve and/or sustain economic health and those that do not. Most of the new jobs of the 21st century will be in fields that are related to science and technology. Having most of our work force at least not uncomfortable with top-level scientific concepts will clearly strengthen our ability to compete in the global marketplace.

## Competitiveness is critical to hegemony

Zalmay **Khalilzad**. Losing the Moment? The United States and the World After the Cold War, The Washington Quarterly. **1995**

The United States is unlikely to preserve its military and technological dominance if the U.S. economy declines seriously. In such an environment, the domestic economic and political base for global leadership would diminish and the United States would probably incrementally withdraw from the world, become inward-looking, and abandon more and more of its external interests. As the United States weakened, others would try to fill the Vacuum.

## US Hegemony prevents nuclear war

Zalmay **Khalilzad**. Losing the Moment? The United States and the World After the Cold War, The Washington Quarterly. **1995**

Under the third option, the United States would seek to retain global leadership and to preclude the rise of a global rival or a return to multipolarity for the indefinite future. On balance, this is the best long-term guiding principle and vision. Such a vision is desirable not as an end in itself, but because a world in which the United States exercises leadership would have tremendous advantages. First, the global environment would be more open and more receptive to American values -- democracy, free markets, and the rule of law. Second, such a world would have a better chance of dealing cooperatively with the world's major problems, such as nuclear proliferation, threats of regional hegemony by renegade states, and low-level conflicts. Finally, U.S. leadership would help preclude the rise of another hostile global rival, enabling the United States and the world to avoid another global cold or hot war and all the attendant dangers, including a global nuclear exchange. U.S. leadership would therefore be more conducive to global stability than a bipolar or a multipolar balance of power system.

# Adv # Economy

## Urban revitalization requires ridding neighborhoods of gangs—otherwise decay creeps outwards

JIM **BOWERS**, Candidate Northeast City Council District. Stepping Up for the Northeast!; BECAUSE EVERY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNTS, bowersforcitycouncil.com. August 20, **2007** http://www.bowersforcitycouncil.com/uploads/file/stepping\_up.pdf accessed June 7, 2009

While the worst of such activity is concentrated into well defined and known high-risk areas, “creep” is occurring into other neighborhoods once considered stable and safe. Residents in the Northland-Lyceum neighborhood report recent changes that include increased vandalism and property crimes, the appearance of gang-like activities, and shots fired. These reported changes appear to have developed particularly after the closing of the Goodman Section Police Substation. In addition, nearly all neighborhoods in the Northeast District now have documented gang problems, seen in the explosion of gang related graffiti through the City’s Northeast. While Rochester may be a single legal entity with a common history, the troubles found within the neighborhoods of City’s Northeast highlight that Rochester is divided socially, economically, culturally, and politically. Rallying cries claiming there to be but “One Rochester,” regardless of how well intended, cannot deny this reality. Symbolism cannot mask that Rochester’s assets and advantages are not accessible to all. Nor does it appear that city government decision making is conducted regularly to maximize the value-added for the persons who reside, work, and run local businesses in the City. Instead, deficient attention to the well being of all city residents and neighborhoods is reflected in the City’s flirtation with buying Midtown Plaza, the ill-conceived decisions lifting the cap on the number of vacant properties a single purchaser can buy at City auctions, and public comments of a high level city official writing off the entire 14621 area as unsuitable for new market rate housing. It would appear as if City leaders have forgotten that every neighborhood counts. Acting and believing so contributes to the continued damaging divisions to Rochester, divisions that keep us from being truly one city. “One Rochester” remains a dream that must be brought into reality. It remains an ideal in need of New Urban Leadership and a New Urban Revival. We cannot truly claim that there is “One Rochester” until we have achieved the following for all city neighborhoods and those who live, work, and own businesses in them: 􀀁 Neighborhoods that are all places of choice 􀀁 Affordable and well-maintained housing opportunities 􀀁 A solid foundation of homeownership 􀀁 Thriving business districts 􀀁 Safe and secure places to live, work, and play 􀀁 Civically engaged and empowered residents who celebrate their rich diversity. To accomplish these goals and to make the Northeast City Council District fully a part of “One Rochester” a new leader stepping up for the City’s Northeast is needed. This stepping up must embrace the twin elements of New Urban Leadership and New Urban Revival that puts residents, locally owned city businesses, and others who contribute daily to the city’s pulse first. With your support and vote, I will be that new leader stepping up for the City’s Northeast . I am prepared to step up for you because every neighborhoods count! **New Urban Leadership** New Urban Leadership is my blueprint for how, as your district councilperson, I intend to serve you. It consists of four equal parts--listening, responding, following, and leading. Specifically, New Urban Leadership: 1. Is a resident-centered commitment to representation that obligates me as your district councilperson to emphasize the desires, needs, and views of neighborhood residents, business owners, and other indistrict constituencies first 2. Requires me to serve and put the best interests of the district community – our neighborhoods, neighbors and businesses – first; not serve the interests of political party, political bosses, or other outside special interests 3. Mandates that I work to minimize negative impacts to the district’s residents, businesses, and community organizations in situations such as fiscal crises where City interests may need to prevail 4. Demands I be an ombudsman and champion for district residents, businesses, and community organizations rather than outside interests 5. Necessitates that I be a mediator, conciliator, and problem solver for and among the district’s neighborhood, business, and community groups 6. Obligates me to be present and accessible to all district residents, local business owners (including those for whom English is a second language), and community organizations 7. Mandates that I remain dedicated to New Urban Leadership and serve in office only so long as I am effective in this role In keeping with New Urban Leadership I will: 1. Appoint a Northeast District Advisory Committee to further learn and effectively represent your interests that will consist of neighborhood residents, business owners, landlords, and community group members 2. Use the Advisory Committee to build bridges and reconcile differences among the various stakeholders throughout the Northeast District 3. Be a district ombudsman for you with City Hall 4. Hold weekly office hours directly in the district where either my council staff assistant or I will be available to listen to and discuss your issues and concerns 5. Regularly walk the district neighborhoods with residents, business owners, and community organization representatives 6. Put forth a serious effort to recruit and hire a multi-lingual council staff assistant 7. Make an effort to become conversationally bi-lingual before the completion of my first term 8. Be accessible and have a presence at as many neighborhood meetings and events as scheduling permits. **A New Urban Revival** New Urban Revival is my blueprint for urban revitalization emphasizing that city residents and locally owned and operated businesses in particular must be the chief beneficiaries of economic and community development initiatives. Specifically, New Urban Revival: 1. Is a resident-centered commitment and approach to urban revitalization 2. Is committed to improving the quality of city life and opportunities for the poor, working-poor, working class, and middle class that are the foundation for residential growth and stability 3. Accepts that Rochester’s vitality depends upon the well-being and revitalizations of all of its unique neighborhoods 4. Views downtown Rochester as a neighborhood of no greater or lesser importance or value than other neighborhoods 5. Requires that downtown and neighborhood development be of equal importance and treated as equal components of urban revitalization 6. Recognizes that all neighborhoods must be accessible, affordable, and desirable choices for all residents to live, work, and play 7. Embraces that all neighborhoods have their own unique combinations of assets and strengths that must be celebrated and built upon, including cultural and ethnic diversity, unique residential choices, and economic opportunities 8. Understands that complete urban revitalization includes ensuring public safety, providing high quality public schools, and having civically engaged and empowered residents

## Urban Revitalization Ensures Economic Growth

Tatsuo Hatta, PhD in Economics and Proffessor at John Hopkins University, December 2001

“Economic Recovery Through Urban Revitalization”, Global Communications Platform

<http://www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/200112_hatta_economic/index.html> Accessed 7/9/2009

First, it is desirable in the short run as well as in the long run to adopt a policy of undertaking useful public investment by mobilizing idle resources in time of recession, when investments in the public facilities that are necessary anyway would not increase tax burdens in the future. Some of those investments could even raise tax revenue. For example, public infrastructure investment in urban areas tends to induce private investment and push up land values, leading to increases in property taxes and income taxes. Issuing government bonds to finance useful public investment is likely to raise expectations for economic recovery and even improve the ratings of government bonds.

Second, higher land values as a result of improved amenities and land productivity in big cities could solve the bad loan problem, which is concentrated in large urban areas. The hasty disposition of bad loans might well aggravate the recession. Instead, we should try to raise land values by deregulation and public investment and thereby turn bad loans to healthy ones for revitalization of the private economy.

## Economic Collapse causes extinction

Lt Col. Beardon, PhD, 2000 http://www.cheniere.org/correspondence/042500%20-%20modified.htm Lt. Col Thomas E. Bearden (retd.) PhD, MS (nuclear engineering), BS (mathematics - minor electronic engineering) Co-inventor - the 2002 Motionless Electromagnetic Generator - a replicated overunity EM generator Listed in Marquis' Who'sWho in America, 2004 The Tom Bearden Website From: Tom Bearden To: (Correspondent) Subj: Zero-Point Energy Date: Original Tue, 25 Apr 2000 12:36:29 -0500 Modified and somewhat updated Dec. 29, 2000.

Just prior to the terrible collapse of the World economy, with the crumbling well underway and rising, it is inevitable that some of the weapons of mass destruction will be used by one or more nations on others. An interesting result then—as all the old strategic studies used to show—is that everyone will fire everything as fast as possible against their perceived enemies. The reason is simple: When the mass destruction weapons are unleashed at all, the only chance a nation has to survive is to desperately try to destroy its perceived enemies before they destroy it. So there will erupt a spasmodic unleashing of the long range missiles, nuclear arsenals, and biological warfare arsenals of the nations as they feel the economic collapse, poverty, death, misery, etc. a bit earlier. The ensuing holocaust is certain to immediately draw in the major nations also, and literally a hell on earth will result. In short, we will get the great Armageddon we have been fearing since the advent of the nuclear genie. Right now, my personal estimate is that we have about a 99% chance of that scenario or some modified version of it, resulting.

