

Constructive

See R6 UKSO OS.

Rebuttal

There will be data overload

(Alex Nowrathesh: VP of econ policy at CATO. 6 December 2017, "More Information Won't Resolve Management Problems at Border Patrol Checkpoints", CATO,

<https://www.cato.org/blog/more-information-wont-resolve-management-problems-border-patrol-checkpoints> .//. DOA: 7/8/24) TZL

The **call for more information and better metrics for measuring border security** is well intentioned but **it can also backfire**. Some information is required to make accurate decisions but, beyond a certain point, **too much information can produce information overload**, whereby decisions become less accurate as the decision maker **learns more** (Figure 1). **Information beyond the overload point will confuse a decision maker, affect his or her ability to set priorities, and worsen recall of prior information.** A fundamental concept in economics is scarcity, which occurs when there is not enough supply of a good to satisfy all demand at a price of zero. Information overload is a reminder that human attention span, information processing capacity, and accurate decision-making ability are also scarce resources. Information overload can take several forms. Some **scholars** emphasize how **much time it takes to absorb new information, which can diminish the accuracy of decisions that require timely action.** That case is most similar to the timeliness of intelligence reports in guiding Border Patrol agent deployment. **The value of most intelligence depreciates rapidly and, if it is accurate, must be quickly acted upon to have an effect.** Other **scholars** focus on the quality of information, as it is difficult to measure that without first absorbing it and comparing it to other information. Estimates of the size of black markets, a crucial metric for Border Patrol, are fraught with errors and it is nearly impossible to tell which one is correct. Tasks that are **reoccurring routines** produce less information overload than more complex and varied tasks. As mentioned above, the **organizational** design of a **firm** is another important factor that influences information overload. Smugglers and illegal immigrants compound the problem of information overload as they change their behavior in response to Border Patrol policies. Smugglers and illegal immigrants rarely want to be apprehended so they shift away from patrols or areas where there is more enforcement. In the mid-2000s, illegal Mexican border crossers moved **east** from California and west from Texas into Arizona because of border security. More enforcement in Arizona after 2010 then shifted illegal immigrant entry attempts back east toward Texas. Their constant movement and reaction to Border Patrol and immigration enforcement generally creates more complexity and information that the agency must process. **The symptoms of information overload are a lack of perspective, cognitive strain and stress, a greater tolerance for error, low morale, and the inability to use information to make a decision.** Those symptoms are all common at Border Patrol and its parent organization, the Department of Homeland Security. In terms of a lack of perspective, the chaos below the border is a supposed "**existential threat.**" Meanwhile, the **tolerance for performance and discipline problems in Border Patrol personnel has festered for over a decade, producing numerous**

errors of all kinds. Morale has historically been low in Border Patrol and has only risen recently due to the election of President Trump.

One common reaction to information overload is that decision makers become highly selective, ignore

vast amounts of information, and cherry pick that information which confirms their biases. Information

never speaks for itself and it must always be interpreted and applied. By increasing the quantity of information available to managers and supervisors at Border Patrol, their actions could become more erratic and less efficient because they will be able to pull from a vaster array of justifications for their decisions. Like any other self-interested actors, Border Patrol will always select and interpret information to justify the actions they want to undertake while discounting information that supports another course of action. The principal-agent problem means that this rarely gets corrected.

Empirically,

Carlyn **Greenfield**, 03-11-2020, "As Governments Build Advanced Surveillance Systems to Push Borders Out, Will Travel and Migration Become Unequal for Some Groups?", migrationpolicy.org,

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/governments-build-advanced-surveillance-systems> // RB

Experts who work on issues of deception detection and artificial intelligence have generally called into question the ability of a machine to detect lies and to read motivations solely from physical cues. In Canada, the Scenario Based Targeting System (SBT) uses algorithms to assess individuals' levels of risk. The European Union's Court of Justice highlighted SBT in a 2017 opinion on the proposed EU-Canada Passenger Name Records data-sharing agreement, noting its algorithmic nature and inconsistency with EU fundamental rights; a Canadian Border Services Agency audit noted that SBT collected and **retained data not directly related to the program's stated purpose** and that privacy risks were not sufficiently mitigated by law enforcement and intelligence partners

Circumvention

Solis 21 [Gustavo Solis, xx-xx-2021, Drug smuggling, and the endless battle to stop it, USAToday,

<https://www.usatoday.com/border-wall/story/drug-trafficking-smuggling-cartels-tunnels/55981>

4001/, accessed 7-18-2024] // BZ **edited for offensive language**

Fences went up, but drugs kept moving. **After the government built fences** in San Diego, drug **smugglers** **turned to the ocean, underground tunnels** and, most commonly, the ports of entry. Last year more than 90 percent of the drug seizures happened in the port of entry, where millions of cars drive into San Diego from Mexico every year. David Shaw is Unzueta's successor at Homeland Security Investigations. The unit investigates cross-border crimes such as human trafficking, money laundering and drug smuggling. Cartels "operate like a business," Shaw says. "If you put up one wall, they find a way to get around it." The USA TODAY NETWORK spoke with current and retired law-enforcement experts who have patrolled the border on a daily basis. Asked about President Donald Trump's proposed border wall, they seem to agree: San Diego, at least, would benefit more from additional personnel, training and investment in investigative tools like wiretaps and paid informants. **Drug smuggling along the border is like a balloon, experts**

say. If you squeeze one part, the air simply shifts to another. The San Ysidro Port of Entry, which connects

