

Constructive

See R1 Yale OS.

Rebuttal

Maritime security is just fine

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2-21-20**24**, "FACT SHEET: DHS Moves to Improve Supply Chain Resilience and Cybersecurity Within Our Maritime Critical Infrastructure",
<https://www.dhs.gov/news/2024/02/21/fact-sheet-dhs-moves-improve-supply-chain-resilience-and-cybersecurity-within-our> // RB

DHS has a strong and demonstrated track **record in** securing and **safeguarding the maritime transportation system. Through existing security and safety regulations**, DHS and its partners have forged a robust public-private partnership through contingency planning, exercises, grant funding, and response and recovery efforts. These relationships are all the more important as the industry and the country faces evolving cyber and technology challenges. We have a national imperative to protect this critical infrastructure in a complex threat environment. MTS **operators increasingly rely on an ecosystem of automated and cyber-dependent systems to enable critical operating functions**, including ship navigation, engineering, safety and security monitoring. These systems have revolutionized the maritime shipping industry by centralizing operational control and improving efficiency. However, they **also introduce vulnerabilities that, if exploited, could have significant cascading impacts to the MTS, the economy, and the American people.**

Recruitment increases

Rodriguez '23 Perspective By. Perspective. Washington Post. 1-3-20**23**, accessed 6-29-2024

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/made-by-history/2023/01/03/us-policies-like-title-42-make-migrants-more-vulnerable-smugglers/> //GFS AL

The Supreme Court recently kept in effect a policy that expels asylum seekers at the border under the Title 42 public health authority, as litigation on the matter continues. In response, the Department of Homeland Security said it would continue to expel asylum seekers at the border and work toward expanding the nationalities that can be turned away under the policy. Because the pandemic-era Title 42 policy closes ports of entry to asylum seekers and enables quick expulsions without the opportunity for entrants to ask for asylum, **migrants become**

easy targets for smugglers waiting on the other side of the border. DHS has warned that "people should not listen to the lies of smugglers who take advantage of vulnerable migrants, putting lives at risk." But the reason smugglers can endanger and exploit migrants in the first place is because of **policies** like this one, which **increase** — rather than decrease — **border-crossers' vulnerability. Restrictive immigration policies and long-standing immigration-deterrence strategies** — which study after study show don't actually deter anyone from migrating — **funnel child and adult migrants into clandestine routes of entry that force migrants to turn to smugglers for aid.** **When poor migrants, especially unaccompanied children, cannot pay the high price tag of smugglers' services, they** sometimes **get coerced into forced labor schemes to pay back their debts**, just as they have in states like

Alabama, Ohio and Illinois. **These human rights dilemmas** are not aberrations or exceptions. They **are the outcome of border enforcement schemes that, for decades, have eliminated safe and legal avenues for migration** and intensified border policing, making migrants vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. After 1965, the U.S. government significantly militarized the U.S.-Mexico border and closed off several lawful routes to entry for Latin Americans. The termination of the decades-old guest worker Bracero Program, the imposition of numerical limits on Latin American immigration and the preferential treatment for refugees fleeing communist countries made unauthorized entry the only option for millions of Mexicans and Central Americans during and after the late 1960s. **A punitive approach to border enforcement pushed migrants into hidden routes of entry and led to an explosion of the human smuggling business between the 1960s and 1980s.** By 1975, over 70 percent of migrants purchased the services of a smuggler to transport them across the increasingly hardened southwestern border. After being recruited in northern Mexican border cities and charging anywhere between \$150 and \$1,500, smugglers delivered undocumented people to rural farm fields in cramped buses, trailers, rental trucks and camper vans, without proper ventilation, heat or food.

Government and the Russian oligarchy checks

VAN **BRUGEN**, I. (20**22**). Putin too 'scared' to order nuclear strike, leaked FSB letters reveal. [online] Newsweek. Available at: <https://www.newsweek.com/putin-nuclear-weapons-war-leaked-fsb-letters-1762233>. //SM

The Wind of Change suggested that **a chain of command within the Kremlin would block Putin should he ever attempt to order a nuclear strike.**

It'll never happen

Ostroukh 1-4 [Andrey Ostroukh, 1-4-2022, "'No one can win a nuclear war': Superpowers release rare joint statement," Sydney Morning Herald, <https://www.smh.com.au/world/europe/no-one-can-win-a-nuclear-war-superpowers-release-rare-joint-statement-20220104-p59lmf.html>] //RM

Moscow: **China, Russia, the UK, the United States and France have agreed that** a further spread of nuclear arms and a nuclear war should be avoided. According to a joint statement released on Tuesday morning (AEDT), the five countries – permanent members of the United Nations Security Council –

Rest were analytics.