**End Arms Sales to Honduras**

In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine established U.S. primacy over affairs in the Americas. Considering it their “backyard,” the United States warned European powers against further colonial intervention in young Latin American states. Numerous presidents have invoked the Monroe Doctrine over the last two centuries to justify taking action in the Americas—typically in the name of democratic promotion.

In the mid-20th century, the United States feared communism spreading into its “backyard.” The Cold War with the Soviet Union presented an ideological battle pitting the open market, democratic ideals of the U.S. against the centrally planned but worker-focused utopian ideals of the Soviet Union. Leftist ideas promising emancipation of the working-class caught on in Central America in the post-WW2 era and states such as El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua wanted to exercise their sovereignty by expelling foreign companies that dominated local economies. The United States was determined to prevent the growth of communism, viewing it as an existential threat to the survival of the nation.

The U.S. helped overthrow a leftist Guatemalan government in 1954 and in subsequent decades sent arms to right-wing forces to fight in civil wars that cropped up throughout the region. The various wars resulted in the death and displacement of hundreds of thousands of people—with many of the displaced seeking refuge in the U.S.[[1]](#footnote-1)

The United States sent $333 million in military assistance to Honduras between 1980-1989.[[2]](#footnote-2) While Honduras was spared its own civil war, Honduran forces supported right-wing paramilitary groups in El Salvador and Nicaragua. The CIA also financed and trained Battalion 316 of the Honduran army, which accused of grave human rights abuses and war crimes.[[3]](#footnote-3) Reports indicate many of the weapons funneled to Central America during this period continue to be in circulation.[[4]](#footnote-4)

In 2009, leftist President Manuel Zelaya was removed and eventually replaced by the highly conservative President Juan Orlando Hernandez in what many international watchers deemed a *coup d’état*. The Obama Administration and then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton refused to label the transition as a *coup* and thus President Hernandez’s government was legitimized.[[5]](#footnote-5) By 2011, Honduras had one of the highest murder rates in the world reaching 85.5 murders per 100,000 people.[[6]](#footnote-6) Migration, especially of young Hondurans, began to increase during this period.

President Hernandez stood for reelection in 2017, despite his candidacy violating the same constitutional rule stipulating presidents are limited to one term that was used to justify the ouster of Zelaya in 2009. The election was marked with tampering and fraud, resulting in Hernandez defeating opposition candidate and Zelaya-ally Salvador Nasralla. The Organization of American States and international observers declared the election “was characterized by irregularities and deficiencies, with very low technical quality and lacking integrity.” Violent protests followed the election, resulting in Honduran military police accused of killing dozens of protestors with U.S. made weapons sold in a direct commercial sale.

The affirmative case argues the U.S. should halt all arms sales to Honduras until the country drastically improves its human rights record and ceases to use military weapons against civilians. As declared by former-congressman John Conyers and several of his colleagues, “As long as the United States funds Honduran security forces without demanding justice for those threatened, tortured and killed, we have blood on our hands.”

Ending all arms sales to Honduras bolsters U.S. credibility by reaffirming a commitment to justice and upholding human rights. This plan has two distinct advantages. The first is that reducing the number of small arms in circulation will reduce violence and the instability caused by violence. Reducing violence is a valid goal on its own, but the affirmative also makes the case that general violence is a leading cause of migration—thus the plan will also reduce the rates of emigration from Honduras. As the humanitarian crisis at the U.S.-Mexico border grows, this plan could help prevent the U.S. immigration system from reaching the breaking point.

The second advantage is the plan will signal to other states that the U.S. will not sell arms to governments that abuse their citizen’s rights. By strengthening laws that prohibit sales of arms to governments committing human rights abuses the U.S. will force behavioral change. It is not in the U.S.’s national security interest to be complicit in the murder of citizens by U.S. made weapons. Instead, the U.S. should advocate for a values-based foreign policy predicated on liberal ideals and democratic promotion. Short-term financial gains through arms sales are dwarfed by the prosperity brought about by international democratic flourishing.

The negative will attack the affirmative’s plans on two fronts. First, they will propose a disadvantage. The disadvantage will argue that ending arms sales to Honduras will provide China an opportunity to increase influence in the Americas. As the U.S. wants to retain control over its “backyard”, it will not be in the U.S.’s national security interest to provide China with this opening. Allowing an opening could lead to catastrophic war.

Second, the negative will respond with two on-case arguments. The first argument will attack the premise that homicides and gun violence lead to migration. Homicide rates in Honduras have fallen precipitously since 2011 yet the migration rates remain high and have recently been increasing. The second on-case argument will argue the Honduran government is working to improve their human rights record by professionalizing the national police and that the U.S. should not punish governments making honest efforts at reform. The negative can also use general arguments about why it is not in the U.S’s interest to end arms sales, such as job loss.

The affirmative will need to effectively argue the moral position of ending arms sales to Honduras will have practical benefits while the negative will need to effectively argue that not only will the affirmative’s advantage not come to pass, but that, ultimately, ending arms sales to Honduras would be a pyrrhic victory.

**1AC Honduras (1/15): Inherency**

**CONTENTION ONE IS INHERENCY:**

**U.S. Company Approved for Direct Commercial Sale of $1 million in small arms to Honduras in Fiscal Year 2017**

**Frifield 2017** (Julia, January 19, Federal Register Notifications to Congress of Proposed Export Licenses

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/08/22/2017-17770/notifications-to-congress-of-proposed-export-licenses>)

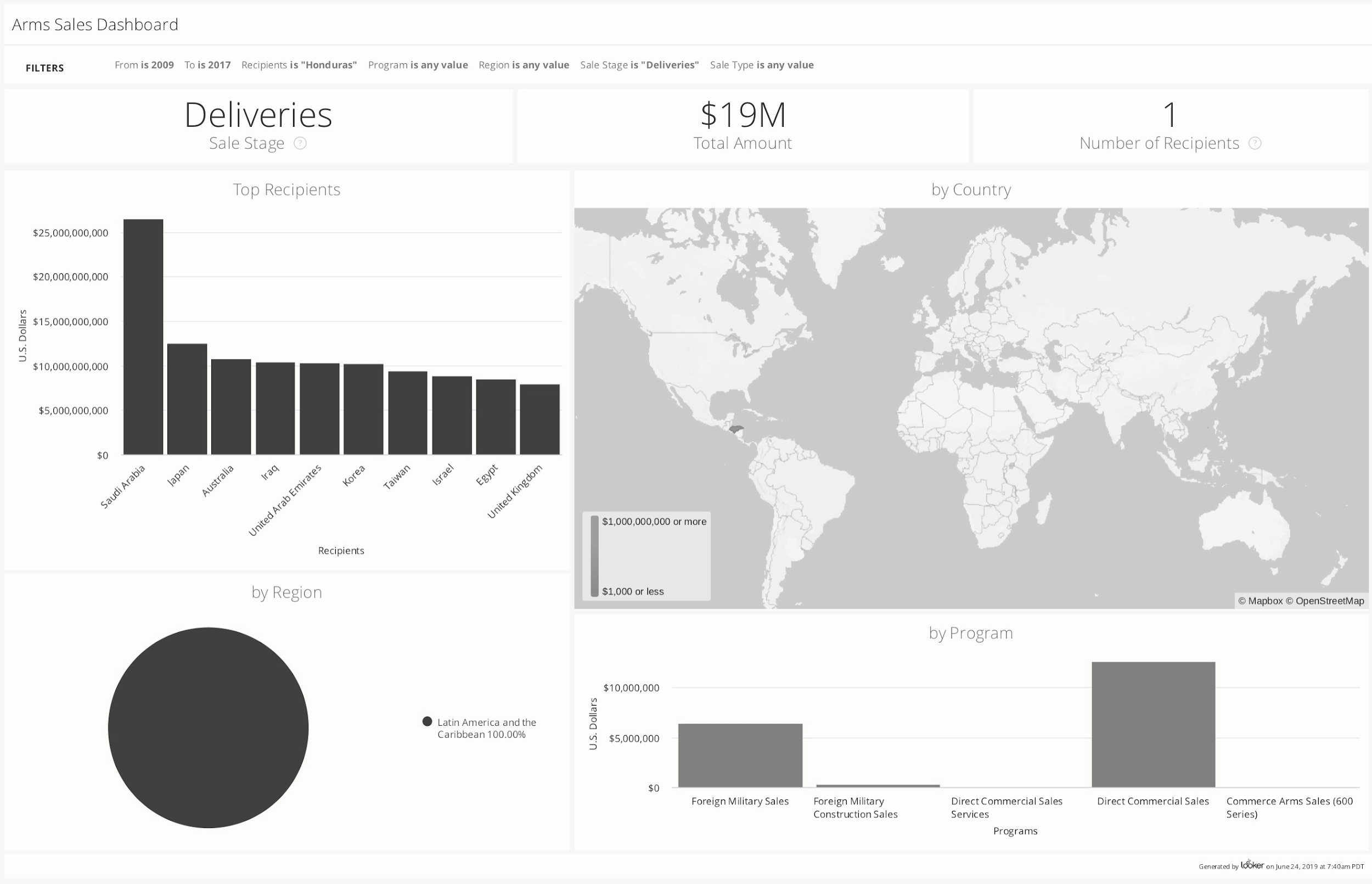
Dear Mr. Speaker: **Pursuant to Section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, I am transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of firearms, parts, and components abroad controlled under Category I of the United States Munitions List in the amount of $1,000,000 or more. The transaction contained in the attached certification involves the export of M4 carbines and accessories to the Government of Honduras. The United States government is prepared to license the export of these items having taken into account political, military, economic, human rights, and arms control considerations.**

**U.S. conducts $19 million in Arms Sales to Honduras between Fiscal Year 2009 and Fiscal Year 2018**

**Security Assistance Monitor 2019** (Security Assistance Monitor documents all publicly accessible information on U.S. security and defense assistance programs throughout the world, including arms sales, military and police aid, training programs, exercises, exchanges, bases and deployments, Arms Sales - Dashboard No Date <https://securityassistance.org/content/arms-sales-dashboard>)

**Between Fiscal Year 2009 and Fiscal Year 2017 U.S. companies registered $12.7 million in Direct Commercial Sales of small arms to the Government of Honduras. In the same time frame, the U.S. Government registered $6.4 million in Foreign Military Sales to the Government of Honduras.**

**1AC Honduras (2/15): Inherency**



**1AC Honduras (3/15): Plan Text**

**Thus the plan: The United States Congress should pass and the President should sign the Berta Caceres Human Rights in Honduras Act to suspend the United States security assistance with Honduras until such time as human rights violations by Honduran security forces cease and their perpetrators are brought to justice.**

**1AC Honduras (4/15): Solvency**

**CONTENTION TWO IS SOLVENCY:**

**Direct Commercial Sales and Foreign Military Sales would be prohibited until the Government of Honduras meets stipulations outlined in the Act.**

**Johnson 17** (Henry C. “Hank”, a Representative from Georgia; H.R.1299 — 115th Congress (2017-2018), 3/2/2017 <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/1299>)