# Economy- Link (Housing Prices)

## Multiple reasons why property values decrease

Mike **Carlie**, Professor of Sociology / Criminal Justice, **2002**, ‘Into The Abyss:
A Personal Journey into the World of Street Gangs” http://faculty.missouristate.edu/M/MichaelCarlie/what\_I\_learned\_about/GANGS/concerned\_about.htm, Accessed 7/8/09

People who are residents in the neighborhood in which the gang operates are likely to lose any sense of security they may have once had and will likely be victimized directly or indirectly. Direct victimization includes, but is not limited to, having one's home or other property vandalized, drive-by shootings that damage property, maim, or kill residents, being assaulted, robbed, burglarized, stabbed, harassed, threatened, losing one's sense of security and a corresponding increase in fear. Indirect victimization is manifest by a decrease in neighborhood property values, a decline in the quality of city services, and losses to the neighborhood's business community

## Property Values key to the US Economy

Desmond **Lachman**, Gazeta Mercantil, December 4, **2007**, http://www.aei.org/docLib/20071214\_Lachman1.pdf,

The U.S. Housing Market Blues

The chickens have finally come home to roost on the U.S. housing market. As U.S. housing prices have now started to decline at an accelerating rate, there can be no doubt that the U.S. is presently in the throes of its worst housing bust in the past sixty years. And as estimates of subprime mortgage related losses in the financial system mount, there is every indication that the housing market woes will spread to the rest of the U.S. economy. In attempting to gauge how serious the ongoing U.S. housing bust might be it is well to reflect on from where we are coming. For between 2000 and 2006, the U.S. experienced an unprecedented housing price bubble, with real home prices increasing by a staggering 80 percent. As a result, the ratio of home prices to incomes surged from an historic average of 3.2 to its present level of 4.5, which would support the view that home prices could fall by anywhere between 20 and 30 percent in the course of the current downturn. U.S. home prices are already declining at the national level to a degree that has not been experienced since the Great Depression. Yet the inventory of unsold homes has risen to record levels, while a whole host of factors are conspiring to severely constrain housing demand in the year ahead. Mortgage lending standards are being substantially tightened, Adjustable Rate Mortgages are due to reset in increased amounts, and speculative positions are being unwound. Little wonder then that the futures market in the Shiller-Case housing market index is suggesting that home prices in most major U.S. cities will fall by between 5 percent and 10 percent a year over the next two years.

# Economy- Link (Government Expenditures)

## Dissolving Gangs would significantly solve government expenditures

James C. **Howell**. The Impact of Gangs on Communities, NYGC Bulletin. August **2006**. http://www.iir.com/nygc/publications/NYGCbulletin\_0806.pdf accessed July 7, 2009

An informed estimate of the economic cost of gang crimes cannot be made because gang crimes are not routinely and systematically recorded in most law enforcement agencies. Hence, the proportion of all crimes attributable to gangs is unknown. In addition, the medical and financial consequences of gang violence, per se, are often overlooked. The total volume of crime is estimated to cost Americans $655 billion each year (Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 2004), and gangs are responsible for a substantial proportion of this. Gangs in the United States have long had a significant economic crime impact (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1997; Valdez, 2000a). A study of admissions to a Los Angeles hospital trauma center found that the costs of 272 gang-related gunshot victims totaled nearly $5 million (emergency room, surgical procedures, intensive care, and surgical ward stay), which equated to $5,550 per patient per day (Song, Naude, Gilmore et al., 1996). More than a decade ago, the total medical cost of gang violence in Los Angeles County alone was estimated to exceed $1 billion annually (Hutson, Anglin, and Mallon, 1992). Nationwide, the complete costs of gun violence indicate a value of approximately $1 million per assault-related gunshot injury (Cook and Ludwig, 2006). A single adolescent criminal career of about ten years can cost taxpayers between $1.7 and $2.3 million (Cohen, 1998).

# AT: Cops Racist

## Gang members do not represent their culture or racial identity they are gang banging thugs with their own criminal culture and cops are trained to recognize the difference.

<Richard **Gonzalez**, US Coast Guard Boarding Officer, Executive Petty Officer, Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Law Enforcement Academy, University of Maryland, firefighter 1&2, EMT Basic, International Training Incorporated, Counter-Surveillance Detection, Southwestern, Criminal Justice, “Street Gangs Have Their Own Criminal "Culture””, August 29, **2008**, <http://www.policelink.com/training/articles/57201-gang-culture>, July 8, 2009>

**In order to stimulate a different way of thinking about and understanding gangs when I was training law enforcement officers, I would begin by telling them to forget everything they thought they might know about gangs and to imagine instead that they were traveling in a foreign country and in a different culture. The people of this gang culture speak strange languages and "dress funny." They have customs and codes of conduct very different from our own ethnic cultures. I would then outline the seven gang axioms about gangs and the gang culture. Valdemar's Axioms 1. Gangs are not part of the Hispanic, Black, Asian, or White Culture. 2. All gangs are part of a criminal culture. 3. It is the nature of criminals to band together.** 4. All gangs are formed in defense, and later prey on their own kind. 5. Gangs multiply by dividing. 6. Gangs develop their own "code of conduct." 7. **To a gang member, the gang comes before: God, family, marriage, community, friendship, and the law.** Armed with this new way of thinking about gangs as members of a foreign culture, I would make some useful suggestions to use in the interview or interrogation process. Over my 33-plus years as a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department primarily working as a gang detective, I developed a system for interviewing gang members. After making an arrest, or identifying a gang suspect, the first hurdle is to get the subject to talk. The second is to get him to waive his Miranda rights. Building Rapport I would begin by walking the subject into the interview room myself. Prior to walking with the subject I would put all of the available information on the subject into a manila folder with the subject's name on it. If this folder was sparsely filled, I would thicken it with unrelated or empty pages. This "prop" made the subject feel like I knew all about him. As I walked I would review simple booking information so I would mechanically get him or her used to speaking to me. I would try to establish some kind of rapport by talking about anything other than the facts of the case. Sports, girls, the weather, or the subject's tattoos were non-threatening conversation subjects I might try. Surprisingly, most of the thousands of gang members I have interviewed waived their Miranda Rights and admitted their gang membership. I also placed a pencil and paper in front of the interview subject. This sometimes resulted in the subject unconscientiously doodling on the paper. This doodling often resulted in the subject self disclosing his gang affiliation, gang moniker, and gang associates. When the subject described a location or described how something happened I would have him draw a diagram. The diagram is an excellent investigative tool, whether true or false. When several subjects were interviewed in this manner and different diagrams compared, discrepancies and inconsistencies could be glaring. The diagram also would often unintentionally provide some details not given in the statement. However, the truth of Gang Axioms numbers 1 and 2—gangs belong to their own, criminal culture—were commonly validated by a series of questions and the answers illustrated in the following few paragraphs. Question Members' Beliefs Near the end of the interview I would ask, "Are you down for your neighborhood?" This is like asking a baseball nut, "Are you a Yankee or Sox fan?" This question would often elicit an enthusiastic reply such as "Hell yes, my varrio total," "My set is number one," "I live and die for my hood," or "Rifamos (we are the best), controlamos (we control), chingamos (we f—you up), aqui stamos! (here we are!)" But my next question would be, "Would you like your little sister (or daughter) to join your gang?" and the answer inevitably would be, "No!" This is because **every gang member intrinsically knows, and social scientists seemingly don't, that being a member of a criminal gang is a very bad thing**. I would ask, "Are you down for your race?" A Hispanic gang member would answer, "Simon Vato, I'm an Aztec warrior!" or "Que rifa la Raza!" And if the subject was black it would sound like this: "Yeah fool, I'm down for my race, I am a proud African warrior." **And that is what they have been taught, that this militant racist attitude reflects their cultural heritage. Yet 90 percent of gang murders occur within the suspect's own race. In other words, almost always Hispanics kill Hispanics, Blacks kill Blacks, Asians kill Asians, and Whites kill Whites.** Only in prison do the various street gangs unite under separate racial groups and war interracially. I would then place another chair in the middle of the interview room and say, "See this chair? It is really a time machine." I would then have the gangbanger sit in the chair and I would take him back in time. The Hispanic gang member would, by imagination, transport back to ancient Mexico, to the court of the great Aztec chief, Montezuma. I would present the gang member as an Aztec Warrior to Montezuma and tell him, "This warrior participated in a drive-by shooting." I would then ask the gangster, "What do you think Montezuma would do to you?" There would follow a long pregnant pause because the gangster knew that a drive-by shooting is not a courageous or honorable act. It is a cowardly and sneaky act unbecoming a true Aztec warrior. I would then remind the cholo that cowardly Aztec warriors were executed by having their hearts cut out by a sharp obsidian stone while they were still alive and their hearts were still beating. Clearly, gang behavior is not part of the Aztec warrior culture. In the case of a Crip or a Blood gang member, I would, by imagination, transport him back in time to ancient Africa. Back in time to the court of the great Zulu tribe and its legendary chief, Chaka Zulu. I would then act out presenting this gang member as a Zulu warrior who sells crack cocaine in his own village. Then I would ask the gang banger, "What do you think Chaka Zulu would do to you?" Almost always the same pregnant pause would follow. Every gang member knows that selling dope in your own community is selfish, greedy, and destructive. I would remind the gangsters that warriors who did not protect the village and exploited the tribe for their own greed were commonly killed by true Zulu warriors. The short Zulu spear was thrust into the exploiter's heart, because selfish greed and drug pushing were not part of the African Zulu culture. **Smoking dope, raping, stealing, killing, bullying, and assaulting defenseless victims are not part of anyone's ethnic culture. They are part of a criminal culture.**

## Racial profiling does not have an impact on the criminal justice system

<Reuben **Greenberg** in an interview done by the Cato Institute, Chief of Police, Charleston, South Carolina, “Racial Profiling: Good Police Tactic—Or Harassment?”May 15, **2001**, <http://www.cato.org/events/transcripts/010515et.pdf>, Accessed on July 8, 2009>

The speaker who preceded me was able to draw your attention to several of what she purports to be facts. And it turns out that, in most cases, but **not** all, she is right. There is very little doubt that **racial** profiling exists in our country. **However, it is my estimation and experience that it is a very, very small problem in law enforcement in our country, this idea of racial profiling. I have had the opportunity to work as a law enforcement officer in nine different police agencies and in a number of States during the past 30 years or so. What I have experienced and what my research indicates is that the so-called racial profiling is a very small problem, and it does not have any appreciable impact on our criminal justice system. A person doesn't wind up in prison, for example, because he was racially profiled. Somebody winds up in prison because they have been convicted of a statutory crime. And the person who committed that particular crime, there is witnesses and so forth, and rarely are the police the witnesses in most cases**.