Tijuana, Mexico, to San Diego, is the busiest land crossing in the world. Every year, more than 14 million vehicles and 23 million passengers cross through one of 26 inspection lanes to get into the United States. "We probably lead the nation as far as smuggling attempts from [redacted] [undocumented immigrants] and narcotics, so we are very dynamic and very busy," says Acting Port Director Robert Hood. "It's a fun place to be if you're an officer. Something is always going on." During the 2016 fiscal year, Border Patrol agents in San Diego confiscated nearly 83,000

kilograms of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine and heroin from the three ports of entry in the area. The next closest border sector in terms of drug seizures was Laredo, Texas, which covers twice as much land and where agents confiscated 10,000 fewer kilograms of drugs, according to Customs and Border Protection data. The San Ysidro port is a giant bottleneck that funnels a seemingly endless flood of traffic to inspection booths. There, Border Patrol agents have about 40 seconds to find signs of smuggling. Agents look for anything that could point to drug smuggling, such as custom-made compartments, uneven tires, a nervous driver or a weighted down trunk. Inspectors do this while knowing that drivers have been in line for hours and that those drivers contribute millions to the U.S. economy. "When I worked the primary lanes, my goal was to look at the folks as they are coming at me and to determine which one of all this traffic is not like everybody else," Hood says. "It's kind of like when the Secret Service identified counterfeit currency. They know what legitimate currency is like so well that when the bad one comes, you go, 'That's it.' " When drug smuggling moved to the ports of entry, it was by design. The idea was that fences would divert drug trafficking to one area: the ports. Here, the agents have the advantage of lights, drug-sniffing canine patrols, X-ray machines and other high-tech equipment. Diverting drugs to the ports was a safer option than sending agents to rural areas of the country, two hours away from their nearest backup. In this sense, the fencing has been a success. But there have also been unintended consequences. Since 2001, the San Diego Sector's Tunnel Task Force has found more than 60 smuggling tunnels in the county. "With the advent of the infrastructure between the ports of entry, one of the unintended consequences were the huge narcotics tunnels that were created that went over 100 feet deep and ran seven or eight football fields in length," says Unzueta. Most of those tunnels are in Otay Mesa, a massive warehouse district just north of a commercial truck port of entry. The warehouses are the perfect spot to dig exits from Mexican tunnels. The constant truck traffic keeps the noise levels up so that much construction goes unnoticed. Subleasing of warehouses makes it difficult for law-enforcement officers to keep tabs on who is renting them out. The Tunnel Task Force finds and seals tunnels. Its members call themselves the "tunnel rats," in homage to the tunnel rats of the Vietnam War who cleared the tunnels the Viet Cong used to run their guerrilla warfare operations. San Diego's soil, at least along certain stretches of the county, makes the area ideal for building tunnels. The soil is strong enough to support the weight of a tunnel but soft enough to dig through. Other parts of the border are too sandy, and sophisticated tunnels require infrastructure to support the weight. "We just happen to be in the right place at the right time where most of the tunneling activity takes place," says Lance LeNoir, captain of the tunnel rats. "We've developed a niche. We didn't have a script to go off in here so we borrowed from the fire department, from geologists, from everything. It's just been a collaboration." While the majority of smuggling attempts happen in the ports of entry, the biggest loads of drugs enter San Diego through tunnels. The ones equipped with rails can carry packages as big as 35 tons. It can take more than a million dollars to build one of these tunnels, but the drug-smuggling organization can get a return on its investment after two successful shipments. "Even if you put every single resource you have on something, I'm not sure you stop it because the other side has a lot more resources to actually move it along," Shaw says. "It goes back to the demand side in the U.S. If the demand wasn't so high, then you wouldn't have the supply problem." Smuggling in the ocean has evolved from Jets Skis dropping off packages on deserted beaches near San Diego to multiday expeditions taking ships 150 miles west into the ocean and as far north as San Francisco. A group of about 50 border patrol agents, mostly former military, patrol an area that's larger than the state of Connecticut but has no roads and only a handful of visual landmarks. "They are going so far out of our area of operations that we can't even cover that area," says Kurt Nagel, a marine interceptor for Customs and Border Protection's air and sea patrol. "We are trying to set up task forces in San Francisco to give us a hand. ... Right now with how far they are going, we can't keep up." After the border fences in San Diego were built, law enforcement noticed more pangas — small, open fishing boats that run on outboard motors — abandoned on the city's beaches. "We were completely overwhelmed," says Unzueta, the retired ICE investigator. When agents focused on pangas, the smugglers began using expensive recreational vessels that blend in with the boats San Diegans use for weekend fishing or scenic cruises. Border Patrol agents have to figure out which ones are coming from Mexico. "A lot of it is just knowing the people,