**This bill (H.R. 1299-115th Congress) prohibits funds from being made available to Honduras for the police or military (including for equipment and training), and directs the Department of the Treasury to instruct U.S. representatives at multilateral development banks to vote against any loans for the police or military of Honduras, until the Department of States certifies that the government of Honduras has: prosecuted members of the military and police for human rights violations and ensured that such violations have ceased; established the rule of law and guaranteed a judicial system capable of bringing to justice members of the police and military who have committed human rights abuses;established that it protects the rights of trade unionists, journalists, human rights defenders, government critics, and civil society activists to operate without interference; withdrawn the military from domestic policing;** **and brought to trial and obtained verdicts against those who ordered and carried out the attack on Felix Molina and the killings of Berta Caceres, Joel Palacios Lino, Elvis Armando Garcia, and over 100 small-farmer activists in the Aguan Valley.**

**1AC Honduras (5/15): Solvency**

**Americans Complicit in Human Rights Violations Unless Arms Sales to Honduras End**

**Conyers Jr. Et. al, 2016 (**Keith Ellison, Hank Johnson , Marcy Kaptur, Jan Schakowsky and Jose E Serrano, The Guardian, February 8, America's funding of Honduran security forces puts blood on our hands

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/jul/08/american-funding-honduran-security-forces-blood-on-our-hands> )

**Until the Honduran government protects human rights and holds its security forces responsible for their crimes, we should not be working with its police and military. As long as the United States funds Honduran security forces without demanding justice for those threatened, tortured and killed, we have blood on our hands.** It’s time to suspend all police and military aid to Honduras. Ms Cáceres’s murder fits an ongoing pattern of violence against organizers, activists, and civilians since the 2009 coup deposed Honduras’ democratically elected government. It’s even possible that US-trained forces were involved in her death – one soldier alleges that Berta Caceres’s name appeared on a hit list distributed to an elite Honduran military police unit that is part of the national interagency security force (Fusina). Fusina was trained last summer by 300 US military and civilian personnel, including Marines and FBI agents. **Despite this dangerous track record**, **the United States continues to pour money into Honduran security forces.** The US has already allocated at least $18m to Honduran police and military for 2016. Barack Obama’s 2017 budget request calls for increased funding for the Honduran police and military. In addition, the Inter-American Development Bank has lent $60m to the Honduran police, with US approval. **The Honduran police are widely documented to be corrupt**. In August 2013, a government commission charged with cleaning up the police admitted nearly three-quarters of the police force were “beyond saving”. Human Rights Watch reports: “**The use of lethal force by the national police is a chronic problem. Investigations into police abuses are marred by inefficiency and corruption … and impunity is the rule**.” Leaked documents implicate top Honduran police officials in the 2009 and 2011 assassinations of two police investigators, Julian Aristídes Gonzales and Alfredo Landaverde. Those men were investigating the connections between police leaders, drug traffickers, and organized crime. But even the work of Gonzales and Landaverde may have been directed by the corrupt Honduran government. A New York Times article suggests the Honduran government may have fabricated elements of the police corruption as an excuse to clean up the police by replacing them with the military. President Juan Orlando Hernández’s personal commitment to cleaning up the police is questionable. He reappointed Hétor Iván Mejía, an alleged human rights abuser, as chief of operations for the national police, for example, and has a track record of supporting the coup and undermining the rule of law on multiple fronts. This scandal is one of many with the alleged involvement of the Honduran military and police. Over 100 small-farmer activists have been killed in the Aguán Valley since 2009. In July 2013, Tomás García, a peaceful Lenca Indigenous activist was killed. In December 2015, two Afro-Indigenous men were killed as they attempted to push a car out of a sandbank. Despite documented involvement of Honduran security forces, none of these crimes have been properly investigated, and the cases remain in impunity. President Hernández’s response is misguided. He’s extended the military into domestic policing, in violation of the Honduran constitution. The expanded military police have killed unarmed men passing through checkpoints. They’ve tear gassed and beaten members of opposition party Libre inside the main hall of Congress. They’ve arrested and beaten a prominent advocate for children, Guadalupe Ruelas, after he criticized the government. Creating a military police is clearly not the solution. The murder of Berta Cáceres illustrates a bleak state of affairs in Honduras. Corruption, impunity and judicial and institutional weaknesses have created a human rights crisis in which no one is safe – not even a world-famous recipient of the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize. Recently, five suspects were arrested in Ms Cáceres’ case – one suspect is a military officer and two others are retired military officers. Given this information, we are deeply concerned about the likely role of the Honduran military in her assassination, including the military chain of command. Our colleague Senator Patrick Leahy observed in the Senate that the Honduran government was “complicit in condoning and encouraging the lawlessness that Ms Caceres and her community faced every day”. In multiple letters to the secretary of state, stretching back to 2010, we have joined with our colleagues in the House to call for an immediate suspension of security aid to Honduras. **Enough is enough – it’s past time to suspend the aid and instruct the US Treasury department to vote no on all loans from multilateral development banks to security forces in Honduras.** **The Berta Cáceres Human Rights in Honduras Act would suspend those funds – and prohibit international loans providing for security assistance – from being dispersed unless Honduras makes serious inroads to addressing blatant human rights violations by police and military forces. Once justice is restored and impunity for human rights abuses ends, we’ll reconsider.**

**1AC Honduras (6/15): Harms: Migration**

**CONTENTION THREE IS HARMS: ADVANTAGE ONE IS MIGRATION**

**There have already been 8 massacres in 2019- threat continues**

**Asmann 19 (**Parker, January 15, Insight Crime, New Year’s Bloodshed Casts Doubt on Honduras Security Gains <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/brief/new-year-bloodshed-casts-doubt-honduras-security-gains/> )

**During the first two weeks of the new year, at least 30 people were killed in eight massacres that took place across the country**, from the northern Caribbean city of Puerto Cortés to western Olancho department and the capital Tegucigalpa, El Heraldo reported. Local criminologists said rival gangs warring over territory and control of small-scale drug trafficking were responsible for the bloodshed, La Tribuna reported. A reduction in police operations after the Christmas season could also be contributing to the violence as gangs settle scores and seek extortion payments. The Barrio 18 and Mara Salvatrucha (MS13) are Honduras’ two dominant gangs. When asked about the recent massacres, National Police spokesman Jair Meza told Confidencial that it’s important to remember that homicides are down in comparison to years past. **Homicides have dropped considerably since the country’s murder rate peaked at 86.5 per 100,000 citizens in 2011. The homicide rate was cut by more than half to 42.8 in 2017 and then to 40 in 2018, the lowest rate seen in more than a decade.** Experts told InSight Crime in November 2017 that a variety of factors have helped to reduce violence, such as the dismantling of large criminal networks and reforming and purging the national police. **Though homicide rates have dropped in Honduras, the high body count to start the new year is a reminder that violence — fed by institutional corruption — continues to threaten the country’s long-term security.** While the review of the country’s police force, which began in 2016, has resulted in the dismissal or investigation of thousands of officers, the force continues to be beset by corruption. In October 2018, authorities charged and issued an arrest warrant for National Police Commissioner Lorgio Oquelí Mejía Tinoco and more than a dozen other officials for their alleged connection to a cattle trafficking network. Mejía Tinoco remains on the run.This high-level misconduct also extends into Honduras’ political class. In November 2018, US authorities arrested former Honduran congressman Juan Antonio “Tony” Hernández, the brother of President Juan Orlando Hernández. Prosecutors allege the president’s brother is a “large-scale drug trafficker” who trafficked “multi-ton loads of cocaine” into the United States. Political elites have also been embroiled in a series of corruption scandals, including the pilfering of state resources and the diversion of millions of dollars of public money. It’s estimated that around $1 billion is lost to corruption annually in Honduras, according to the National Anti-Corruption Council (Consejo Nacional Anticorrupción – CNA). What’s more, **Honduras has one of the highest impunity rates in Latin America. Citizens have little faith in elected officials or the authorities tasked with protecting them from crime and violence, pushing many to flee.** In the northern city of San Pedro Sula, considered one of the most violent in the world, a new migrant caravan — one of several to depart Central America in recent months — just left for the United States.

**1AC Honduras (7/15): Harms: Migration**

**Gun violence in Honduras is forcing people to flee to the U.S.**

**Bermeo 18 (**Sarah, June 26, Brookings Institution, Violence Drives Immigration Form Central America

<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2018/06/26/violence-drives-immigration-from-central-america/> )

**It is an outdated notion that people from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras are primarily looking for economic opportunity in the United States and, therefore, should wait in line for a visa. For people fleeing these countries, waiting for a visa can result in death, rape, or forcible recruitment into crime. A recent report from Doctors Without Borders (MSF) states that these Northern Triangle countries are experiencing “unprecedented levels of violence outside a war zone” and that “citizens are murdered with impunity, kidnappings and extortion are daily occurrences.** Non-state actors perpetuate insecurity and forcibly recruit individuals into their ranks, and use sexual violence as a tool of intimidation and control.” **These countries rank in the top 10 in the world for homicide**. White House Chief of Staff John Kelly, as leader of U.S. Southern Command in 2014, said that cartels and gangs, fueled by the U.S. demand for drugs, “have left near-broken societies in their wake.” The U.S. government argues that people fleeing these places do not fit the technical definition of a refugee, so the U.S. is not obligated to offer them asylum. Yet they fit the spirit of agreements on refugees adopted after World War II. The U.N. refugee agency has concluded “that a significant percentage of those fleeing… may be in need of international protection, in line with the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.” Under current U.S. policy, most individuals from Northern Triangle countries are subject to deportation. The Obama administration stepped up enforcement following the 2014 surge in unaccompanied minors, in an attempt to deter future arrivals. The Trump administration has recently implemented an even tougher stance. MSF calls these policies “a death sentence for Central Americans fleeing violence.” There are documented cases of individuals being murdered in their home country after being deported by the U.S.Activists and media have been reporting on the situation for years. There have always been migrants—documented and undocumented—crossing the U.S. southern border. Many of them come for economic reasons. But the current flow is different. In 2016, **42 percent of people apprehended at the U.S. southern border came from Northern Triangle countries, compared to 13 percent in 2010. While economic incentives are still a push factor, the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops concludes that generalized violence “has played a decisive and forceful role” for recent arrivals.** **MSF surveyed people in Mexico from Northern Triangle countries in 2015. Thirty-nine percent of respondents cite attacks or threats to themselves or family as the reason for leaving. More than 40 percent had a relative who was killed in the past two years. Thirty-one percent knew someone who was kidnapped; 17 percent knew someone who disappeared.** Michael Clemens examines the relative strength of violence and economics driving unaccompanied minors from the Northern Triangle into the U.S.: Controlling for economic factors, a sustained increase of one homicide per year in an area caused approximately 0.9 additional apprehensions of unaccompanied minors per year in the U.S. from that area. Former Secretary of State Rex Tillerson argued that U.S. demand for drugs drives violence and lawlessness in Northern Triangle countries. In a 2017 speech, then Secretary of Homeland Security John Kelly argued, “The reason for the drug flow is due to our drug demand and we do almost nothing about it.” **Arms trafficked from the U.S. also contribute to the violence. Almost half of unregistered weapons seized in Honduras came from the U.S.** The region also has stockpiles of weapons from civil conflict during the Cold War, many provided by the U.S. and Soviet Union. Safety concerns cause many fleeing violence from the Northern Triangle to pass through Mexico en route to the U.S., rather than seeking protection there. Of individuals from these countries surveyed by MSF while transiting Mexico, 68 percent reported being victims of violence during their trip and nearly one-third of women had been sexually assaulted. Perpetrators include gang members and Mexican security forces. Twelve of the world’s 50 most violent cities are in Mexico. Many policymakers talk about arrivals from the Northern Triangle as if they are economic migrants. The news media often fails to distinguish between motivations. Failure to recognize the nature of the crisis leads to inhumane and ineffective policies. U.S. lawmakers call for tougher policies to deter arrivals. But strict—even cruel—measures at our border will not stop those fleeing for their lives. If the violent route through Mexico is not a deterrent, it is unlikely that U.S. policy will be one. With tougher border rules, people fleeing violence are more likely to use traffickers and to pay higher prices, thus providing more resources that strengthen organized criminal groups. The International Crisis Group, Doctors Without Borders, and the U.N. refugee agency have called for host countries to provide protection instead of repatriation. This would reduce the need to use traffickers to enter the U.S. illegally, keep people out of the shadows, and allow host governments to manage the flow of refugees. The vast majority of those detained at the border from Northern Triangle countries are not gang members, but innocent people fleeing violence. Screening and security precautions can be used to vet arrivals. In 2016, the U.S. government detained 224,854 people from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras —less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the U.S. population. If they were allowed to stay, and even if the rate were maintained for a decade, it would still be a much smaller share of the U.S. population than previous waves of Irish, Italians, and Russian Jews. These groups were also greeted with suspicion, but now few would deny their value as Americans. Far from being an economic drain, refugees contribute to the economy, driven to succeed and often innovative. Some policymakers argue that it is a security threat to accept people from violent countries. Security was the excuse for not admitting those fleeing violence in Germany before and during World War II. **Afterward we agreed it was unacceptably cruel. Asylum seekers always come from places where there are “bad hombres.” That is why they flee.**