## Police officers do not profile people because they look for specific descriptions given to them by dispatchers

<Reuben **Greenberg** in an interview done by the Cato Institute, Chief of Police, Charleston, South Carolina, “Racial Profiling: Good Police Tactic—Or Harassment?”May 15, **2001**, <http://www.cato.org/events/transcripts/010515et.pdf>, Accessed on July 8, 2009>

**Police officers, for the most part, are dispatched to look for particular individuals. So, when a police officer looks for somebody who is black, it is because that is one of the descriptive characteristics that is given, in the same way that a person is male or female, or that they are five-foot-seven-inches tall or 160-180 pounds, and so forth. So, if you look upon law enforcement as primarily some source of harassment for no reason with respect to law enforcement officers, I think it is simply erroneous.**

## Cops usually only investigate people who they have descriptions for to avoid being labeled a racist.

<Reuben **Greenberg** in an interview done by the Cato Institute, Chief of Police, Charleston, South Carolina, “Racial Profiling: Good Police Tactic—Or Harassment?”May 15, **2001**, <http://www.cato.org/events/transcripts/010515et.pdf>, Accessed on July 8, 2009>

**The situation on the street today is, as most officers will say, all they're going to do is answer the calls that they are dispatched on, and they are going to do very little with respect to investigating anything unless they are specifically dispatched, because people would allege things like racial profiling or some sort of discrimination or some other kind of allegation of harassment.**

**If cops were really racist then there would be more people arrested with DUI’s**

<Reuben **Greenberg** in an interview done by the Cato Institute, Chief of Police, Charleston, South Carolina, “Racial Profiling: Good Police Tactic—Or Harassment?”May 15, **2001**, <http://www.cato.org/events/transcripts/010515et.pdf>, Accessed on July 8, 2009>

**So, if the cops were as bad as people would have you believe**, people from the academic community, the media and people who are enemies of safe neighborhoods and streets would have you believe that it was such a problem that's overwhelmed by the police, **then you would have more than 11 percent of DUI charged drivers.** **Because usually the only witness -- usually the only witness -- is the police officer.** **It's his discretion to determine whether the person is driving under the influence or not.And it's certainly a serious crime,** much more serious than running a red light or speeding or whatever, or perhaps improper lane change or something. **It's something that all of us could be very interested in seeing diminished on American roads and highways. But only 11 percent of the DUI charged drivers are blacks, whereas police are most often the only witnesses to these particular incidents.**

## Gangs are inherently racist

**MSNBC**, Racism’s role in LA gang case rekindles debate. May 22, **2009**. http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/30894896/ns/us\_news-crime\_and\_courts/ accessed July 9, 2009

Federal prosecutors called their sweeping indictment of the Varrio Hawaiian Gardens gang the biggest takedown of its kind in U.S. history. That was sure to grab attention, but details buried in the court documents were bound to touch a raw nerve: One of the Latino gang's primary motivations was hatred of black residents. It's the third time in recent years federal prosecutors have investigated a gang and found racism in its DNA, reopening a thorny debate that has publicly divided the region's top cops. In dueling newspaper opinion pieces last year, Los Angeles County Sheriff Lee Baca maintained that race fueled gang violence while Los Angeles Police Chief William Bratton said skin color was seldom a factor. "If you do a survey within the African-American community ... you are in constant fear that your young male offspring is going to be killed because of the color of his skin," Baca said in an interview after his piece appeared in the Los Angeles Times. In an area both proud and sensitive about its diversity, racial tension has been at the heart of some of its ugliest chapters: from the zoot suit riot beatings of Latinos by white sailors in the 1940s to the deadly Watts riots in 1965 to the riots that erupted in 1992 after four police officers were acquitted in the videotaped beating of Rodney King. So-called brown-on-black or black-on-brown violence has been a long-standing concern in neighborhoods where black residents are being supplanted by Latinos. Acknowledging it, however, has political implications and officials often downplay the tension. "Saying gangs make targeted racial hits can add a great deal of fear of communities," said Joe Hicks, vice president of Community Advocates Inc. and former executive director of the city's Human Relations Commission. "We are not on the edge of some kind of racial Armageddon here. It's just part of the picture, but it's a particularly frightening part of it."

# AT: Prison Overcrowding

## Prisons population increasing now

Alcohol Monitoring Systems, Alabama prison stats, 2009, (“Bursting at the Seams”, [**http://www.jailovercrowding.com/index/the-problem**](http://www.jailovercrowding.com/index/the-problem) accessed online 07-07-09)

The United States imprisons significantly more people than any other nation in the world. In fact, the Pew Center on the States reported in 2008 that an astounding one in every 100 adults in the U.S. now lives behind bars! Because we’ve been trying to “incarcerate our way” out of crime for so long, federal and state prisons and county jails are experiencing near-crisis levels of overcrowding. At the same time, operating budgets have been severely cut, as has funding to build new facilities. And over the next two years, researchers predict the situation will get even worse. Based on current projections, by 2011 the U.S. prison population will increase by 13% – which is triple the growth of the entire population as a whole – to more than 1.7 million. Supporting that increase in incarcerated people will cost American taxpayers and local/state budgets an estimated $27.5 billion. At that time, another 4 million people will also be on probation or parole.

# AT: Federalism

## Non-Unique- Federal government is already working to fight against gang crime

Malcolm L. **Russell-Einhorn**, J.D., is associate director of the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland. Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration, US Department of Justice. December **2003** http://www.ncjrs.gov/txtfiles1/nij/197040.txt accessed June 6, 2009

Until the 1980s, long-term operational collaboration[1] between local law enforcement and Federal authorities was quite rare. Federal law enforcement was seldom brought in to tackle urban crime. Today, the situation is very different. Hundreds of Federal-local collaborations are addressing drug-, gang-, and violence-related crime in U.S. cities.

## Non- Unique- Federal government already involved in local law enforcement—this federal involvement has lowered crime rates

Malcolm **Russell-Einhorn** ; Shawn **Ward** ; **AND** Amy **Seeherman**. Federal-Local Law Enforcement Collaboration in Investigating and Prosecuting Urban Crime, 1982–1999: Drugs, Weapons, and Gangs, Abt Associates Inc. May **2000** http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/201782.pdf accessed June 6, 2009

In the past several decades, the Federal government has assumed a significant role in local law

enforcement. The emergence of this role coincided with an increase in drug trafficking, violent crime, and gang related

activity in American cities during the 1980s and early 1990s. While many crime rates have dropped in the

second half of this decade, Federal involvement in local crime has persisted and, in many cases, intensified. This

Federal role has been complex and sometimes controversial, straddling many areas that have traditionally been

the province of state and local law government. While the Federal government’s leadership in providing

information, training, and financial assistance to state and local law enforcement authorities has been

acknowledged since the late 1960s, in the last two decades three new phenomena in Federal-local law

enforcement cooperation have emerged on a broad scale: (1) *operational collaboration* in law enforcement

activities through participation in Federally-led or sponsored task forces or other alliances; (2) expanded *exercise*

*of discretionary Federal criminal jurisdiction and use of Federal criminal prosecution* to combat urban drug,

gang, and violence-related activity*;* and (3) *facilitation of law enforcement coordination and problem solving at*

*the local level* by U.S. Attorneys and other Federal officials. All of these phenomena have not only enmeshed

Federal law enforcement authorities as never before in matters of local concern, but accelerated the development

of what many would describe as a more seamless and integrated national law enforcement system—a system that

renders increasingly fuzzy many earlier distinctions between ‘local’ and ‘Federal’ interests

# AT: States C/P

## Permutation- States and Federal Agencies Work together

## Permutation- Do Both Plan and Counterplan

## Federal government is needed to have success—this proves only the permutation or case alone is preferable to solve the 1ac impacts

Malcolm L. **Russell-Einhorn**, J.D., is associate director of the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland. Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration, US Department of Justice. December **2003** http://www.ncjrs.gov/txtfiles1/nij/197040.txt accessed June 6, 2009

 The impact of collaboration on urban communities is hard to ascertain because of how difficult it is to link changes in crime to specific law enforcement activities.[14] Anecdotally, however, researchers found that collaborations have had considerable success, particularly against gangs. Collaborative work led to the disruption or breakup of several long-entrenched gangs in the three cities studied. Reductions in violent crime have been attributed partly to aggressive firearms prosecutions by task forces. In many prosecutions, violent recidivists and gang members were convicted of one or more gun crimes and given substantial sentences. Study interviewees also noted how the use of Federal firearms charges in prosecuting particularly dangerous individuals and gangs encouraged the criminal community to keep guns off the street.[15] Operationally, interjurisdictional collaboration appears to have promoted better problem solving and intelligence sharing, as well as improved officer safety. It has also permitted specialization against particular targets (such as gangs, airport drug interdiction, or drug-related homicides) and increased funding to pay for informants, evidence, and overtime, which facilitates long-term investigations and around-the-clock surveillance.[16] More formally organized collaborations seem to work best. Too much informality and insufficient clarity of mission can create uncertainty, weaken commitment, and impair operations.[17] Evidence also suggests that successful Federal-local law enforcement collaborations usually have o High-level agency commitment and sustained funding. o Clear ultimate legal authority in one agency and use of interagency MOUs and written paperwork protocols to promote clarity of roles and responsibilities. o Joint Federal-local leadership on executive or control boards and at the operating level. o Where possible, co-location of Federal and local law enforcement personnel to promote loyalty and teamwork.

## The nature of crimes, intelligence and legal set ups demand collaboration

Malcolm L. **Russell-Einhorn**, J.D., is associate director of the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland. Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration, US Department of Justice. December **2003** http://www.ncjrs.gov/txtfiles1/nij/197040.txt accessed June 6, 2009

Although some incentives to collaborate may diminish (such as a local need for sophisticated equipment), others will remain. For example, the trend toward examining crime problems multidimensionally and preventively--a feature of community-oriented policing--relies heavily on collaboration to access local intelligence. At the same time, the existence of longer sentences for many Federal crimes will continue to make collaboration attractive for many local jurisdictions. Most federally led collaborations involve long-term investigations of criminal organizations. These organizations are less hierarchical and more diversified and technologically savvy than in the past, which can blur easy distinctions between high-level criminal activity and street crime. Federal-local collaboration against such criminal networks is more advantageous than ever.

## Federal prosecution is a necessary component – the counterplan can’t use—counterplan ensures prosecutions won’t go as smoothly delaying or even preventing solvency

Malcolm L. **Russell-Einhorn**, J.D., is associate director of the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland. Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration, US Department of Justice. December **2003** http://www.ncjrs.gov/txtfiles1/nij/197040.txt accessed June 6, 2009

Prosecution under Federal criminal statutes offers several powerful advantages: Federal Grand Jury. This body can be called at any time, can be kept in action for as long as 3 years, can hear hearsay evidence, and is armed with national subpoena power. State grand juries have a shorter duration, "no hearsay" rules, and limited subpoena power. Immunity. Limited immunity for a grand jury witness conferred by Federal prosecutors does not impede later prosecution of the witness for perjury, obstruction of justice, or contempt. Most States only have blanket transactional immunity, which provides less flexibility and leverage against potential witnesses. Search Warrants. Federal standards for obtaining a search warrant are generally lower than those of most States. Preventive Detention. The Federal bail statute provides for preventive detention in a range of circumstances. State laws do not have such provisions. Electronic Surveillance. Most States require a higher burden of proof for wiretaps than the Federal Government. Witness Protection. In contrast to the well-developed Federal Witness Protection Program, most States do not have such a program. Accomplice Testimony. Federal rules permit conviction on the basis of an accomplice's uncorroborated testimony. State rules generally do not. Discovery. Federal rules provide that a statement by a government witness need not be made available to the defense until the witness has testified at trial. Also, the defense has no entitlement to a witness list before trial or to interview government witnesses prior to trial. Most State rules provide otherwise.,

## <delays bad—Read Readiness Link from Hegemony>

# AT: States C/P (1AR Permutation Evidence)

## Federal and local law enforcement can work together

Malcolm **Russell-Einhorn** ; Shawn **Ward** ; **AND** Amy **Seeherman**. Federal-Local Law Enforcement Collaboration in Investigating and Prosecuting Urban Crime, 1982–1999: Drugs, Weapons, and Gangs, Abt Associates Inc. May **2000** http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/201782.pdf accessed June 6, 2009

In fact, some evidence suggests that Federal and local law enforcement authorities have significantly diffused these potential tensions by relying on a number of practical mechanisms and organizational steps. Interviews with law enforcement personnel in three U.S. cities suggest that the potential problems noted above have been mitigated by the following: Relative restraint in the actual exercise of Federal jurisdiction (due in large measure to frequent communication between Federal and local prosecutors about jurisdictional determinations and judicious allocation of limited Federal resources by U.S. Attorneys). An expanded commitment by Federal authorities, through negotiated memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and special operational procedures, to ensure various degrees of shared leadership, decision-making, and information-sharing within Federally-led task forces and other collaborations, thereby ensuring significant local input into task force governance and a degree of accountability (albeit indirect) to local governments. Increased Federal efforts to facilitate consensus-based coordination of collaborative as well as non-collaborative law enforcement activities carried out by Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities in American cities.