**1AC Honduras (8/15): Harms: Migration**

**U.S. Immigration System at a Breaking Point**

**Shear, Jordan, and Fernandez 18**

Michael, Miriam, and Manny, April 10, New York Times, The U.S. Immigration System May Have Reached a Breaking Point

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/10/us/immigration-border-mexico.html>

**The very nature of immigration to America changed after 2014, when families first began showing up in large numbers. The resulting crisis has overwhelmed a system unable to detain, care for and quickly decide the fate of tens of thousands of people who claim to be fleeing for their lives. For years, both political parties have tried — and failed — to overhaul the nation’s immigration laws, mindful that someday the government would reach a breaking point. That moment has arrived. The country is now unable to provide either the necessary humanitarian relief for desperate migrants or even basic controls on the number and nature of who is entering the United States. The immigration courts now have more than 800,000 pending cases; each one takes an average of 700 days to process.** And because laws and court rulings aimed at protecting children prohibit jailing young people for more than 20 days, families are often simply released. They are dropped off at downtown bus stations in places like Brownsville, Tex., where dozens last week sat on gray metal benches, most without money or even laces on their shoes, heading for destinations across the United States. At the current pace of nearly 100,000 migrants each month, officials say more than a million people will have tried to cross the border in a 12-month period. Some of those arriving today will have a strong legal case to stay under international refugee treaties and federal asylum laws, but most won’t have a formal asylum hearing until 2021.**The flow of migrant families has reached record levels, with February totals 560 percent above those for the same period last year. As many as 27,000 children are expected to cross the border and enter the immigration enforcement system in April alone. So crowded are border facilities that some of the nearly 3,500 migrants in custody in El Paso were herded earlier this month under a bridge, behind razor wire.** In recent days, officials have grasped for ever-more-dire ways to describe the situation: “operational emergency”; “unsustainable”; “systemwide meltdown.” **One top official said simply: “The system is on fire.”**

**1AC Honduras (9/15): Harms: Migration**

**Immigrants Held in Inhumane Conditions**

**Roldan 19**

Riane, June 23, Texas Tribune, Lawyer: Inside an immigrant detention center in South Texas, "basic hygiene just doesn't exist"

<https://www.texastribune.org/2019/06/23/immigrant-detention-center-mcalllen-overcrowded-filthy-conditions/>

**Immigrants held in a McAllen-area U.S. Customs and Border Patrol processing center for migrants — the largest such center in America — are living in overcrowded spaces and sometimes are forced to sleep outside a building where the water “tastes like bleach,”** according to an attorney who recently interviewed some of the migrants. "It was so bad that the mothers would save any bottled water they could get and use that to mix the baby formula,” attorney Toby Gialluca told The Texas Tribune on Saturday. But when she recalls the conditions described to her by the immigrants she interviewed at McAllen’s Centralized Processing Center, Gialluca said she goes back to one thing. “Their eyes. I'm haunted by their eyes,” Gialluca said. Gialluca and a slew of other lawyers have been meeting with children and young mothers at facilities across the state this month as pro bono attorneys. At the McAllen center, Gialluca said, everyone she spoke with said they sought out Border Patrol agents after crossing the Rio Grande so they could request asylum. Gialluca said **the migrants, all from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador**, told her they **aren’t receiving proper medical care and children don’t have enough clean clothes. Unable to clean themselves, young mothers reported wiping their children’s runny noses or vomit with their own clothing**, Gialluca said. **There aren’t sufficient cups or baby bottles, so many are reused or shared. “Basic hygiene just doesn't exist there,” [attorney Toby] Gialluca said. "It’s a health crisis ... a manufactured health crisis,"** she said. **The stories she recounted echoed conditions at immigrant facilities across America detailed in two recent government reports and a bevy of media stories. They offer glimpses into life inside taxpayer-funded shelters that one member of Congress compared to concentration camps.**

**1AC Honduras (9/15): Harms: Migration**

**We have a moral obligation to treat Central American immigrants humanely**

**Levitz 2018 (**Eric, Political writer at New York Magazine, We Owe Central American Migrants Much More Than This, 6/21/18, <http://nymag.com/intelligencer/2018/06/we-owe-central-american-migrants-much-more-than-this.html>)

**There is now a** [**broad, bipartisan consensus**](http://nymag.com/daily/intelligencer/2018/06/why-trump-ended-family-separation-executive-order-child-migrants.html?utm_medium=s1&utm_campaign=nym&utm_source=fb) **that ripping infants from their mothers — and then putting both in (separate) cages — is not a morally acceptable way of treating families who cross our southern border. After weeks of deliberation, our nation has concluded that Central American migrants do not deserve to have their children psychologically tortured by agents of the state.** But what they *do* deserve remains in dispute. The White House contends that migrants have a right to be caged *with* their family members (*except* for those who have already been separated from their children, who [aren’t *necessarily* entitled to ever see their kids again](https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-government-has-no-plan-for-reuniting-the-immigrant-families-it-is-tearing-apart)). But the judiciary says that child migrants have a right [not to be caged, at all](https://www.vox.com/2018/6/20/17484546/executive-order-family-separation-flores-settlement-agreement-immigration). And progressives seem to believe that these huddled masses are entitled to something more — though few have specified precisely what or why. In defending its “zero tolerance” policy — which is to say, a policy of jailing asylum-seekers for the misdemeanor offense of crossing the U.S. border between official points of entry — the White House has implored its critics to consider the bigger picture: Such “illegal aliens” have already undermined the rule of law in our country, and brought drugs, violent crime, and MS-13 to our streets. Locking up their families might look cruel when viewed in isolation; but when understood in the broader context of a migrant crisis that threatens the safety and sovereignty of the American people, the policy is more than justified. In reality, however, this narrative inverts the truth: Context does not excuse the cruelty of our government’s “zero tolerance” policy, it indicts that policy even further. **The United States is not suffering a crisis that justifies radical measures; the Central American families gathered at our border are. And those families aren’t bringing crime and lawlessness to our country — if anything, we brought such conditions to *theirs*. After all, it was the CIA that** [**overthrew the democratically elected government of Guatemala in 1954**](https://www.nytimes.com/1997/06/07/us/role-of-cia-in-guatemala-told-in-files-of-publisher.html)**, and thereby subjected its people to decades of dictatorship and civil war. It was the streets and prisons of California that** [**gave birth to MS-13**](https://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2018/2/26/16955936/ms-13-trump-immigrants-crime)**, and American immigration authorities that deported that gang back to El Salvador. And it is America’s taste for narcotics that sustains the drug trade in Honduras — and our war on drugs that ensures such trade is conducted by** [**immensely profitable**](https://www.vox.com/2014/11/14/7189219/drug-war-mexico-colombia) **and violent cartels.** There is no easy answer to the Central American migrant crisis. **But any remotely moral policy response will need to proceed from the recognition that *we* are not the victims of this crisis — and asylum-seekers are not its creators.**

**1AC Honduras (10/15): Harms: Human Rights**

**ADVANTAGE TWO IS HUMAN RIGHTS:**

**Honduran Military Policy Kill Protesters with U.S. Made Weapons**

**Blaskey 18**

Sarah, November 23, Miami Herald, They’re killing us in Honduras with U.S.-made guns, some in caravan say

<https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/article221908900.html>

**A group of Honduran military police officers** — dressed in army fatigues, their faces covered in black masks — jumped from the back of pickup trucks around 11 p.m. on Dec. 1, 2017, witnesses say. From the shadows, they **opened fire on 20-year-old Alejandra Martínez and several dozen other unarmed young people burning tires in the streets of Tegucigalpa in protest of the recent presidential election.** As bullets flew in every direction, Martínez ran, looking for shelter. She made it out alive. **Down the street**, closer to where the officers emerged from the shadows, **Kimberly Dayana Fonseca, 19, lay dead** in a halo of blood and bits of her own skull. **She was victim of a U.S.-made M4 fired by the Honduran Military Police for Public Order, investigators at the public ministry later told a reporter.** A 15-year-old boy was also critically injured that night by a bullet to the side, but survived, another likely victim of a U.S.-made weapon of war. **The Miami Herald found that the political violence in Honduras, which has contributed to an exodus of migrants, was sometimes carried out with U.S.-made weapons used by the government’s paramilitary force. The Honduran military police should not possess U.S.-made rifles sold under private arms licensing agreements, according to the State Department.** Now, a year after dodging bullets fired by a paramilitary armed with U.S. weapons, Martínez is part of the caravan of thousands of migrants that left Honduras in October to make their way toward the U.S. border. The first migrants from the group just reached the U.S. border. **“We know that the guns come from the United States,” Martínez told the Miami Herald** at the time of the bloodshed**. “These guns have no business in Honduras. They should stay in the United States. They are sending them to Honduras to kill us.” More than a dozen people were shot and killed by the military police in the post-election violence, including several children, according to United Nations investigators. More than 30 were wounded by the paramilitary unit, a repressive force that answers directly to the Honduran president.** Honduran security forces were ordered to contain protests spreading across the country as President Juan Orlando Hernandez of the National Party seemed set to win a second term. The vote was marred by irregularities and violence, prompting observers from the Organization of the American States to call for a redo. The Honduran military and the national police have also been accused of human rights abuses, but in the wake of the 2017 elections, portions of both forces laid down their weapons, refusing to attack protesters. The military police were often deployed instead. “The military police are trained to kill,” Martínez said. **Official U.S. policy is to avoid supporting or associating with the Honduran military police in any way**. Founded in 2013 as a supposedly incorruptible force in the fight against gangs, the Honduran military police — a paramilitary force distinct from both the Honduran military and national police — have quickly earned a nasty human rights reputation, including for extrajudicial killings. “The U.S. official policy has been to stay clear [of the military police],” said Eric Olson, deputy director the Latin American program at the Wilson Center, a Washington, D.C.-based non-partisan policy forum and research institute. “They’ve been very self-congratulatory, saying ‘we don’t support them so we are not responsible for what they do.’ **” Yet, a photo on the Honduran government’s website shows three phalanxes of the camouflage-clad fighters brandishing rifles that five independent experts identified as modern, U.S.-made M4s.**