# AT: Prevention Only C/P

## Multiple reasons counterplan can’t solve the gang must be dismantled-

## Peer Pressure

Ed **Grabianowski**, freelance writer from Buffalo, N.Y. He previously worked as a newspaper reporter and attended school at SUNY Plattsburgh and Kansas State University. How Street Gangs Work, howstuffworks. 26 September **2006** http://people.howstuffworks.com/street-gang.htm# accessed July 8th, 2009

**Peer pressure**
Gang members tend to be young. This is partly because gangs intentionally recruit teenagers, but it's also because young people are very susceptible to peer pressure. If they live in a gang-dominated area, or go to a school with a strong gang presence, they might find that many of their friends are joining gangs. It can be difficult for a teen to understand the harm that joining a gang can bring if he's worried about losing all of his friends. Many teenagers do resist the temptation of gang membership, but for others it is easier to follow the crowd. Peer pressure is a driving force behind gang membership in affluent areas.

## Despair

Ed **Grabianowski**, freelance writer from Buffalo, N.Y. He previously worked as a newspaper reporter and attended school at SUNY Plattsburgh and Kansas State University. How Street Gangs Work, howstuffworks. 26 September **2006** http://people.howstuffworks.com/street-gang.htm# accessed July 8th, 2009

**Despair**
If poverty is a condition, despair is a state of mind. People who have always lived in poverty with parents who lived in poverty often see no chance of ever getting a decent job, leaving their poor neighborhood or getting an education. They are surrounded by drugs and gangs, and their parents may be addicts or non-responsive. A neighborhood gang can seem like the only real family they'll ever have. Joining a gang gives them a sense of belonging and being a part of something important that they can't get otherwise. In some cases, parents approve of their children joining gangs, and may have been a member of the same gang in the past

# Politics- Plan Popular

## People want to keep streets safe from murders.

Deborah **Orr**, author of the Independent, May 27th, **2006** (“Deborah Orr: Our prisons are underfunded, understaffed and overpopulated”, accessed online a.w”

Of course the headlines are dominated by the deeply upsetting consequences of mistakes that have allowed criminals out on to the streets to maim and kill. But that's what they always are - mistakes. Even the most ardent of liberal prison reformers agree that the one rock-solid reason for keeping a person under lock and key is to protect the public from danger. But what prison reformers find worrying as well is that there are far more mistakes that put people inside who shouldn't be than the other way round. The vast expansion of women in prison for non-violent crimes under Labour is testament to the fact that many people who are in jail do not need to be. Yet our overflowing jails teem with people on remand or completing short sentences that achieve nothing except the further disruption of their already disrupted lives, when what they really need is proper treatment for their mental health problems.

# Neg- Solvency

## Federal Agents shouldn’t focus on gang violence they wouldn’t be able to solve

Edwin J. **Feulner**, Ph.D, May 19th, 2005 (“Ganging Up on Crime”, accessed online a.w)

Now, we’re all opposed to gang violence. But let’s remember that such [as] activity -- shooting, drug running, gun trafficking – [are] already is illegal in every state. Turning gangland violence into a federal offense doesn’t guarantee we’ll have less violence; it simply means we’ll be trying defendants in a different venue.
Such measures are usually just a way for federal lawmakers to look effective. They pass a law, can say they’ve “solved” a problem, and move on. But the federalization of the law has real consequences.
For example, most would agree that the FBI is stretched thin these days. But instead of focusing on real national law-enforcement priorities, federal agents spend too much time and effort investigating crimes that should be left to local and state officers. If we make gang violence a federal crime, that trend will only worsen.

## Federal Head Cracking Legislation Fails – Los Angeles Proves

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

 This report attempts to clarify some of the persistent misconceptions about gangs and to assess the successes and failures of approaches that have been employed to respond to gangs. We undertook an extensive review of the research literature on gangs because we believe that the costs of uninformed policy making—including thousands of lives lost to violence or imprisonment—are simply too high. Los Angeles is a case in point. Author and former California state senator Tom Hayden reports that thousands of young people have been killed in Los Angeles gang conflicts despite decades of extremely aggressive gang enforcement. City and state officials have spent billions of dollars on policing and surveillance, on development of databases containing the names of tens of thousands of alleged gang members, and on long prison sentences for gang members. Spending on gang enforcement has far outpaced spending on prevention programs or on improved conditions in communities where gang violence takes a heavy toll. Los Angeles taxpayers have not seen a return on their massive investments over the past quarter century: law enforcement agencies report that there are now six times as many gangs and at least double the number of gang members in the region. In the undisputed gang capital of the U.S., more police, more prisons, and more punitive measures haven’t stopped the cycle of gang violence. Los Angeles is losing the war on gangs. Absent better information, lawmakers in the nation’s capital and across the country risk blindly following in Los Angeles’ troubled footsteps. Washington policy makers have tied gangs to terrorism and connected their formation and growth to everything from lax border enforcement to the illicit drug trade. Federal proposals—such as S. 456, the “Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007”—promise more of the kinds of punitive approaches that have failed to curb the violence in Los Angeles.

## Despite Exaggerated Media Coverage and Law Enforcement Estimates, Gang Membership Is On the Decline – AFF Plan Not Needed

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

It is difficult to find a law enforcement account of gang activity that does not give the impression that the problem is getting worse by the day. Yet the most recent comprehensive law enforcement estimate indicates that youth gang membership fell from 850,000 in 1996 to 760,000 in 2004 and that the proportion of jurisdictions reporting gang problems has dropped substantially. The myth of a growing gang menace has been fueled by sensational media coverage and misuse of law enforcement gang statistics, which gang experts consider unreliable for the purpose of tracking local crime trends.

## Police Gang Units Are Formed for Racist Reasons, Are High Unsuccessful and Efficient, and Increase Gang Cohesion While Harming Community Relationships – This Turns Case

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

Police gang units are often formed for the wrong reasons and perceived as isolated and ineffectual by law enforcement colleagues. A survey of 300 large cities found that the formation of gang units was more closely associated with the availability of funding and the size of the Latino population than with the extent of local gang or crime problems. An in-depth study of four cities determined that gang units were formed in response to “political, public, and media pressure” and that “almost no one other than the gang unit officers themselves seemed to believe that gang unit suppression efforts were effective at reducing the communities’ gang problems.” Investigators found that gang officers were poorly trained and that their units became isolated from host agencies and community residents. The chief of one police department admitted that he had “little understanding of what the gang unit did or how it operated.” The authors observed that the isolation of gang units from host agencies and their tendency to form tight-knit subcultures—not entirely unlike those of gangs—may contribute to a disturbingly high incidence of corruption and other misconduct. Heavy-handed suppression efforts can increase gang cohesion and police-community tensions, and they have a poor track record when it comes to reducing crime and violence. Suppression remains an enormously popular response to gang activity despite concerns by gang experts that such tactics can strengthen gang cohesion and increase tension between law enforcement and community members. Results from Department of Justice–funded interventions in three major cities yield no evidence that a flood of federal dollars and arrests had a positive impact on target neighborhoods. St. Louis evaluators found that dozens of targeted arrests and hundreds of police stops failed to yield meaningful reductions in crime in the targeted neighborhoods, even during the period of intense police activity. Dallas residents saw the incidence of “gang-related” violence fall in target areas but had little to celebrate because the overall violent crime numbers rose during the intervention period. Detroit evaluators reported initial reductions in gun crimes within two targeted precincts, but the apparent gains were short-lived: by the end of the intervention period, the incidence of gun crime in target areas was at pre-intervention levels and trending upward.

## Must resist every instance of racism or else we risk extinction

Joseph Barndt, co-director of Crossroads, a multicultural ministry, 1991, Dismantling Racism: The Continuing Challenge to White America, p. 155-6

The limitations imposed on people of color by poverty, subservience, and powerlessness are cruel, inhuman, and unjust: the effects of uncontrolled power, privilege, and greed, which are the marks of our white prison, will inevitably destroy us. But we have also seen that the walls of racism can be dismantled. We are not condemned to an inexorable fate, but are offered the vision and the possibility of freedom. Brick by brick, stone by stone, the prison of individual, institutional, and cultural racism can be destroyed. You and I are urgently called to join the efforts of those who know it is time to tear down, once and for all, the walls of racism. The danger point of self-destruction seems to be drawing even more near. The results of centuries of national and worldwide conquest and colonialism, of military buildups and violent aggression, of overconsumption and environmental destruction may be reaching a point of no return. A small and predominately white minority of the global population derives its power and privilege from the sufferings of the vast majority of peoples of color. For the sake of the world and ourselves, we dare not allow it to continue

## Not only does the Gangs Abatement Act violate federalism, it also decreases the effectiveness of the state and local law enforcement to crack down on gangs turning case

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**Violent street crime committed by gang members is a serious problem, but turning crimes that are fundamentally local in nature into federal crimes is not the solution. Approximately 95 percent of U.S. criminal investigations and prosecutions are conducted by law enforcement at the state and local levels****[[1]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn1%22%20%5Co%20%22)—not the federal level. Poorly defined, unjustified federal intervention against "gang crime" will detract from the most effective anti-gang strategies available to the state and local officials who are responsible for the vast majority of anti-gang-crime efforts**.