**1AC Honduras (11/15): Harms: Human Rights**

**“Enhancing Human Rights Protections in Arms Sales Act of 2019” Seeks to Further Limit Arms Sales to Human Rights Abusers**

**Amnesty International 19**

April 12, Amnesty International USA Statement Welcoming the “Enhancing Human Rights Protections in Arms Sales Act of 2019 (S.854)

<https://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/government-relations/advocacy/aiusa-welcomes-enhancing-human-rights-protection-act-s-854/>

**Amnesty International USA welcomes the introduction of the Enhancing Human Rights Protections in Arms Sales Act of 2019, S. 854 in the Senate. This bill is a strong repudiation of the Trump administration’s irresponsible approach to the oversight and regulation of US arms exports**, which has recently led to concerns about the diversion of weapons sold to UAE and US complicity in war crimes by the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen. **Concerns over the use of US made weapons in the commission of human rights abuses have** also **been raised in the context of** extrajudicial executions in the Philippines by the government of Roberto Duterte and **the shooting of non-violent protestors in** Egypt by government of President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi and **Honduras by the security forces of President Juan Orlando Hernández. At the same time the Trump administration is moving forward with transferring oversight of some US firearms exports from the State Department to the Department of Commerce, S. 854 reaffirms the importance of ensuring that robust human rights criteria are enforced when the executive branch decides to sell U.S. made weapons and is a critical start to taking all possible steps to ensure that those weapons are not at risk of being used in the commission of human rights abuses.**

**1AC Honduras (12/15): Harms: Human Rights**

**Value Based Foreign Policy Protects U.S. National Security**

**Magsamen et al. 18**

Kelly, Max Bergmann, Michael Fuchs, and Trevor Sutton, September 5, Center for American Progress, Securing a Democratic World

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/security/reports/2018/09/05/457451/securing-democratic-world/>

**Reviving America’s strategic position in the world** in the wake of President Donald Trump **will require a foreign policy that both firmly embraces democratic values and systematically pushes back against authoritarian competitors** such as Russia and China. The Trump presidency has already severely undercut the United States’ global standing, causing immense harm to the nation’s strategic position, credibility, and moral authority. **Allies are losing faith in American leadership while illiberal regimes are growing in number, stature, and audacity**. Trump’s rise reflects a pre-existing deterioration in the vitality of democratic systems, a global phenomenon which his presidency has now turned into a crisis. The damage cannot be reversed simply by electing a different president or reverting to previous foreign policy approaches. Instead, **the United States must adopt bold new policies to regain the advantage in great power competition and help vulnerable democracies, including its own, resist authoritarian influence and strengthen a growing global democratic community.** This report explains why a democratic values-based foreign policy is the right choice for the United States on both a strategic and moral level. It also offers specific policy recommendations as a roadmap for how the next administration could pursue a democratic values-based foreign policy. Today, democracy is under strain in America and threatened across the globe. The spread of democratic governance, which for decades seemed all but inevitable, has stalled and now faces serious setbacks. **Across the democratic world, ordinary people have lost trust in their institutions of government** and delivered stunning rebukes to their political establishments. **These setbacks have also emboldened authoritarian regimes. Russia, China, and other illiberal states have sought to exploit the openness of democratic societies for their geopolitical advantage and have put forward an alternative autocratic model for politics and economic development that undermines liberal democratic values**. **America’s enduring security, prosperity, and strength depend on** the survival and success of democracy—both at home and abroad—as well as on **the resilience of institutions, rules, and norms that protect the liberal democratic values on which the United States’ global standing is built.** Yet at the very moment when liberal democracy faces its greatest ideological challenge since the Cold War, President Trump has chosen to reject America’s historic role as leader of the world’s democracies. He has treated democratic allies as ideological foes and murderous dictators as respected friends and equals while stoking nativist and isolationist impulses among the American people. President Trump has also systematically denigrated democratic values and norms at home through unprecedented attacks on the press, the independent judiciary, and law enforcement, as well as political purges of civil servants. While U.S. democratic institutions have shown resilience in the face of his challenges, it is already clear that some of the damage Trump does will outlast his presidency. The critical question today is whether the United States after Trump will summon the resolve to lead, protect, and expand the world’s democracies or stand by and suffer the consequences as autocracy and illiberalism crack the foundations of the American-led global system. Advancing a values-based foreign policy after Trump will inevitably invite a vigorous debate over how—or even whether—values should factor into U.S. foreign policy. Critics will likely point to America’s prior foreign policy errors and shortcomings, for example, the use of democracy promotion aims to justify misguided foreign policies such as the invasion of Iraq; the broader U.S. failure to promote democracy in the Middle East in the wake of the Arab Spring; and Cold War-era support for dictators who sided against the Soviet Union. Critics may also point to the urgency of domestic challenges relative to foreign policy ones or fear of U.S. overextension abroad to argue that a values-based foreign policy is unwise or simply not possible. This report takes these critiques seriously. However, in reflecting on the stakes for U.S. leadership, present and future, it arrives at the conclusion that **an American foreign policy shorn of American values would ultimately deliver less security and prosperity at home, while making U.S. leadership in the world less sustainable and impactful.** This report asserts that an approach that embraces America’s core democratic values will allow the United States to compete more effectively with authoritarian powers such as China and Russia and will deliver better results for the country in the long haul. **To address setbacks abroad, the United States will need to pursue a new foreign policy that systematically puts liberal democratic values at the center of its engagement with the world. This will require more than just lip service. It will entail a meaningful, sustained shift in how the United States conducts its foreign relations, launched with quick and decisive action and sustained with persistence and strategic vision.**

**1AC Honduras (13/15): Harms: Human Rights**

**Stable US leadership and leads to effective answers to global crises**

**Brooks, Wohlforth, and Ikenberry 13** (STEPHEN G. BROOKS is Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College. G. JOHN IKENBERRY is Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University and Global Eminence Scholar at Kyung Hee University in Seoul. WILLIAM C. WOHLFORTH is Daniel Webster Professor of Government at Dartmouth College. “Lean Forward In Defense of American Engagement”. Foreign Affairs, Vol. 92, No. 1 (JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2013), pp. 139-142. EL )

**MILITARY DOMINANCE, ECONOMIC PREEMINENCE Preoccupied with security issues, critics of the current grand strategy miss one of its most important benefits: sustaining an open global economy and a favorable place for the United States within it. To be sure, the sheer size of its output would guarantee the United States a major role in the global economy whatever gra---nd strategy it adopted.** Yet the country's **military dominance undergirds its economic leadership.** In addition to protecting the world economy from instability, its military commitments and naval superiority help secure the sea-lanes and other shipping corri- dors that allow trade to flow freely and cheaply**. Were the United States to pull back from the world, the task of securing the global commons would get much harder.** Washington would have less leverage with which it could convince countries to cooperate on economic matters and less access to the military bases throughout the world needed to keep the seas open. **A global role also lets the United States structure the world economy in ways that serve its particular economic interests. During the Cold War, Washington used its overseas security commitments to get allies to embrace the economic policies it preferred -** convincing West Germany in the 1960s, for example, to take costly steps to support the U.S. dollar as a reserve currency. U.S. defense agreements work the same way today. For example, when negotiating the 2011 free-trade agreement with South Korea, **U.S. officials took advantage of Seoul's desire to use the agree- ment as a means of tightening its security relations with Washington**. As one diplomat explained to us privately, "We asked for changes in labor and environment clauses, in auto clauses, and the Koreans took it all." Why? Because they feared a failed agreement would be "a setback to the political and security relationship." More broadly, t**he United States wields its security leverage to shape the overall structure of the global economy.** Much of what the United States wants from the economic order is more of the same: for instance, **it likes the current structure of the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund and prefers that free trade continue. Washington wins when U.S. allies favor this status quo, a**nd one reason they are inclined to support the existing system is because they value their military alliances. Japan, to name one example, has shown interest in the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the Obama administration's most important free-trade initiative in the region, less because its economic interests compel it to do so than because Prime Minister Yoshihiko Nöda believes that his support will strengthen Japan's security ties with the United States. **The United States' geopolitical dominance also helps keep the U.S. dollar in place as the world's reserve currency, which confers enormous benefits on the country, such as a greater ability to borrow money. This is perhaps clearest with Europe: the eu's dependence on the United States for its security precludes the eu from having the kind of political leverage to support the euro that the United States has with the dollar.** As with other aspects of the global economy, the United States does not provide its leadership for free: it extracts disproportionate gains. **Shirking that responsibility would place those benefits at risk.**

**1AC Honduras (14/15): Harms: Human Rights**

**US Leadership causes cooperation and helps answer global crises**

**Brooks, Wohlforth, and Ikenberry 13** (STEPHEN G. BROOKS is Associate Professor of Government at Dartmouth College. G. JOHN IKENBERRY is Albert G. Milbank Professor of Politics and International Affairs at Princeton University and Global Eminence Scholar at Kyung Hee University in Seoul. WILLIAM C. WOHLFORTH is Daniel Webster Professor of Government at Dartmouth College. “Lean Forward In Defense of American Engagement”. Foreign Affairs, Vol. 92, No. 1 (JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2013), pp. 139-142. EL )

**CREATING COOPERATION What goes for the global economy goes for other forms of international cooperation. Here, too, American leadership benefits many countries but disproportionately helps the United States. In order to counter transnational threats, such as terrorism, piracy, organized crime, climate change, and pandemics, states have to work together and take collective action. But cooperation does not come about effortlessly, especially when national interests diverge. The United States' military efforts to promote stability and its broader leadership make it easier for Washington to launch joint initiatives and shape them in ways that reflect U.S. interests.** After all, cooperation is hard to come by in regions where chaos reigns, and it flourishes where leaders can anticipate lasting stability**. U.S. alliances are about security first, but they also provide the political framework and channels of communication for cooperation on nonmilitary issues. Nato, for example, has spawned new institu- tions, such as the Atlantic Council, a think tank, that make it easier for Americans and Europeans to talk to one another and do business. Likewise, consultations with allies in East Asia spill over into other policy issues; for example, when American diplomats travel to Seoul to manage the military alliance, they also end up discussing the Trans- Pacific Partnership. Thanks to conduits such as this, the United States can use bargaining chips in one issue area to make progress in others. The benefits of these communication channels are especially pro- nounced when it comes to fighting the kinds of threats that require new forms of cooperation, such as terrorism and pandemics. With its alliance system in place, the United States is in a stronger position than it would otherwise be to advance cooperation and share burdens. For example, the intelligence-sharing network within nato, which was originally designed to gather information on the Soviet Union, has been adapted to deal with terrorism. Similarly, after a tsunami in the Indian Ocean devastated surrounding countries in 2004, Washington had a much easier time orchestrating a fast humanitarian response with Australia, India, and Japan, since their militaries were already comfortable working with one another. The operation did wonders for the United States' image in the region. The United States' global role also has the more direct effect of facilitating the bargains among governments that get cooperation going in the first place. As the scholar Joseph Nye has written, "The American military role in deterring threats to allies, or of assuring access to a crucial resource such as oil in the Persian Gulf, means that the provision of protective force can be used in bargaining situations. Sometimes the linkage may be direct; more often it is a factor not mentioned openly but present in the back of statesmen's minds."**

**1AC Honduras (15/15): Framing**

**CONTENTION 4 IS FRAMING:**

**We have become comfortably numb to gun violence. Break free from this apathy and vote affirmative.**

**Creditor 2015** (Menachem, Rabbi’s Against Gun Violence, Gun Violence is a Moral Problem, Jun 20th, <https://www.huffpost.com/entry/gun-violence-is-a-moral-problem_b_7096458>)

Yet **this is an epidemic Americans barely notice anymore. The torrent of gun violence headlines and statistics has led many to simply stop seeing them.** I believe we are, as a nation, weary to our bones from all this death. **We have, as a society, become victims of** what Malcolm Gladwell famously called **“**[**the problem of immunity**](http://www.hachettebookgroup.com/titles/malcolm-gladwell/the-tipping-point/9780316067195)**“, in which being overwhelmed by massive amounts of information leads one or more people to be unable to process it, rendering it functionally invisible.** It is, perhaps understandable. **We have become,** to borrow a phrase from Pink Floyd, **“comfortably numb.”** Once in a while, national attention is provoked by either a slow media cycle or a large number of casualties. But in the aftermaths of even these tragedies, despite overwhelming support for universal background checks for gun sales ([even among NRA members](http://www.usnews.com/news/articles/2013/01/28/strong-majority-of-americans-nra-members-back-gun-control)), there has been no significant and lasting national response. Legislators seem incapable of compromise, and the frontlines of the culture war are bombarded by extremists who alternatively demonize gun owners and gun reform advocates alike. Is there anything to be done? Is there no way to make any change in a system of sustained violence that costs upwards of 30,000 lives every year? My claim is that my fellow faith leaders can bridge the divide between gun owners and gun reform advocates. **This is a moral crisis, and it requires a moral response.** Whereas elected officials and those employed to sway their decisions are driven by the market, faith communities of all stripes are driven to maintain the dignity of the Divine Image in every human life. Faith reminds us of our common humanity, can provoke that most human of responses to the needless deaths of our fellow citizens: compassion. Americans of all political leanings — gun owners, gun law reformers, mental health advocates — wish for the fulfillment of American Scripture, which includes in its promises a basic right: life. The great civil rights activist Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel [once claimed](http://www.amazon.com/Moral-Grandeur-Spiritual-Audacity-Essays/dp/0374524955) that, when confronting great societal rupture, there is “no time for neutrality,” that: ...one of the lessons we have derived from the events of our time is that we cannot dwell at ease under the sun of our civilization, that man is the least harmless of beings.We know this is true. **We must allow our numbed hearts to be shaken from a false sense of security** and reclaim our roles as partners in a noble American impulse, based in the very basic societal value of mutual obligation. And, if we need more motivation than our national prophetic values, we might do well to consider the statistical reality — if we do nothing — that our streets, our churches, our children are all on the line.

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Inherency**

1. **They say, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**(Write the Neg’s Inherency Argument)**

**But extend our** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **evidence that states**

**(Write your author/date)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(Write a short summary of your card)**

**It’s better than their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence because**

**(Write their author/date)**

*(Circle one or more of the following reasons and read it aloud)*

(it’s newer) (our author is more qualified)

(their evidence is out of context/contradicts itself) (history proves it to be true) (it has more specific facts) (it takes their argument into account) (Their author is biased) (their evidence supports our argument)

(Or ... WRITE IN YOUR OWN! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**“You should prefer our evidence because...”**

*(Explain the reasons you selected above for why your evidence is better)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**“And this means that ...”**

*(Explain why it’s important that your evidence is better - what argument does it mean is true and what does it mean for the overall debate?)*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Inherency**

1. **US Government Approves Honduras Arms Sale, Despite Gross Human Rights Abuse Concerns**

**Hartung 18 (**William, March, Security Assistance Monitor, Trends in Major U.S. Arms Sales in 2017

<https://securityassistance.org/sites/default/files/US%20Arms%20Sales%202017%20Report.pdf> )

**The Trump and Obama Administrations [have] each authorized the export of tens of thousands of firearms. The value of notifications was higher in 2016, at $2.19 billion versus $1.93 billion in 2017. Although the 2017 figure does not include two deals Congress rejected prior to the formal notification** (one to the Philippines police and one to the presidential guard in Turkey) **there were other questionable firearms sales formally notified to Congress in 2017. This includes a $1 million deal for M4 carbines to Honduras, where the security forces have a record of serious human rights abuses.**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Migration Advantage**

1. **They say, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**(Write the Neg’s Migration Argument)**

**But extend our** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **evidence that states**

**(Write your author/date)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(Write a short summary of your card)**

**It’s better than their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence because**

**(Write their author/date)**

*(Circle one or more of the following reasons and read it aloud)*

(it’s newer) (our author is more qualified)

(their evidence is out of context/contradicts itself) (history proves it to be true) (it has more specific facts) (it takes their argument into account) (Their author is biased) (their evidence supports our argument)

(Or ... WRITE IN YOUR OWN! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**“You should prefer our evidence because...”**

*(Explain the reasons you selected above for why your evidence is better)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**“And this means that ...”**

*(Explain why it’s important that your evidence is better - what argument does it mean is true and what does it mean for the overall debate?)*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Migration Advantage**

1. **U.S. Policy in Honduras Continually Causes Instability, Migration**

**Nevins 18 (**Joseph, October 25, The Conversation, How US policy in Honduras set the stage for today’s migration <https://theconversation.com/how-us-policy-in-honduras-set-the-stage-for-todays-migration-65935> )

**The mainstream narrative of** such **movements of people often reduces the causes of migration to factors unfolding in migrants’ home countries. In reality, migration is often a manifestation of a profoundly unequal and exploitative relationship between countries from which people emigrate and countries of destination.** As I have learned through many years of research on immigration and border policing, **the history of relations between Honduras and the United States is a prime example of these dynamics.** Understanding this is vital to making immigration policy more effective and ethical.U.S. roots of Honduran emigrationI first visited Honduras in 1987 to do research. As I walked around the city of Comayagua, many thought that I, a white male with short hair in his early 20’s, was a U.S. soldier. This was because hundreds of U.S. soldiers were stationed at the nearby Palmerola Air Base at the time. Until shortly before my arrival, many of them would frequent Comayagua, particularly its “red zone” of female sex workers. **U.S. military presence in Honduras and the roots of Honduran migration to the United States are closely linked. It began in the late 1890s, when U.S.-based banana companies first became active there.** As historian Walter LaFeber writes in “Inevitable Revolutions: The United States in Central America,” American companies “built railroads, established their own banking systems, and bribed government officials at a dizzying pace.” As a result, the Caribbean coast “became a foreign-controlled enclave that systematically swung the whole of Honduras into a one-crop economy whose wealth was carried off to New Orleans, New York, and later Boston.”By 1914, U.S. banana interests owned almost 1 million acres of Honduras’ best land. These holdings grew through the 1920s to such an extent that, as LaFeber asserts, Honduran peasants “had no hope of access to their nation’s good soil.” Over a few decades, U.S. capital also came to dominate the country’s banking and mining sectors, a process facilitated by the weak state of Honduras’ domestic business sector. This was coupled with direct U.S. political and military interventions to protect U.S. interests in 1907 and 1911. Such developments made Honduras’ ruling class dependent on Washington for support. A central component of this ruling class was and remains the Honduran military. By the mid-1960s it had become, in LaFeber’s words, the country’s “most developed political institution,” – one that Washington played a key role in shaping. This was especially the case during the presidency of Ronald Reagan in the 1980s. At that time, U.S. political and military policy was so influential that many referred to the Central American country as the “U.S.S. Honduras” and the Pentagon Republic. As part of its effort to overthrow the Sandinista government in neighboring Nicaragua and “roll back” the region’s leftist movements, the Reagan administration “temporarily” stationed several hundred U.S. soldiers in Honduras. Moreover, it trained and sustained Nicaragua’s “contra” rebels on Honduran soil, while greatly increasing military aid and arm sales to the country. The Reagan years also saw the construction of numerous joint Honduran-U.S. military bases and installations. Such moves greatly strengthened the militarization of Honduran society. In turn, political repression rose. There was a dramatic increase in the number of political assassinations, “disappearances” and illegal detentions. The Reagan administration also played a big role in restructuring the Honduran economy. It did so by strongly pushing for internal economic reforms, with a focus on exporting manufactured goods. It also helped deregulate and destabilize the global coffee trade, upon which Honduras heavily depended. These changes made Honduras more amenable to the interests of global capital. They disrupted traditional forms of agriculture and undermined an already weak social safety net. These **decades of U.S. involvement in Honduras set the stage for Honduran emigration to the United States**, which began to markedly increase in the 1990s. In the post-Reagan era, Honduras remained a country scarred by a heavy-handed military, significant human rights abuses and pervasive poverty. Still, liberalizing tendencies of successive governments and grassroots pressure provided openings for democratic forces. They contributed, for example, to the election of Manuel Zelaya, a liberal reformist, as president in 2006. He led on progressive measures such as raising the minimum wage. He also tried to organize a plebiscite to allow for a constituent assembly to replace the country’s constitution, which had been written during a military government. However, these efforts incurred the ire of the country’s oligarchy, leading to his overthrow by the military in June 2009. Post-coup Honduras **The 2009 coup, more than any other development, explains the increase in Honduran migration across the southern U.S. border in the last few years.** The Obama administration has played an important role in these developments. Although it officially decried Zelaya’s ouster, it equivocated on whether or not it constituted a coup, which would have required the U.S. to stop sending most aid to the country. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, in particular, sent conflicting messages, and worked to ensure that Zelaya did not return to power. This was contrary to the wishes of the Organization of American States, the leading hemispheric political forum composed of the 35 member-countries of the Americas, including the Caribbean. Several months after the coup, Clinton supported a highly questionable election aimed at legitimating the post-coup government.