## The affirmative case would hurt the over all ability to stop gangs because it would take away accountability

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**S. 456 is yet another example of Congress's habit of expanding federal criminal law in response to cure all of society's ills.****[[23]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn23%22%20%5Co%20%22) The phenomenon of over-federalization of crime undermines state and local accountability for law enforcement, undermines cooperative and creative efforts to fight crime (which permit the states to carry out their vital roles of acting as "laboratories of democracy"), and injures America's federalist system of government.** **Although S. 456, in its findings section, purports to recognize the crime-fighting expertise and effectiveness of local authorities, it would further erode state and local law enforcement's primary role in combating common street crime**. The findings state that, because state and local prosecutors and law enforcement officers have "the expertise, experience, and connection to the community that is needed to assist in combating gang violence," consultation and coordination among state, local, and federal law enforcement is crucial. The bill characterizes the programs that it would establish, such as the federal-state working groups that would be part of the newly created High Intensity Gang Activity Areas, as attempts to create such collaboration. Nonetheless, **the bill would reduce the effectiveness and success of local prosecutors and law enforcement. Whenever state and local officials can blame failures to effectively prosecute crime on federal officials—and vice versa—accountability and responsibility are diluted**. Although this is sometimes unavoidable for the limited set of crimes for which there truly is overlapping state and federal jurisdiction,[[24]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn24%22%20%5Co%20%22) unclear lines of accountability for wholly intrastate crimes are unacceptable.

## The affirmative’s bill will do little with ending most serious gang activity

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

Although the new, narrower definitions are better, the bill remains overbroad. **The bill's extensive and unfocused list of predicate "gang crimes" has little to do with ending the most serious gang activity. The list of predicate offenses that would give rise to federal gang-crime prosecution includes many non-violent offenses,** some of which are already federal crimes, such as obstruction of justice, tampering with a witness, misuse of identification documents, and harboring illegal aliens. **Regardless of its unlawfulness, such conduct is not specific to criminal street gangs or gang crime. Including these offenses in a gang crime bill is an unfocused use of federal criminal law that dilutes the authority of the criminal law at both the state and federal levels.**

# Neg- AT: Education

## The education system is the reason gang members fail in school

Webb, Robert. Writer. 2001 “Street Gangs” http://www.motivation-tools.com/school/mindset\_of\_street\_gangs.htm accessed 7/6/09

Gang members are highly intelligent and ambitious. They want to learn and be recognized as an achiever. They reject the classroom method of education; therefore, they are straight "F" students. Street gangs are teams that share knowledge, which is a powerful form of education. In this case, they are learning how to be efficient criminals. Our education system does not recognize teams' as an education tool. The education system drives young people into gang environments by defining a group as failures and reminding them in every classroom, 5 times a day, 5 days a week that they are failures. This produces low self-esteem. Street gangs are organized in a way that produces high self-esteem. This makes them attractive to classroom failures. We all like to associate with people with high self-esteem, including young teens who do not consider the outcome. Role models of gang members are people serving time in prison. A person in prison is an achiever, from their perspective. They actively seek criminal opportunity. They want to be caught, see their picture on TV and in the newspapers. Their peers recognize them as an achiever. This is a positive status symbol in the street gang world. They care less what society thinks of them. Young people, admitting to crimes they did not commit can give them instant status recognition among their peers. Serving prison time, guilty or not, is an achievement, from their perspective. The above-stated elements are that of a super achiever. The problem is, these people embraced criminals as their role model and attached a dream to them. This leads to self-destruction. Because negative influences got to these people first, our society is putting highly motivated, ambitious people in prison. If these people were inspired with positive goals, at an early age, they would be helping to build a better world. We are talking about millions of intelligent minds wasting away in prison, because of self-destructive dreams, people who could be living highly productive lives. Education's policy of using standardized tests, for measuring education efficiency, is increasing the number of students who give up and join the self-destructive group. The 30% student failure rate is the result of a "one system for all" policy. The academic based education system will never meet their needs no matter how much money is spent. There needs to be alternate education opportunities. Instead of pressuring students to adapt to the system, the system should adapt to the students' by recognizing individual learning personalities and offered learning opportunity that is in harmony with their learning personality. Every individual not only has a social personality that is different from everyone else, we also have a learning personality that is different from everyone else. Our learning personality is the combination of natural talent, personal interest, current opportunity, social environment, character, motivation and how the brain processes information. Anyone can develop a productive skill if their learning opportunity is in harmony with their learning personality. The education system requires every student to be an intellectual. If they don't measure up to intellectual standards, they are labeled failures and considered dummies. Through self-fulfilling prophecy, the labels prove to be correct. Because the system conflicts with learning personalities, 30% of our teenagers drop out of high school. If our society wants to solve the street gang problem, we have to recognize learning personalities and expose young people to positive role models in a different type of learning environment, where academics is a byproduct. Project based education can achieve this goal through self-discovery. Self-fulfilling Prophecy Learning Personalities Project Based Education Some Notes Just because students get straight "Fs" in the classroom does not mean they lack intelligence, motivation or ambition. Goal driven "F" students need exposure to positive role models. Today, only "A" students have opportunity for exposure, or they are the one's selected when opportunity is offered. Labeling a student a failure 5 times a day, 5 days a week, builds low self-esteem. Motivated people will not accept this; they will find an environment that will give them high self-esteem. For many, opportunity is found in street gangs. These people have a love to learn, but not in the classroom. Some teenagers accept the label that they are dumb, stupid and a failure. Self-fulfilling prophecy proves educators right, "people who do not master academics will be losers." For many failing students, the classroom is their enemy and/or prison from which they feel there is no escape. Through self-fulfilling prophecy, they become misfits who believe they are NOT wanted at home, in the classroom or by fellow students. To them, there is not much difference between a prison with bars and a classroom without bars, either place is a reminder of not being wanted. With negative feelings like this, there is no motivation to learn. All of us admire highly motivated people with positive self-esteem. If young students can't find it in the classroom, they need to be exposed to other forms of education where they have that opportunity.

## Gangs kids drop out of school therefore aren’t ruining education

**Clarke**, staff writer, **2009** “School drop-outs graduating to gangs”

[http://guardian.co.tt/news/crime/2009/01/01/reyes-school-drop-outs-graduating-gangs accessed 7/6/09](http://guardian.co.tt/news/crime/2009/01/01/reyes-school-drop-outs-graduating-gangs%20accessed%207/6/09)

Gang-related violence was responsible for most of the murders committed in 2008. Out of 545 homicides reported for the year, 365 were gang-related, Deputy Commissioner of Police Gilbert Reyes said yesterday, and officials were hoping that the figure would not reach 550 in light of last night’s New Year’s celebrations throughout the country. Therefore, 67 per cent of the 2008 murder toll was due to gang violence, he said. Reyes also said that at just 14 years, some children were leaving secondary schools, joining gangs and engaging in serious criminal activity. Reyes was speaking at a news conference at the Police Administration Building in Port-of-Spain, yesterday. “Kids are leaving the secondary school system...those who are unemployable are graduating to gangs,” Reyes said. “We are speaking about kids who are 17, 16 and 14, are gang members and doing serious criminal activities,” Reyes said. “The crimes are more violent and gangs become stronger,” he said. Reyes said the murder toll last year stood at 386, which had increased by 157. There were also 32 homicides which were reportedly drug-related. “It has increased especially in the Port-of-Spain Division...With all the police activity, we didn’t get the results that we wanted,” Reyes said. “We are looking to cut the supply of gangs because many children are leaving the school system and graduating into gangs,” Reyes said. He also mentioned a secondary school in the Port-of-Spain area in which many children were being influenced by gang activity. “A principal called me and expressed her problem,” Reyes said. He said it was a challenging year for law enforcement officers, with the increase in crime.

# Neg- AT: Violence

## Empirical Evidence Proves That Gangs Aren’t Responsible for High Occurrences of Violence

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

There is no consistent relationship between law enforcement measures of gang activity and crime trends. One expert observes that gang membership estimates were near an all-time high at the end of the 1990s, when youth violence fell to the lowest level in decades. An analysis of gang membership and crime data from North Carolina found that most jurisdictions reporting growth in gang membership also reported falling crime rates. Dallas neighborhoods targeted for gang suppression activities reported both a drop in gang crime and an increase in violent crime during the intervention period. Gang members account for a relatively small share of crime in most jurisdictions. There are a handful of jurisdictions such as Los Angeles and Chicago where gang members are believed to be responsible for a significant share of crime. But the available evidence indicates that gang members play a relatively small role in the national crime problem despite their propensity toward criminal activity. National estimates and local research findings suggest that gang members may be responsible for fewer than one in 10 homicides; fewer than one in 16 violent offenses; and fewer than one in 20 serious (index ) crimes. Gangs themselves play an even smaller role, since much of the crime committed by gang members is self-directed and not committed for the gang’s benefit.

# Neg- AT: Drug Trafficking

## Gangs Do Not Control nor Dominate the Drug Trafficking Industry

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

Gangs do not dominate or drive the drug trade. National drug enforcement sources claim that gangs are “the primary retail distributors of drugs in the country.” But studies of several jurisdictions where gangs are active have concluded that gang members account for a relatively small share of drug sales and that gangs do not generally seek to control drug markets. Investigations conducted in Los Angeles and nearby cities found that gang members accounted for one in four drug sale arrests. The Los Angeles district attorney concluded that just one in seven gang members sold drugs on a monthly basis. St. Louis researchers describe gang involvement in drug sales as “poorly organized, episodic, nonmonopolistic [and] not a rationale for the gang’s existence.” A member of one of San Diego’s best-organized gangs explains: “The gang don’t organize nothing. It’s like everybody is on they own. You are not trying to do nothing with nobody unless it’s with your friend. You don’t put your money with gangs.”

# Neg- Racism Turn

## Gang Abatement Act will inappropriately target poor children and children of color

Jeralyn E **Merritt** is criminal defense attorney in Denver representing persons accused of serious federal and state offenses. She served as one of the principal trial lawyers for Timothy McVeigh in the Oklahoma City Bombing Case. She has served as Secretary, Treasurer and member of the Board of Directors of the [National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers](http://nacdl.org) as well as on the [ABA Criminal Justice Section](http://www.abanet.org/crimjust/home.html) Council and the Board of Governors of the American Board of Criminal Lawyers, “Action Alert: Oppose S. 456, Feinstein's Gang Legislation Bill” **June 1st 2007,** <http://www.talkleft.com/story/2007/6/1/214648/3481>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**The time is now to send your Senators a letter opposing Sen. Diane Feinstein's gang legislation bill,** [**S. 456**](http://www.theorator.com/bills110/text/s456.html)**, the Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007. It will hurt our kids. Primary objections are: this legislation defines "gangs" and "gang crime" so broadly that it will drastically increase the number of children and youth who are inappropriately swept into the juvenile justice system -- especially poor children and children of color; this legislation places an extremely heavy emphasis on incarceration and punishment, and fails to support what we know really works to reduce recidivism: prevention and intervention; and his legislation unfairly and inappropriately targets undocumented individuals.**

## We must resist racism at every instance or else we risk extinction

Joseph Barndt, co-director of Crossroads, a multicultural ministry, 1991, Dismantling Racism: The Continuing Challenge to White America, p. 155-6

The limitations imposed on people of color by poverty, subservience, and powerlessness are cruel, inhuman, and unjust: the effects of uncontrolled power, privilege, and greed, which are the marks of our white prison, will inevitably destroy us. But we have also seen that the walls of racism can be dismantled. We are not condemned to an inexorable fate, but are offered the vision and the possibility of freedom. Brick by brick, stone by stone, the prison of individual, institutional, and cultural racism can be destroyed. You and I are urgently called to join the efforts of those who know it is time to tear down, once and for all, the walls of racism. The danger point of self-destruction seems to be drawing even more near. The results of centuries of national and worldwide conquest and colonialism, of military buildups and violent aggression, of overconsumption and environmental destruction may be reaching a point of no return. A small and predominately white minority of the global population derives its power and privilege from the sufferings of the vast majority of peoples of color. For the sake of the world and ourselves, we dare not allow it to continue.