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Migration Advantage**

**Honduras uses its ties with the United States to oppress its people**

1. **Nevins 18 (**Joseph, October 25, The Conversation, How US policy in Honduras set the stage for today’s migration <https://theconversation.com/how-us-policy-in-honduras-set-the-stage-for-todays-migration-65935> )

**Strong military ties between the U.S. and Honduras persist: Several hundred U.S. troops are stationed at Soto Cano Air Base**, formerly Palmerola, **in the name of fighting the drug war and providing humanitarian aid. Since the coup, writes historian Dana Frank, “a series of corrupt administrations has unleashed open criminal control of Honduras, from top to bottom of the government.” The Trump administration [recognized], in December 2017, President Juan Orlando Hernández’s re-election—after a process marked by deep irregularities, fraud and violence. This continues Washington’s longstanding willingness to overlook official corruption in Honduras as long as the country’s ruling elites serve what are defined as U.S. economic and geopolitical interests. Organized crime, drug traffickers and the country’s police heavily overlap. The frequent politically motivated killings are rarely punished**. In 2017, Global Witness, an international nongovernmental organization, found that Honduras was the world’s deadliest country for environmental activists. **Although its once sky-high murder rate has declined over the last few years, the continuing exodus of many youth demonstrates that violent gangs still plague urban neighborhoods.** Meanwhile, post-coup governments have intensified an increasingly unregulated, free market form of capitalism that makes life unworkable for many by undermining the country’s limited social safety net and greatly increasing socioeconomic inequality. **Government spending on health and education,** for example, **has declined in Honduras**. Meanwhile, the country’s poverty rate has risen markedly. These contribute to the growing pressures that push many people to migrate. **What will happen to the thousands of people now moving northward?** If the recent past is any indication, many will likely stay in Mexico. **What the Trump administration will ultimately do with those who arrive at the U.S. southern border is unclear. Regardless,** **the role played by the United States in shaping the causes of this migration raises ethical questions about its responsibility toward those now fleeing from the ravages its policies have helped to produce.**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Migration Advantage**

1. **U.S.-made Weapons Continue to Drive Migration**

**Marie Pane 18 (**Lisa, September 30, Chicago Tribune, As immigrants flow across the U.S. border, American guns go south <https://www.chicagotribune.com/nation-world/ct-immigrants-border-american-guns-20180930-story.html> )

**Among the thousands of immigrants who have been coming across the U.S.-Mexico border in recent months, many are seeking to escape gang and drug violence raging in their homelands. The weapon of choice used to intimidate them? Often an American-made gun.** While the flow of drugs and immigrants into the U.S. has been well-documented for decades and become a regular part of the political debate, what is often overlooked is how gangs and drug cartels exploit weaknesses at the border to smuggle guns from the U.S. into Latin America. A 2013 report by the University of San Diego says the number of firearms smuggled from the United States was so significant that nearly half of American gun dealers rely on that business to stay afloat. On average, an estimated 253,000 firearms each year are purchased in the United States expressly to be sent to Mexico, the report said, the vast majority of the sales originating in the border states of California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Once in Mexico, the weapons end up in the hands of drug cartels or get shipped to gangs in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador — countries that are dealing with an epidemic of gun violence. **Armed holdups on public transportation are a regular occurrence in Honduras, where nearly half of the unregistered weapons originated in the U.S., the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives reported in recent years.** Gun violence in El Salvador is so rampant that the country has been averaging more than one shootout a day between police and gangs this year, said Ricardo Sosa, a criminologist specializing in gangs and security in El Salvador. "In every one of these operations, police are able to seize between two and six firearms at the scene," he said. "That is one of the indicators that the gangs are armed on many occasions with long guns and short guns for each one of their members." Mexico last year recorded its highest number of murders in nearly two decades, with more than 31,000 people killed, higher than even during the country's drug war in 2011. It continues unabated with an average of 88 people killed each day in the first five months of this year. **The bloodshed in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador has been a big driver of immigration into the U.S., with the government saying nearly 16,000 families came across the border in August alone — many of them from those three countries.** **Gun-control groups contend that the U.S. government is essentially exporting gang violence to Latin America with permissive gun laws — which in turn creates an immigration crisis along the border.** **"If the Trump administration were serious about wanting to stop refugees from fleeing violence in Latin America and Mexico to come north, they would be doing something about the southward gun trafficking that is fueling a lot of that migration," said Adam Skaggs, chief counsel with the Giffords Law Center.**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Migration Advantage**

1. **Arms Sales to Central America Spur Migration**

**Yablon 2019 (**Alex, March 8, Foreign Policy, Trump Is Sending Guns South as Migrants Flee North

<https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/03/08/trump-guns-honduras-central-america/> )

**The United States provides more small arms and ammunition to Central America than any other country does. The market in the region expanded steadily during former President Barack Obama’s time in office and appears set to increase under President Donald Trump as well**, according to customs data collected by the United Nations Comtrade program. Though the transactions look small compared to the multibillion-dollar arms deals the United States conducts with, say, Saudi Arabia—the United States approved $2 million to $4 million in gun sales per year to Honduras between 2015 and 2017—**the impact of such sales can be substantial in a poor country with a small population and a weak or corrupt government. Some of those guns went to authorities who turned them on innocent civilians**, as the 2017 protests show. The guns seen in the photos seem to have been exported by Colt’s Manufacturing, a Connecticut-based gun-maker. The company did not return phone calls seeking comment. **Other weapons ended up in the hands of criminals, through illicit deals involving corrupt army officers, according to a 2017 report by two nongovernmental groups that investigate law enforcement and corruption in Latin America. “There’s nobody down there we could really trust not to sell them on the black market,” said Mark Ungar, a political scientist at Brooklyn College who studies arms trafficking, gangs, and corruption in Central America. “There’s no illusion of a difference between the state and organized crime” in the region. The violence, corruption, and abuse in Central American countries tend to be the biggest factors driving migration to the United States—a phenomenon the Trump administration has dedicated itself to curbing. Since the gun sales fuel the violence and corruption, the United States has effectively undermined its own objectives by allowing the weapons deals, according to experts.**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Migration Advantage**

1. **Widespread Human Rights Abuses Continue in 2018**

**Human Rights Watch 19 (**HRW, Honduras-Events 2018 <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2019/country-chapters/honduras> )

**Violent crime is rampant in Honduras. Despite a downward trend in recent years, the murder rate remains among the highest in the world. A crackdown on protests following the November 2017 national elections resulted in the death of at least 22 civilians and one police officer, and in more than 1,300 detentions. Journalists, environmental activists, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals are vulnerable to violence. Efforts to reform the institutions responsible for providing public security have made little progress. Marred by corruption and abuse, the judiciary and police remain largely ineffective. Impunity for crime and human rights abuses is the norm.**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Human Rights Advantage**

1. **They say, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**(Write the Neg’s Human Rights Argument)**

**But extend our** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **evidence that states**

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**(Write a short summary of your card)**

**It’s better than their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence because**

**(Write their author/date)**

*(Circle one or more of the following reasons and read it aloud)*

(it’s newer) (our author is more qualified)

(their evidence is out of context/contradicts itself) (history proves it to be true) (it has more specific facts) (it takes their argument into account) (Their author is biased) (their evidence supports our argument)

(Or ... WRITE IN YOUR OWN! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**“You should prefer our evidence because...”**

*(Explain the reasons you selected above for why your evidence is better)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**“And this means that ...”**

*(Explain why it’s important that your evidence is better - what argument does it mean is true and what does it mean for the overall debate?)*

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**2AC Honduras Extensions: Human Rights Advantage**

1. **U.S. Complicit in Honduran Human Rights Violations**

**Krone 18 (**Kimberly, April 3, American Friends Service Committee, The U.S. is supporting human rights violations in Honduras—here’s what we can do about it <https://www.afsc.org/honduras-delegation> )

**Recognized by some Hondurans as a dictator, [Juan Orlando Hernandez] had run for a second term as president last November—though the Honduran constitution prohibits it—and was declared the winner after an election widely criticized as fraudulent. Hondurans responded to the election results with widespread protests that turned deadly as security forces responded with violence.** Initially, I feared for my own safety as I stepped out on the streets in El Progreso alongside demonstrators. But soon, I began to realize that the presence of our international delegation allowed Hondurans to demonstrate in peace. The accounts from participants were consistent. If our delegation wasn’t there, they told us, the police and military would be throwing tear gas at them or worse. **As a supporter of [Hernandez] and his security forces, the United States is complicit in the violence and ongoing human rights violations in Honduras. The U.S. has provided millions of dollars in weapons, training, and other support for the Honduran military and police, bolstering a violent and corrupt regime that has operated with impunity. And in the weeks after the election—despite ongoing disputes over the results, violence against protesters, and concerns raised by the international community—the U.S government announced its support of [Hernandez] as the winner.**

1. **Selling Weapons to Human Rights Abusers Hurts U.S.’s National Security**

**Sanchez 19 (**W. Alejandro, April 2, Providence Magazine, Should the US Sell Weapons to States That Commit Human Rights Violations? <https://providencemag.com/2019/04/should-us-sell-weapons-states-human-rights-violations/> )

**Critics** of S.854 **can argue that** such **sales are important for the US weapons industry, which encompasses tens of thousands of jobs, and that if Washington does not sell them, someone else will.** Indeed, SIPRI explains that the major weapons exporters after the US are Russia, France, Germany, China, and the UK, in that descending order. **However, the fact that other states are willing to sell their military technology to a government known for committing human rights abuses and other atrocities may be a financial argument, but it is not a moral one. There are already precedents regarding this issue: Germany has suspended sales to Saudi Arabia over Yemen**, though Berlin reportedly wants to restart them. S.854 is an attempt to improve the monitoring of US weapons transfers to states that are proven human rights abusers or that support violent criminal movements. **As Win Without War’s [Kate] Kizer argues, “providing weapons to countries that violate human rights, perpetrate war crimes, and other violations of the rule of law is not in US national security interests.”**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Human Rights Advantage**

1. **Honduran Government Sanctions Assassinations of Activists**

**Blitzer 16 (**Jonathan, August 17, New Yorker, Should the U.S. Still Be Sending Military Aid to Honduras?

<https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/should-the-u-s-still-be-sending-military-aid-to-honduras> )