# Neg- Jail Overcrowding DA

## Prisons are at maximum capacity and letting criminals free ensuring further crimes committed –

Daily Mail, February 2007, (“Prison overcrowding 'has led to 11,000 criminals going free'”, [**http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article433016/Prison-overcrowding-led-11-000-criminals-going-free.html**](http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article433016/Prison-overcrowding-led-11-000-criminals-going-free.html) accessed online 07-07-09)

More than 11,000 serious criminals may be walking free because of softer sentences, according to Home Office statistics. However, the prison population has actually been held down to 80,005 which suggests 11,195 criminals who committed jailable offences have either avoided prison altogether or have been let out early. The Criminal Justice Act of 2003, billed as bringing in tougher sentences for violent and sex offenders, also introduced new "community orders" that promoted the use of non-custodial sentences, such as unpaid work and curfews. The fact the Government have imprisoned 11,000 people fewer than predicted shows that there are thousands of offenders who should be in jail but are walking free. "Not only will these people be free to commit more crime, they will have no chance of receiving any rehabilitation."

## Overcrowding of prisons cause early releases of other prisoners—drug crackdowns prove

Dana **Joel**, The Heritage Foundation, November 15th, 1989 (“Time To Deal with America's Prison Crisis”, accessed online a.w.)

Increasingly in America, crime does not lead to punishment. While reported crime rates have risen by more than 24 percent over the last decade many convicted criminals serve only a small portion of their prison sentence behind bars or do not go to prison at all. Even those convicted of violent crimes typically serve only half their sentence in prison. And although as many as 83 percent of all Americans will be victims of a violent crime during their lifetime, some 55 percent of these crimes currently go unreported, and only 48 percent of reported crimes result in an arrest. Drugs have been the most important factor in the rising crime rate. From 1980 to 1986, the number of Americans convicted of federal drug law violations, including manufacturing, use, or distribution of drugs, jumped by 134 percent. In 1986, drug violations accounted for the sentences almost half of all state prison inmates. And over one-third of all pate prison inmates were using drugs when they committed their crimes.

# Neg- Jail Overcrowing DA (Brink)

## Prisons reaching point of overflow – sending criminals home is all that’s left

**BBC News**, BBC News, August 16th, **2006**, (“Full jails spark 'early releases'”, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4796963.stm> accessed online 07-07-09)

The prison system is nearly full and has room for only another 700 inmates - hence plans to extend what is called the "transitional home leave" scheme. The scheme would not apply to sex offenders or violent criminals, but to "low-risk" inmates serving between four weeks and four years. Meanwhile, the Home Office said ministers were "seriously considering" the plan, but no decision had yet been taken, said the BBC's home affairs correspondent Danny Shaw. However, our correspondent said that with few other short-term options available, the plan was likely to get ministerial approval. The latest official prison population figure was 79,010, which means prisons are at bursting point.

# Neg- Federalism DA Link

## Federal Law enforcement against gangs violates federalism

David B. **Muhlhausen**, Ph.D., is Senior Policy Analyst in the Center for Data Analysis **and** Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation. Executive Summary: Gang Crime: Effective and Constitutional Policies to Stop Violent Gangs, Heritage Foundation. June 6, **2007** http://www.heritage.org/research/crime/lm20es.cfm accesssed June 6, 2009

Due to the public safety concerns posed by criminal gangs, Members of Congress have pro­posed expanding the national government's role in fighting crime, overshadowing what has been the traditional realm of state and local governments. They also advocate expanding current national government programs thought to address gang crime, even though little evidence suggests that the existing national programs are successful in gang prevention or suppression. The tendency to search for a solution at the national level is misguided and problematic. Fed­eral crimes should address problems reserved to the national government in the Constitution. Criminal street gangs are a problem common to all of the states, but the crimes that they commit are almost entirely and inherently local in nature and regulated by state criminal law, law enforcement, and courts. Members of Congress should affirm the proper division of authority between the federal govern­ment and the states in combating violent crime by reducing federal intrusions into state and local crime-fighting activities.

## The Gangs Abatement Act violates constitutional precedent

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**Several times in recent Congresses, Members of Congress have proposed broad bills that attempt to federalize gang crime and to provide new mechanisms for spending large sums of federal money, under federal control, to fight gang crime in selected state and local districts.****[[2]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn2%22%20%5Co%20%22) The most recent examples of such legislation, the Senate's Gang Abatement and Prevention Act of 2007 (**S. 456) and its counterpart in the House of Representatives (H.R. 1582), would: Create a host of new federal criminal offenses; Dramatically increase federal penalties for offenses the bills characterize as "gang crimes"; and Spend hundreds of millions of dollars—in the case of S. 456, at least $1.1 billion[[3]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn3%22%20%5Co%20%22)—on new and expanded federal programs. Although the current version of the Senate bill states more precisely who can be indicted than did its immediate predecessor, **the legislation would still invite serious constitutional challenges. Like its predecessor bills in the Senate and its House counterpart, S. 456 may, in many cases, unconstitutionally attempt to extend Congress's powers beyond the limits of the Commerce Clause.****[[4]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn4%22%20%5Co%20%22) The bill incorporates boilerplate language purporting to establish jurisdiction under the Commerce Clause but nonetheless disregards most of the constitutional structure underlying the state and federal criminal justice systems.** **Although inappropriate at the federal level, some of the Senate bill's proposals to criminalize gang activity might be good ones if made at the state level, where, as constitutional precedent has long held,****[[5]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn5%22%20%5Co%20%22) criminal law enforcement and crime prevention have traditionally (and most effectively) been handled.**

## The affirmative violates federalism which was put in place to protect the liberties of the American people

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**Violent street crime committed by gang members is a problem common to many states, so federal involvement may seem like a good idea. To warrant federal involvement, however, an activity must fall within Congress's constitutionally granted powers. There are serious reasons to doubt that S. 456 and H.R. 1582 do so.** In the course of striking down provisions of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, the **Supreme Court in 2000 affirmed the fundamental limits on the legislative power created by the Constitution**: **Every law enacted by Congress must be based on one or more of its powers enumerated in the Constitution.** "The powers of the legislature are defined and limited; and that those limits may not be mistaken, or forgotten, the constitution is written."[[6]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn6%22%20%5Co%20%22) **This limitation on Congress's power to legislate is neither arbitrary nor accidental:** It was adopted to protect the American people—including those suspected of criminal conduct—from the encroaching power of a centralized national government. As the Court stated, **"This constitutionally mandated division of authority ‘was adopted by the Framers to ensure protection of our fundamental liberties.'"**

## The Supreme court as rejected attempts to federalize street crimes even ones that have some interstate impact

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

Although broader and broader readings of the Commerce Clause during the latter part of the twentieth century allowed the federal government to regulate more and more economic activity,[[9]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn9%22%20%5Co%20%22) **the Supreme Court has set limits and rejected several recent attempts to federalize common street crimes,****[[10]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn10%22%20%5Co%20%22)** **even ones that have some interstate impact. The expansive (many would say virtually unlimited) interpretation of the Commerce Clause employed to justify the creation of most new federal crimes ignores the original meaning of the Constitution. As Justice Thomas wrote in his concurring opinion in *United States v. Lopez*, if Congress had been given authority over any and every matter that simply "affects" interstate commerce, most of Article I, Section 8 would be superfluous, mere surplusage.****[[11]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn11%22%20%5Co%20%22)** ***Lopez*, the Supreme Court rejected the government's "costs of crime" and "national productivity" rationales for asserting federal authority over crime that is essentially local in nature.** The government argued that violent crime resulting from the possession of firearms in the vicinity of schools affected interstate commerce by increasing the costs of insurance nationwide and by reducing interstate travel to locales affected by violent crime.[[12]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn12%22%20%5Co%20%22) The government further argued that the possession of guns on or near school grounds threatened educational effectiveness, which would reduce productivity of students coming from those schools, which would in turn reduce national productivity.[[](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn13%22%20%5Co%20%22)

## The gang abatement would increase federal intervention in the state criminal proceedings

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**In addition to duplicating state and federal criminal offenses that already exist, the bill also creates entirely new offenses that are overbroad. For example, S. 456 would prohibit "interstate tampering with a witness in a state criminal proceeding." This new criminal offense includes not only the use of physical force to retaliate or prevent a witness from testifying, but it also encompasses any non-physical attempt to "influence" a witness. Using or threatening physical force against any person, for any reason, is already a criminal offense in all states and should not be the basis for a new one. Duplicating this crime at the federal level would only increase federal intervention in state criminal proceedings. In addition, the broad definition of tampering or retaliation makes this a dangerous expansion of the federal criminal law. The word "influence" is vague and ambiguous and could be construed to include a wide variety of conduct that is not wrongful.**

## Not only does the affirmative violate federalism, but the most effective way to solve gang crime is adhere to the principles of federalism which turns case

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**The best way to combat gang crime is to adhere to the principles of federalism by respecting the allocation of responsibilities among national, state, and local governments. To address gang-related crime appropriately, the national government should limit itself to handling tasks that are within its constitutionally designated sphere and that state and local governments are not equipped to perform.****[[34]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn34%22%20%5Co%20%22)**

# Neg- Federal Overburden DA

## Passing the affirmative plan would overburden the federal bureau of investigation and take away their focus and ability to investigate and prosecute foreign espionage and terrorism

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**S. 456 ignores recent decades' lessons on how to successfully reduce crime. New York City and Boston in the 1990s and early 2000s demonstrated that when accountability is enhanced at the state and local levels, local police officials and prosecutors can make impressive gains against crime, including gang crime. By contrast, federalizing authority over crime reduces accountability of local officials because they can pass the buck to federal law enforcement authorities. In addition, over-federalization results in the misallocation of scarce federal law enforcement resources, which in turn leads to selective prosecution. The expansive list of federal gang crimes in the bill would place significant demands on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Attorneys, and other federal law enforcers that would distract them from the truly national problems that undeniably require federal attention, such as the investigation and prosecution of foreign espionage and terrorism. The bill would create 94 additional Assistant U.S. Attorney positions, presumably to handle the increased work load that the new federal "gang crimes" in the bill would create. This dedication of resources not only diverts from more pressing needs that are truly federal, but constitutes legislative micromanaging of the executive branch's ability to enforce the laws.**