**When the activist Berta Cáceres was assassinated in Honduras**, in March, **the news was devastating but not exactly surprising. Honduras has one of the world’s highest murder rates, and social activists are frequently targets—more than a hundred have been killed in the country since 2010**. Cáceres, though, was someone with a significant international reputation. Ever since she won the Goldman Prize, a high-profile environmental award, in 2015, many had assumed that her prominence gave her a degree of protection. The fact that it didn’t—that her killers didn’t care about any potential fallout from her murder—was a reminder of the staggering impunity afforded to criminals in a country where ninety-eight per cent of crimes go unsolved. In the five months since Cáceres’s murder, two more members of the group that she led, the Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (copinh), have been killed. **The relentlessness of the killings in Honduras has raised questions about how deeply the Honduran state is involved in, and responsible for, the violence. For U.S. policymakers, the death toll has also spurred a debate about whether the U.S. should cut off military aid to the regime of President Juan Orlando Hernández.** Since 2009, when a military coup brought the key players in Honduras’s right-wing government to power, the U.S. has given the country two hundred million dollars in police and military aid. The money was intended to help Honduran officials combat organized crime, which—it was hoped—would lower the number of Honduran migrants heading to the United States to escape violence. But, instead, the money has served to prop up a government that has increasingly used state security forces to repress dissent. **In May, when the Honduran government arrested five men suspected of committing Cáceres’s murder, questions about the state’s involvement only became more pointed.** Two of the alleged culprits worked for a development company called Desarrollos Energéticos S.A., popularly known as DESA, which is one of several companies currently building hydroelectric dams across Honduras. These projects, while supported at the highest levels of the Honduran government, have faced fierce resistance from residents. At the time of her death, Cáceres was working on behalf of an indigenous community known as the Lenca, which is fighting a desa dam in the western part of the country. (DESA has professed “surprise” at the arrest of its employees, and has said it trusted “that all employees’ actions are within the law.”) **Two** **of** **the** other **three men arrested for her murder were with the Honduran Army—one was an active major, the other a retired captain. Although these** four **men were accused of carrying out the assassination, many suspect that they were acting under orders.** “It begs credulity that these individuals acted on their own,” Tim Rieser, a longtime foreign-policy aide to Senator Patrick Leahy, told me recently. So who gave the order to kill Cáceres? **In June, a report in the Guardian suggested further ties between Cáceres’s death and the military. The newspaper spoke to a recent deserter from the Honduran Army,** a twenty-year-old former sergeant **who had fled the country rather than comply with what he said was an order to kill activists. According to him, a hit list had been distributed to two élite units of the Honduran armed forces, each containing the names and photographs of dozens of activists targeted for execution**. The Honduran government has denied the existence of these lists, but the soldier told the Guardian that he was “100% certain that Berta Cáceres was killed by the army.” One of the units the soldier claimed had received the hit list was a military-police hybrid force known as fusina, which has received training from the U.S. Marine Corps and the F.B.I. **Cáceres**, who spent the last three years of her life in and out of hiding, said repeatedly that the military was after her. **In 2013**, she **told Al Jazeera, “The army has an assassination list of 18 wanted human rights fighters with my name at the top.”**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Human Rights Advantage**

1. **Cuts to aid help boost weapons companies profit and increase Honduran migration**

**Lindsay-Poland, 19 (**John, January 4, NACLA, Making Visible the Weapons of Empire

<https://nacla.org/news/2019/01/04/making-visible-weapons-empire> )

**In the last three years (2015-2017), the United States exported more than $330 million worth of firearms and ammo to Latin America,** according to U.S. Census Bureau data. **Given that Latin American countries have the highest gun homicide rates in the world, those exports have a considerably more destructive role in violence than many big-ticket sales to any region of weapons systems such as modern aircraft.** More than a third of these firearms exports were to Mexico, which dramatically increased its gun purchases from the United States in 2007, at the onset of the country’s drug war and concurrent with the Mérida Initiative. The flow of military aid that came with Mérida has declined, but the high-volume gun sales to Mexican police and military forces have continued. My analysis with Laura Weiss on U.S. arms sales to Mexico and Colombia, published by NACLA in 2017, reprised attention to the gun trade. In the Trump era, **Washington is again seeking to cut aid programs, purportedly to punish wayward allies in Central America for allowing its residents to flee conditions the United States helped create, and is instead promoting sales of military hardware to Latin America** as elsewhere. But **aid cuts are also a means to promote profits for weapons companies, in which Latin Americans rather than U.S. taxpayers foot the bill. “The big corporations want to facilitate sales of [arms] as any other merchandise, to eliminate the Leahy Law [which prohibits aid to military and police units that have violate human rights],”** Klare notes. “They want to get rid of the whole edifice, any barrier.” **Such changes will assuredly deepen the violence generating so many families’ desperate exodus from Latin America.**

**2AC Honduras Extensions: Solvency**

1. **They say, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**(Write the Neg’s Solvency Argument)**

**But extend our** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **evidence that states**

**(Write your author/date)**

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**(Write a short summary of your card)**

**It’s better than their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence because**

**(Write their author/date)**

*(Circle one or more of the following reasons and read it aloud)*

(it’s newer) (our author is more qualified)

(their evidence is out of context/contradicts itself) (history proves it to be true) (it has more specific facts) (it takes their argument into account) (Their author is biased) (their evidence supports our argument)

(Or ... WRITE IN YOUR OWN! \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

**“You should prefer our evidence because...”**

*(Explain the reasons you selected above for why your evidence is better)* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**“And this means that ...”**

*(Explain why it’s important that your evidence is better - what argument does it mean is true and what does it mean for the overall debate?)*

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**2AC Honduras Extensions: Solvency**

1. **Passing the Berta Cacers Human Rights in Honduras Act solves**

**Witness for Peace No Date** (Witness for Peace (WFP) is a politically independent, nationwide grassroots organization of people committed to nonviolence and led by faith and conscience. WFP’s mission is to support peace, justice and sustainable economies in the Americas by changing U.S. policies and corporate practices that contribute to poverty and oppression in Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Witness Report on Honduras Vindicates Berta Cáceres Act: We Urge Refining Recommendations for US, No Date, <http://witnessforpeace.org/global-witness-report-on-honduras-vindicates-berta-caceres-act-we-urge-refining-recommendations-for-us/>)

**A new report from the human rights NGO Global Witness outlines the role of US foreign policy and commercial investment in widespread and systematic abuses of human rights in Honduras.** The report, entitled Honduras: The Deadliest Place to Defend the Planet, is the result of two years of on-the-ground research by the team at Global Witness. It documents the threats, intimidation, criminalization, and murder faced by environmental and land rights activists in Honduras. In the wake of its publication, Global Witness staff and the Hondurans who have publicly supported the report have been targeted with defamation campaigns and threats from leaders of Honduran government and industry. Global Witness launched the report with two events in Honduras in January, organizing a press conference in Tegucigalpa that was attended by representatives from a broad swath of national and international organizations, including several local Witness for Peace partners and other members of Honduran civil society, representatives from the US and EU embassies, the United Nations, the OAS’ anti-corruption initiative MACCIH, and members of the national and international press. Berta Zúñiga Cáceres, the daughter of Berta Cáceres, represented the Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH), on the panel. There was also a second event in San Pedro Sula that was hosted by Witness for Peace partners The Broad Movement for Dignity and Justice (or MADJ for their Spanish initials). MADJ and COPINH were among a number of WfP partners to publicly support the report, along with Radio Progreso/The Reflection, Investigation, and Communication Team (ERIC), The Committee for the Families of the Disappeared in Honduras (COFADEH), the Center for Women’s Rights (CDR), and independent journalist Dina Meza. The Garífuna organization OFRANEH, whose tireless work defending an ancestral community against a mega tourism project in Barra Vieja goes unmentioned in the section of the report addressing that situation, was noticeably absent from those events. “US Aiding and Abetting” Global Witness identifies a variety of areas in which United States policies in Honduras contribute directly to human rights abuses. **Generally, the report sees “aiding and abetting” from the United States in terms of: a) development aid to the Honduran government, especially via the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle, b) military and police aid, c) financial support for International Financial Institutions (IFIs) that are complicit in human rights abuses, and d) encouragement given to North American investment in the same extractive projects that have been tied to widespread and systematic human rights abuses against their opponents, including land, water, and environmental defenders and grassroots human rights organizations**. The report’s policy recommendations, while mostly aimed at Honduran authorities, also include some for the US government, foreign governments generally, and international investors and financial institutions. **Among the recommendations is a call for the US Congress to pass the Berta Cáceres Human Rights in Honduras Act, calling for complete divestment of US military aid from Honduras**. Witness for Peace has campaigned with Honduran grassroots partners and other solidarity organizations in the US and Canada since the bill’s introduction last year.

**2AC Honduras Answers: China**

1. **Honduras Affirms Commitment to Taiwan, Rebukes China**

**Chiang and Hsin-Yin, 18 (**Leaf and Lee, September 28, Focus Taiwan, Honduras reaffirms ties with Taiwan<http://focustaiwan.tw/news/aipl/201809280014.aspx> )

**Marlon Tabora-Munoz, ambassador of Honduras to the United States, said Thursday his country will continue its strong and long relationship with Taiwan amid speculation that bilateral ties have become unstable. The people of Honduras feel and perceive the real benefits of having a strong relationship with Taiwan, said Tabora-Munoz, who believed the two sides will continue forward with the relationship. "We have strong ties, especially matters like education, for example, there are a lot of people from Honduras studying in Taiwan. So we expect to continue strengthening the relationship," Tabora-Munoz said while attending an event held by the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Washington. Bilateral relations between both countries are stable at present, he said, adding that "based on information I have at this time, there is no official decision about breaking or not the relationship with Taiwan."**

**2AC Honduras Answers: China**

1. **Latin America is a Small Market, China Not a Threat**

**Marcella 12(** Gabriel, Winter, Americas Quarterly, China's Military Activity in Latin America

<https://www.americasquarterly.org/Marcella> )

**One headline in the Asia Times Online proclaimed: “China on the March in Latin America.”1 Another, in Military Review, warned of China’s threat to the United States: “In Uncle Sam’s Backyard: China’s Military Influence in Latin America.”2 Such language underlines fears about China becoming a military rival to the U.S.** —or worse, undermining U.S. security in a region defined in the past by the Monroe Doctrine. **The truth, though, doesn’t look anything like the headlines. Although military diplomacy and arms sales and transfers to some countries of the region have increased in the past decade, the quantity and type of equipment involved hardly represents the strategic threat suggested by the headline writers. Moreover, much of the equipment is logistical in nature; little of it is for combat or power projection.** There is, to be sure, a heightened Chinese interest in building alliances and extending contacts with governments and institutional players (such as militaries) in the region—going beyond just trade and investment. But **the notion that the Chinese are seeking to establish a strategic beachhead is far-fetched, irresponsible and counterproductive to establishing a useful relationship with China as its global influence rises. Contrary to the headlines, China does not want to challenge the U.S. in the hemisphere. The alarmist reporting, much of it from U.S. sources, also ignores the Latin American perspective. Latin Americans are not simple bystanders. They seek to engage China in order to understand the nature and extent of China’s power and influence—and its effect on their national interests and foreign policies.** They also want to keep their options open for acquiring military equipment at an affordable price and technology transfers for coproduction or independent production. They are also aware of the risks of acquiring a motley mix of systems from various nations, a prospect that makes maintenance expensive and readiness problematic.The Five DimensionsChinese military activities fall into five categories: humanitarian, peacekeeping, military exchanges, arms sales and donations, and technology transfers.1) Humanitarian Under the banner of “Harmonious Mission 2011,” the Chinese Navy’s hospital ship, the Peace Ark, entered the Caribbean in October 2011. The mission was to provide medical services to local people and military and administrative personnel of countries visited.Stops included Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Costa Rica. The craft has 300 hospital beds and eight operating rooms—and carries 416 personnel, 107 of them medical workers. This was the second overseas voyage of the Peace Ark, following “Harmonious Mission 2010” in the Gulf of Aden and five countries in Asia and Africa, which treated 15,500 people. The demonstration of soft power is similar to humanitarian missions conducted by the U.S. Navy’s hospital ship, the USNS Comfort, since 2007. Those trips have taken the USNS Comfort to ports of call in Central America, South America and the Caribbean to provide care to thousands. There is one important political distinction: unlike the Chinese program, the USNS Comfort does not attend to armed forces personnel and administrative personnel of the countries it visits. 2) Peacekeeping Although it once opposed international peacekeeping, China is now the largest provider of peacekeepers of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, with over 3,100 in Africa and Lebanon. In 2004, China sent 130 riot police to Haiti as part of the UN’s MINUSTAH peacekeeping forces, becoming the first Chinese uniformed formation to serve in the Western Hemisphere. Eight Chinese peacekeepers were killed during the devastating January 2010 earthquake. All but 16 of the 130 were withdrawn in 2010. Taiwan, which has ambassadorial level relations with Haiti, sent a rescue team of 23 people and two dogs. 3) Military Exchanges Senior defense officials from Latin America visit China routinely and Chinese officials reciprocate with high-level visits to Latin America. Students from Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay have gone to China’s Defense Studies Institute, the Army Command College, the Navy Command School, and the Naval Research Institute. Though this might seem impressive, the numbers do not come close to the thousands of Latin American students, military and civilian, who go to the U.S., Europe and other countries for advanced studies. Moreover, most of the student programs are one-way: to China. It will be a measure of increased trust and confidence when Chinese officers are sent to study in Latin American military schools. The U.S. has sent officers to study at various Latin American military schools for more than 50 years. Some of them have reached the highest ranks in the U.S. military.4) Arms sales **The truth is that Latin America is not a large market for arms sales. Its military establishments are small by world standards and their defense budgets austere. The defense problems that many countries face are internal conflicts and public security, not conventional threats from over the horizon.**

**2AC Honduras Answers: Police Reforms**

1. **Honduras Continues to Militarize Policing, Commit Abuses**

**Haugaard 17 (**Lisa, Latin America Working Group, Public Security in Honduras: Who Can Citizens Trust <https://www.lawg.org/public-security-in-honduras-who-can-citizens-trust/> )

**the Honduran government has relied upon a policy of deploying military to police streets, neighborhoods and even schools in areas of high violence. These Military Police battalions are composed of soldiers who have received three months of police training. The Honduran government has promised U.S. and other international donors that this is a temporary strategy that will be phased out when homicide rates have declined and the civilian police have been strengthened. Yet the Honduran government continues to expand, not withdraw, the role of the military in internal policing. President Hernández tried, but failed, to obtain a constitutional reform that would have made the Military Police a permanent institution. In July 2017, two additional new battalions of 500 troops each were deployed in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, bringing the total number of Military Police to at least 5,000 troops.** Since 2013 they have carried out, according to the Honduran government, 51,000 patrols, registered 165,000 people, and carried out 32,000 inspections of vehicles. The government celebrates the Military Police with parades and publicity. **Military Police have been involved in a number of serious abuses, including extrajudicial executions, excessive use of force, torture, robbery, and rape. Military Police methods fail to address impunity or protect communities: they lack the training for careful investigations, and the methods of patrolling, conducting sweeps and then withdrawing from communities can result in gang members conducting reprisals and stepping up recruitment in those areas, or spreading to outlying areas.**

**2AC Honduras Answers: U.S. Key**

**U.S. Key- they are economically incentivize to not provide social programs for their citizens**

**Bartenstein and McDonald 19 (**Ben, Michael, June 19, Bloomberg, Migrants Keep Streaming Into U.S. – and That’s Exactly Central America’s Plan

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-06-19/migrant-crisis-at-border-how-central-america-encourages-exodus?srnd=premium> )

**Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador are, by all accounts, countries ravaged by gang violence, drug trafficking and extreme poverty. It’s these elements that have driven wave after wave of illegal immigration to the U.S., drawing the ire of President Donald Trump. And yet the bond market views the nations** -- especially the first two -- **as stable, almost safe, investments.** In some cases, they can borrow at similar rates to regional powerhouses Brazil and Mexico.It’s an odd thing, almost improbable sounding. And it reveals a surprising truth about these countries: They all have rock-solid fiscal accounts. **How’s that possible in such destitute places? Because, it turns out, they earmark precious little money to basic social programs. Not only does this save them cash, allowing them to hold down their budget deficits, but it has the effect of encouraging the poor -- those who would benefit the most from greater outlays for healthcare or housing -- to emigrate.** This in turn has an added advantage for these nations: **The migrants send growing quantities of dollars to their families back home, generating a steady flow of hard currency that is a central pillar of their economies.** (For some perspective, their value is roughly 30 times greater than the aid money that a frustrated Trump pulled from the countries this week.) When all of these elements are stitched together and viewed holistically, it can appear as if the economic model these governments have adopted is one based on exporting people. That might be an over-simplification -- and it may not be the governments’ intent -- but it is the net effect of the policy mix, according to longtime observers of the region. **“Migration is part of the model,” said Seynabou Sakho, the World Bank’s director for Central America. “A country may not have a big deficit, but at the same time, the needs of its people aren’t being met.”** Officials in the finance ministries and presidential offices of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala didn’t respond to requests for comment. Sakho’s colleagues at the World Bank run what they call social-protection studies. They try to measure how much support governments provide for the poor and the vulnerable, and they break their work down into several key indicators: poverty reduction, access to government assistance and the impact of that assistance. The three Central American nations, known collectively as the Northern Triangle, rank toward the bottom in each of those categories. The World Bank also tracks social spending on a per-capita basis. In El Salvador, the number came to $562. It was even lower in Honduras, $278, and Guatemala, $258. That’s a fraction of the $2,193 spent in Costa Rica or the $2,269 in Brazil. The World Bank hasn’t updated that data set since 2012, but analysts say there have been few signs of improvement in recent years. Patronage and corruption, they say, is compounding the shortfall, siphoning off funds earmarked for the poor. Transparency International ranks the three nations in the bottom half of its Corruption Perceptions Index, with Guatemala in the lowest quartile. Lucrecia Mack said she was astonished by how rampant graft was when she took the top job at Guatemala’s Health Ministry in 2016. It’s “everywhere,” she said. Documents are falsified, signatures are forged, invoices are made up. She remembers one scheme where officials bought new tires for ambulances, re-sold them to pocket the cash and left the old ones on the vehicles. “The little money that the Health Ministry has winds up in the wrong hands,” said Mack, the daughter of a renowned human rights activist who was slain in 1990. According to her calculations, Guatemala only spends about one-fifth of what it should annually on health care. “The budget has always been extremely tight.” As a result, she said, the ministry only has enough public clinics and hospitals to attend to about 6.5 million people. That was the population in 1975. It’s more than doubled since. Poor infrastructure, like lack of running water and proper sewage in many places, exacerbates the effects of the funding shortfall. Maternal mortality rates, for example, are highest in the rural communities where there are the fewest highways, Mack said. She reeled off a litany of other health problems plaguing the nation: pneumonia, diarrhea, diabetes, cirrhosis, infant mortality, chronic malnutrition. Mack lasted just 13 months in her post. When the president, Jimmy Morales, expelled a UN-backed body that had begun looking into his government as part of an investigation into organized crime in the country, she resigned in protest. Hugo Noe Pino paints a similarly bleak picture in Honduras. The former central bank chief says the lack of funding is so extreme that some patients have been left to bring their own screws for surgeries on broken bones in public hospitals. That’s the sort of horror story that’s often heard nowadays in crisis-torn Venezuela. But Venezuela is broke, having blown through almost its entire stash of hard currency and defaulted on its foreign debt. **Honduras,** on the other hand, **could easily tap the bond market for additional financing, especially at a time when rock-bottom rates in developed countries are pushing investors to seek better returns elsewhere**. So too could Guatemala. Even El Salvador can sell debt at rates roughly in line with those paid by Costa Rica, the playground for American tourists that has been the region’s longtime oasis of stability. But they rarely do. The three countries went two years without selling a single foreign bond among them until Guatemala broke that drought last month. Fiscal austerity has become such a single-minded priority in these countries -- as a means to keep inflation in check and their currencies stable -- that even the International Monetary Fund, an institution that’s been pilloried for years for pushing draconian budget cuts, has urged Guatemala to spend more. “There’s an obsession with this issue,” said Ricardo Castaneda, an economist with ICEFI, a Guatemala City-based think tank that focuses on fiscal policy. Pino, who has also served as Honduras’s finance minister, acknowledged that the government has ramped up spending on security some in a bid to tame the violence but said that it came at the expense of health and education programs. Meantime, housing and transportation projects are often under the condition of political support. “They are done selectively and don’t have a significant impact on levels of poverty,” he said. Even after the increase in security spending, Honduras still doesn’t rank particularly high on a global scale in this category. None of the three countries do. Where they do top the charts is on homicide rates. A World Bank report places El Salvador first, Honduras second and Guatemala 13th.

**2AC Honduras Answers: U.S. Key**

**US is the primary destination for migrants**

**Bartenstein and McDonald 19 (**Ben, Michael, June 19, Bloomberg, Migrants Keep Streaming Into U.S. – and That’s Exactly Central America’s Plan

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-06-19/migrant-crisis-at-border-how-central-america-encourages-exodus?srnd=premium> )

**“Immigration is a symptom of the diseases we have: violence, lack of economic**

**growth, lack of investments in all of the rural areas,” Nayib Bukele said** at a conference in Washington **a few weeks before being sworn in as president of El Salvador this month. “People don’t leave their families and country to cross three frontiers and a desert because things are fine.”** Bukele’s predecessor, Salvador Sanchez Ceren, did seek to boost social spending during his five-year term. Congress balked at the idea of taking on additional debt, though, and the legislation died. Morales also made a brief attempt to ratchet up expenditures in Guatemala. He was going to fund it by raising the country’s tax rates, which are among the world’s lowest. But the business community mobilized to quickly kill the plan. The two candidates vying to succeed Morales have pledged to try again to boost spending. Meanwhile, the exodus from the three countries continues to build. **More than 144,000 migrants were taken into custody along the U.S. border in May, a 32% jump from April, and the biggest monthly total in 13 years, according to Customs and Border Protection. Almost four-fifths of those apprehended were from the Northern Triangle. (Amazingly, about 1 out of every 200 Hondurans was taken into custody at the border in the month.)** All of this has only served to further rile up Trump. He vented publicly for days about a migrant caravan moving toward the border late last year. And then in May, he lashed out against Mexico, saying its government wasn’t doing enough to detain and process those migrating illegally or seeking asylum. He threatened to punish Mexico by imposing tariffs, only to back off the idea days later when Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador pledged to expand the deployment of the national guard along the country’s southern border. **The migrants,** though**, will keep coming until things change radically at home.** **“There is a need to invest much more in human capital, whether we are talking about health, whether we are talking about education, whether we are talking about social protection,” said Sakho, the World Bank director.**

1. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/central-americans-and-asylum-policy-reagan-era> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.insightcrime.org/investigations/firearms-trafficking-in-honduras/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1995-10-11-me-55584-story.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.insightcrime.org/investigations/firearms-trafficking-in-honduras/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://theintercept.com/2017/08/29/honduras-coup-us-defense-departmetnt-center-hemispheric-defense-studies-chds/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/insight-crime-2018-homicide-roundup/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)