## TERRORISM RISK EXTINCTION

Pacotti 03 [Sheldon, Salon.com, March 31 http://www.salon.com/tech/feature/2003/03/31/knowledge/index.html]

A similar trend has appeared in proposed solutions to high-tech terrorist threats. Advances in biotech, chemistry, and other fields are expanding the power of individuals to cause harm, and this has many people worried. Glenn E. Schweitzer and Carole C. Dorsch, writing for The Futurist, gave this warning in 1999: "Technological advances threaten to outdo anything terrorists have done before; superterrorism has the potential to eradicate civilization as we know it." Schweitzer and Dorsch are so alarmed that they go on to say, "Civil liberties are important for a democratic society; the time has arrived, however, to reconfigure some aspects of democracy, given the violence that is on the doorstep." The Sept. 11 attacks have obviously added credence to their opinions. In 1999, they recommended an expanded role for the CIA, "greater government intervention" in Americans' lives, and the "honorable deed" of "whistle-blowing" -- proposals that went from fringe ideas to policy options and talk-show banter in less than a year. Taken together, their proposals aim to gather information from companies and individuals and feed that information into government agencies. A network of cameras positioned on street corners would nicely complement their vision of America during the 21st century. If after Sept. 11 and the anthrax scare these still sound like wacky Orwellian ideas to you, imagine how they will sound the day a terrorist opens a jar of Ebola-AIDS spores on Capitol Hill. As Sun Microsystems' chief scientist, Bill Joy, warned: "We have yet to come to terms with the fact that the most compelling 21st-century technologies -- robotics, genetic engineering, and nanotechnology -- pose a different threat than the technologies that have come before**.** Specifically, robots, engineered organisms, and nanobots share a dangerous amplifying factor: They can self-replicate. A bomb is blown up only once -- but one bot can become many, and quickly get out of control." Joy calls the new threats "knowledge-enabled mass destruction." To cause great harm to millions of people, an extreme person will need only dangerous knowledge**,** which itself will move through the biosphere, encoded as matter, and flit from place to place as easily as dangerous ideas now travel between our minds. In the information age, dangerous knowledge can be copied and disseminated at light speed, and it threatens everyone. Therefore, Joy's perfectly reasonable conclusion is that we should relinquish "certain kinds of knowledge." He says that it is time to reconsider the open, unrestrained pursuit of knowledge that has been the foundation of science for 300 years. " Despite the strong historical precedents, if open access to and unlimited development of knowledge henceforth puts us all inclear danger of extinction, then common sense demands that we reexamine even these basic, long-held beliefs."

# Prevention Only C/P

## ****Counterplan Text-****

## ****The United States Federal Government should provide for the implementation and execution of gang prevention and intervention policies. Funding and enforcement guaranteed****

## Observation 1- Counterplan competes through net benefits

## Observation 2- We solve better

## ****Crack Down Policies Empirically Fail, Prevention and Intervention Programs Are the Only Way to Solve****

Celeste Fremon, Senior Fellow for Social Justice/New Media at the [USC Annenberg Institute for Justice and Journalism](http://www.justicejournalism.org/). July 2007

“How NOT to Solve The Gang Problem”, WitnessLA, <http://witnessla.com/gangs/2007/admin/how-not-to-solve-the-gang-problem/> Accessed 7/7/2009

**The good news, according to the research, is that there** are **strategies** that have been proven to be effective. The bad news is that Los Angeles, long the gang capital of the world, is the model for how NOT to solve the gang problem. The report points out that, rather than put money and effort into gang prevention and intervention programs, LA county has spent the past several decades trying to arrest and incarcerate its way out of the problem—and has failed spectacularly. **“Anti-gang legislation and police crackdowns are failing so badly** that they are strengthening the criminal organizations and making U.S. cities more dangerous…..” writes [the AP](http://www.nola.com/newsflash/national/index.ssf?/base/national-89/118473988062310.xml&storylist=national) about the report’s findings. “Mass arrests, stiff prison sentences often served with other gang members and other strategies that focus on law enforcement rather than intervention actually strengthen gang ties and further marginalize angry young men…” **And over at the** [NY Times’ editorial pages](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/19/opinion/19thur3.html?_r=1&oref=login) they write: It shows that police dragnets that criminalize whole communities and land large numbers of nonviolent children in jail don’t reduce gang involvement or gang violence. Law enforcement tools need to be used in a targeted way — and directed at the 10 percent or so of gang members who commit violent crimes. The main emphasis needs to be on proven prevention programs that change children’s behavior by getting them involved in community and school-based programs that essentially keep them out of gangs. **Most of us who’ve been paying attention**, have been saying as much for a long, long time, but lawmakers have insisted on pursuing the crack-down/lock-’em-up policy almost exclusively. **“A 25-year anti-gang effort has cost taxpayers** billions of dollars but has resulted in six times as many gangs and twice the number of gang members, because Los Angeles has not adequately funded social programs…” says the [Washington Post](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/07/17/AR2007071701716.html?hpid=moreheadlines) of LA’s history of ill considered gang policy. Statistics show that youth crime in the United States is at its lowest levels in 30 years and that gangs are responsible for a relatively small share of crime. In addition, according to a national Justice Department survey of police departments, gang membership declined from 850,000 in 1996 to 760,000 in 2004. But occasional outbursts of violence prompt the media and politicians to seek immediate answers, said the report’s authors, Pranis and Judith Greene. “And it’s more about politics than it is about serious efforts to do something,” Greene said yesterday. “It’s frustrating to see officials come forward with money for mass arrests, when the money is so sorely needed in programs that are tried and true and can really work.”

# Neg- Prevention Only C/P (options)

## Gang Prevention Programs Include Community Involvement, Improving Conditions, and Prevention Programs.

James C. Howell, National Youth Gang Center, August 2000

“Youth Gang Programs and Strategies”, Institute for Intergovernmental Research

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/171154.pdf> Accessed 7/7/09

The history of gang intervention in the United States shows that early programs emphasized prevention (Shaw, 1930; Shaw and McKay, 1931; Thrasher, 1927, 1936). Prevention programs typically attempt to prevent youth from joining gangs, but might also seek to interrupt gang formation. A variety of strategies have been employed to prevent youth involvement in gangs, including community organization, improving conditions for youth, early childhood programs, school-based programs, and local clubs and afterschool programs.

## A Multitude of Options Exist Towards Preventing Gang Violence and Formation

Mary H. Lees, Ph.D, Washington State University Human Development Department, 2008

“GANGS, Awareness, Prevention, and Intervention” Focus Adolescent Services

<http://www.focusas.com/Gangs.html> Accessed 7/709

Youth gang involvement is not a new phenomenon in the United States.  Gangs have been known to exist in our country since the 18th-century.  Philadelphia was trying to devise a way to deal with roaming youth disrupting the city in 1791.  According to the National School Safety Center, officials in New York City acknowledged having gang problems as early as 1825.  The gang problem is not likely to go away soon or to be eliminated easily.  Here are a few gang-prevention strategies: The family and the community are essential to the development of the child's social, emotional, and physical needs.  If the family is the source of love, guidance, and protection that youths seek, they are not forced to search for these basic needs from a gang.  The family and community share responsibility for teaching children the risk of drugs. Strong education and training are directly related to a youth's positive development.  Young people who successfully participate in and complete education have greater opportunities to develop into reasonable adults. Graffiti removal reduces the chance that crimes will be committed.  Since gangs use graffiti to mark their turf, advertise themselves, and claim credit for a crime, quick removal is essential. Conflict resolution programs teach gangs how to deal better with conflicts and help eliminate gang intimidation tactics. Recreational programs such as sports, music, drama, and community activities help build a sense of self-worth and self-respect in young people.  Youth involved in such activities are less likely to seek membership in a gang.

# Neg- Prevention Only C/P (solvency)

## Community Based Gang Prevention Programs Solve – Philadelphia Proves

James C. Howell, National Youth Gang Center, August 2000

“Youth Gang Programs and Strategies”, Institute for Intergovernmental Research

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/171154.pdf> Accessed 7/7/09

Another community-based gang program that, like CAP, relies on indigenous community organizations was established much later. The House of Umoja began operating in Philadelphia during the 1970’s as a unique grassroots program initiated by community residents David and Falaka Fattah (National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, 1999; see also Woodson, 1981, 1986, 1998). Using their own resources and their home as a base of operations, they created this family-centered community institution that effectively mediated gang conflicts and came to serve as a source of counsel and individual development for neighborhood gang and nongang youth. The family model “provides a sense of belonging, identity, and self-worth that was previously sought through gang membership” (National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, 1999:59). Through reparenting2 and providing role models, the House of Umoja has “successfully transformed more than five hundred frightened, frustrated, and alienated young minority males into self-assured, competent, concerned, and productive citizens” (National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise, 1999:16).

## Los Angeles and New York City Show that Funding Suppression Tactics Fails to Achieve Goals of Lowering Gang Participation

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

The history of failed gang strategies compiled by the Advancement Project for the Los Angeles city council in 2006 notes that Proposition 13 (the landmark tax reform measure enacted by California voters in 1978) resulted in virtual elimination of all of the city’s prevention and early intervention programs. Around the same time, the city began to construct its monolithic gang suppression machinery (Advancement Project 2006). In contrast, New York City has made considerable efforts to maintain an adequate level of city funding for youth services, recreation, and employment programs (Advancement Project 2007). To this day, suppression has remained the primary strategy to address Los Angeles’ serious, chronic problem of gang violence. The Advancement Project research team reports that more than two-thirds of the money available for gang reduction efforts is directed to suppression efforts by the LAPD and the city attorney’s office, with the largest portion invested in police “gang impact teams.” Los Angeles is well into the third decade of its failed “war on gangs.” Despite massive, militarized police actions, strict civil injunctions, draconian sentencing enhancements, and a gang database that appears to criminalize upwards of half of its young African American male residents, gang violence is worsening, according to media reports. With a reported 720 active gangs and 39,488 gang members, Los Angeles retains the dubious honor of being the gang capital of the world.

## Local prevention programs have proved effective

David B. **Muhlhausen**, Ph.D., is Senior Policy Analyst in the Center for Data Analysis **and** Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation. Executive Summary: Gang Crime: Effective and Constitutional Policies to Stop Violent Gangs, Heritage Foundation. June 6, **2007** http://www.heritage.org/research/crime/lm20es.cfm accesssed June 6, 2009

State and local governments are the most appro­priate level of government to develop policies to prevent and suppress most gang-related crime because gang crimes are almost entirely and inher­ently local in nature. On the prevention side, Boys and Girls Clubs and multisystemic therapy have a track record of success in preventing delinquency and may be promising gang-related crime-preven­tion programs. For gang suppression, Boston's Operation Ceasefire demonstrated that a law enforcement strategy based on generating a strong deterrent to gang violence can make a difference.

## Prevention and Intervention Programs Are Proven to Be The Most Successful Deterrent of Crime and Violence – Multiple Studies and Meta-Analysis Prove

Judith Greene and Kevin Pranis, Justice Policy Institute, July 2007

“Gang Wars”, Justice Policy Institute, <http://www.justicepolicy.org/images/upload/07-07_REP_GangWars_GC-PS-AC-JJ.pdf>

Accessed 7/7/2009

Although there is no clear solution for preventing youth from joining gangs and participating in gang-sanctioned violence, there are evidence-based practices that work with at-risk and delinquent youth, the same youth who often join gangs. Whether these programs work with gang members depends more on the individual youth than on whether he or she belongs to a gang. Evidence-based practices are practices that have undergone rigorous experimental design, have shown significant deterrent effects on violence and serious delinquency, have been replicated, and sustain their effects over a period of time. For example, an intervention like multisystemic therapy (MST) provides intensive services, counseling, and training to young people, their families, and the larger network of people engaged in young people’s lives through schools and the community. MST has been shown to produce positive results for youth and their families, including improved mental health and substance use outcomes, reduced recidivism, and improved educational performance. While the United States surgeon general has named only three “model” programs for treating violent or seriously delinquent youth—multisystemic therapy, functional family therapy, and multidimensional treatment foster care (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2001)—policy makers continue to fund and use hundreds of programs that either have not been adequately evaluated or have been evaluated and found to be ineffective or even harmful (Greenwood 2006). Peter Greenwood, former director of the RAND Corporation’s Criminal Justice Program and author of *Changing Lives: Delinquency Prevention as Crime-Control Policy*, warns that “delays in adopting proven programs will only cause additional victimization of citizens and unnecessarily compromise the future of additional youth” (Greenwood 2006). Studies have shown that evidence-based practices that work with violent and seriously delinquent youth are more cost effective and produce more benefits than traditional punitive measures. A recent study by the Washington State Institute of Public Policy reported lower recidivism rates and higher monetary benefits to taxpayers and crime victims when these “model” programs were administered instead of detention or unproven alternatives (Aos, Miller, and Drake 2006). Furthermore, a meta-analysis of juvenile intervention practices found that these evidence-based programs were more effective when they were implemented in community settings than when they were used in custodial settings (Lipsey and Wilson 1998). A report by the surgeon general found that “the most effective programs, on average, reduce the rate of subsequent offending by nearly half (46 percent), compared to controls, whereas the least effective programs actually increase the rate of subsequent offending by 18 percent, compared to controls” (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2001). This reduction in recidivism leads to substantial monetary benefits to taxpayers (and emotional benefits to those who avoid being crime victims) equal to thousands of dollars per participant (Aos, Miller, and Drake 2006). Spending just one dollar on evidence- based programs can yield up to fifteen dollars in benefits to society, whereas more punitive approaches like detention and juvenile boot camps yield less than two dollars in benefits. Utilizing these programs for at-risk and seriously delinquent youth, including gang members, can substantially increase public safety while saving money.

## Education programs solve

## Hartnet 2008[The Annihilating Public Policies of the Prison-Industrial Complex; or, Crime, Violence, and Punishment in an Age of Neoliberalism by Stephen John Hartnett, an Associate Professor of Speech Communication at U of Illinois <http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/rhetoric_and_public_affairs/v011/11.3.hartnett.html>]

In the days leading up to the U.S. Civil War, some abolitionists were called “gradualists” because they wanted to phase the slavery system out slowly, hence [End Page 510] ameliorating the political and social shocks that they feared would follow from freeing millions of slaves. Others were called “immediatists” because they thought the only way to end slavery was to abolish it in a stroke, cutting the rotten institution off at the roots once and for all. Today’s prison activists pursue a different course of action, for even those who call for abolition, like Angela Davis in Abolition Democracy, Abu-Jamal in Live from Death Row, and Meiners in Right to be Hostile, do so in terms that are less immediatist or gradualist than futurist. For example, Davis argues that abolition will “involve the shifting of priorities from the prison-industrial complex to education, housing, [and] health care” (89). In other words, “abolition” in the postmodern sense does not mean what it meant in the antebellum slavery debates. For today even the most ardent prison abolitionists understand that the state will need to provide facilities for housing repeat violent offenders. “Abolition” therefore does not mean the immediate and complete abolition of the prison system but its long-term radical transformation, its dramatic downsizing, its eventually being turned into something else.

For example, Davis argues in Abolition Democracy: Beyond Empire, Prisons, and Torture that the immediate need is to “generate a conversation about the prospects for abolition” (74), hence beginning “a project that involves re-imagining institutions, ideals, and strategies” (75) for moving our democracy away from its love of imperialism and imprisonment and toward something more like equality and justice for all. The difficulty in arguing for abolition, then, is that shutting down the prison-industrial complex will require nothing less than a social revolution. The question is not only how to abolish prisons but how to reimagine a democracy that does not need such institutions. As Meiners argues in Right to be Hostile, working toward abolition means creating structures that reduce the demand and need for prisons. It is ensuring that communities have viable, at least living-wage jobs that are not dehumanizing. It means establishing mechanisms for alternative dispute resolution and other processes that address conflict or harm with mediation. It means ensuring that our most vulnerable populations, for example, those who are mentally ill or undereducated, do not get warehoused in our prisons and jails because of the failure of other institutions such as healthcare and education. It means practicing how to communicate and live across differences and to rely more on each other instead of the police.

**The Plan doesn’t solve, but the CP does
Muhammad and Shabazz 2004**[Federal gang bill is ‘open warfare,’ says activist By Nisa Islam Muhammad and Saeed Shabazz Staff Writers Updated Sep 10, 2004 <http://www.finalcall.com/artman/publish/article_1569.shtml>]

While law enforcement officials are reporting a spike in street gang violence, law enforcement activists are lamenting funding cuts for gang programs in fiscal year 2005. According to Fight Crime Invest In Kids, a Washington-based non-profit think tank, the federal budget for anti-gang programs dropped 67 percent over three years. In a June story in *The Washington Post*, the think tank said that FY 2003 anti-gang funding was $547 million; dropped to $307 million in 2004, and is slated to drop to $180 million in 2005. “Instead of bills from the Senate, we need programs for intervention and prevention that gang members can trust, not more jail cells or laws that add another layer of criminality. These young people need skills training. I have had to shut down my office because they say there is no more for organizations, such as ours, that work in the streets,” said Mr. Dailey.  A successful example of gang reformation was celebrated last April, on the 10thanniversary of the historic signing of the gang truce initiated among four of L.A.’s most infamous housing projects. In 1992, when the city was on fire with riots and racial tensions, gang warfare had reached an unprecedented high, claiming approximately 1,900 lives. While a large faction of the city took to the streets rioting in the wake of the Rodney King verdict, former gang members were marching for peace through the volatile housing projects. “We used the peace treaty designed by Ralph Bunche between Egypt and Israel in 1949 as a model,” said Mr. Sherrills. Former gang members and chosen representatives from each housing project began to redraft the language of that peace agreement to fit the terms of their gang truce. It partly included the “United Black Community Code”—a list of do’s and don’ts for gang members with the stated purpose of “taking the necessary steps towards the renewal of peace in Watts and Los Angeles as a whole.” The code explains that, “No conflict of the land, that is, drive-by shootings and random slaying or any community representative organizations shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the other parties or against innocent civilians in the neighborhoods under the influence of that community representative (gang).” It took two years to broker the peace, which led to a significant decrease in violence among Black gangs in that area. According to statistics released by the LAPD every year, there was 502 gang-related deaths in 2003, over half the amount at the onset of the truce. “We know what works. Gangs are surrogate families. We have to preserve their integrity and instill morals and values in them. We must redefine the unwritten rules of the street, said Mr. Sherrills. “Gangs are at a crossroads. They will either become slave labor or legitimate entities.”

# Neg-Prevention Only C/P (Politics No Link)

## The American Public Prefers Prevention and Intervention Programs Over Incarceration

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Public opinion on the issue of rehabilitation versus incarceration for youthful off enders is mixed, but recent polls indicate that people are more willing to pay for rehabilitation programs than for longer prison sentences when the programs are proven to reduce crime. A 2006 poll of 1,500 Pennsylvania residents found that, given the option of using tax dollars for either rehabilitation or incarceration of young people in conflict with the law, the average person was willing to pay 21 percent more of his or her tax money for rehabilitation programs for delinquent youth than for increasing a young person’s length of incarceration (Nagin et al. 2006). Another recent poll of 1,300 U.S. households found that the average household would be willing to spend between $100 and $150 per year “for crime prevention programs that reduced specific crimes by 10 percent in their communities, with the amount increasing with crime seriousness” (e.g., robberies versus murders) (Cohen et al. 2004). The finding that taxpayers are willing to pay for prevention and rehabilitation programs is in contrast to the belief popular among politicians that their constituents are demanding more punitive responses to criminal activity.

# Neg- States C/P

1. Counteplan Text: The fifty states and the District of Columbia should [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
2. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
3. ## The 50 States could solve the Gangs Abatement Act better than the federal government because the vast majority of the crimes are local and not interstate.

Erica **Little** is Legal Policy Analyst, **and** Brian W. **Walsh** is Senior Legal Research Fellow, in the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at The Heritage Foundation., The Heritage Foundation, “The Gang Abatement and Prevention Act: A Counterproductive and Unconstitutional Intrusion into State and Local Responsibilities”, September 17, **2007**, <http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm>, Accessed on July 7, 2009

**Combating common street crime is a governmental responsibility over which the states have historically been sovereign, with little intervention from the federal government.****[[25]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn25%22%20%5Co%20%22) Federal criminal law should be used only to combat problems reserved to the national government in the Constitution.****[[26]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn26%22%20%5Co%20%22) These include offenses directed against the federal government or its interests, express matters left to the federal government in the Constitution (such as counterfeiting), and commercial crimes with a substantial multi-state or international impact.****[[27]](http://www.heritage.org/Research/Crime/wm1619.cfm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_ftn27%22%20%5Co%20%22) Most of the basic offenses contained in S. 456 do not fall within any of these categories and so are not within the federal government's constitutional reach. For example, the fact that armed robberies committed by gang members may (rarely) involve interstate travel or some other incidental interstate connection does not justify federal involvement. In fact, the vast majority of prohibited conduct under S. 456 would almost never take place in more than one locale within a single state. Such conduct is, at most, only tangentially interstate in nature and does not justify federal intervention.** [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
4. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
5. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
6. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)