knowing the seasons, knowing what fish is in season, what kind of tackle you use to go sea fishing as opposed to lake fishing,” Nagel says. “Smugglers sometimes mix that up.” If a wall is built, don’t expect it — or the Border Patrol — to stop the flow of drugs. Border Patrol agents in San Diego agree that they need more people and funding for investigative work. “It’s old-school police work,” Shaw says. “That’s where I think our best money is spent.” Wiretaps and paid informants are among the unit’s most effective tools for uncovering the inner workings of drug-smuggling organizations, he adds. “You can have all the technology you want and all the infrastructure you want, but if you have nobody to make an arrest when someone comes across illegally, it really doesn’t do you any good because they are going to get right past that technology eventually,” Hernandez says. “And if you have all the agents you want but no technology to help you find them, people are going to get away anyway. We want to try to find the right balance.” And any wall that is built can’t wall off the bustling border ports. Sealing San Ysidro would decimate a multimillion dollar, trans-border economy. “Some of our better tools are the officers’ skill and the canines’ ability,” says Hood, the ports chief. Beyond that, their work is done with intelligence, paying informants in Mexico and building cases so that they know what is approaching the border before it gets there. “I think what we are likely to see with the border wall is probably increased levels of smuggling going on within the ports of entry, potentially increased levels in narcotics tunnels,” Unzueta says.

Increased surveillance shifts the arms market to Europe – means cartels still reap profits

Jankiewicz 23 [León Castellanos-Jankiewicz, 7-30-2023, The armor of the European arms industry, EL PAÍS English,

<https://english.elpais.com/international/2023-07-31/the-armor-of-the-european-arms-industry.html>,] // adam west

Since the Mexican government began its offensive against arms trafficking, little has been said about the European arms industry. Just as North American companies feed the river of steel that flows to the south, the Old Continent also contributes, albeit in a more moderate but direct way. A new study commissioned by the Office of the Legal Advisor of the Mexican Foreign Ministry and published by the University of Amsterdam concludes that the European arms industry enjoys protections that shield it from judicial claims due to negligence or criminality, to the detriment of potential victims. This accountability deficit has significant consequences, as Europe is a “major starting point” for illicit arms flows according to the United Nations. The results of the study are also cause for concern given the size of the sector, since four of the 10 main arms-exporting countries worldwide are member states of the European Union. France ranks third, while Germany, Italy and Spain also export vast quantities. The impact of these products in the region is staggering: in some parts of Latin America, up to 40% of the weapons found at crime scenes are European. In Mexico, these weapons have victimized civilians, journalists, and members of law enforcement. The Sinaloa Cartel is reportedly equipped with Heckler & Koch arms made in Germany. The same cartel used pistols made by Belgium’s state-owned FN Herstal in the 2019 Culiacanazo, during the failed capture of Ovidio Guzmán. In this incident, Glock and Beretta weapons, whose manufacturers are based in Austria and Italy, respectively, were also identified. The presence of European weapons in the hands of the cartels reflects a widespread trend. Between 2010 and 2019, 1,925 Beretta pistols and 1,365 Romanian weapons were found at crime scenes in Mexican territory, some of military caliber. According to official data obtained by independent organizations, many come from the trafficking and diversion of weapons that has fed criminal networks in Mexico for

several years now. These illicit patterns are predictable and contribute to the agonizing toll of victims that is increasing every year. This predictability of arms trafficking motivated the Mexican government to file a negligence lawsuit against gun stores in U.S. courts. The same litigation strategy could be used to stop flows from Europe. But the University of Amsterdam study concludes that the **opacity and lack of transparency shields the European arms industry from certain judicial processes**. After analyzing the laws and jurisprudence of 11 countries, the report identifies a justice deficit caused by secrecy for licensing and export agreements, **impediments for victims trying to file complaints, limited judicial oversight on weapons exports, and a lack of transparency in export orders.**

Given this situation, the courts often lack jurisdiction — their hands are tied, in other words — and the victims cannot build a case or else their claims are dismissed. Taken together, these measures inhibit the right of the victims to demand accountability when gun stores or states themselves engage in negligent sales or transactions. The report also points out that the countries under analysis commit human rights violations by denying access to justice to those who have suffered at the hands of products whose trafficking could be prevented with due diligence mechanisms. This represents an important challenge for Mexico in its fight against this scourge. It would be hardly possible, for instance, to take legal action against Beretta and Romarm for negligent trade in the courts of Italy and Romania, where they are based. However, there are successful precedents such as the German sentence condemning Heckler & Koch for illicit sales of weapons that were tragically used in [the student massacre of] Ayotzinapa. Furthermore, the new study underscores **Europeans' lack of awareness about the dire consequences of this lethal business.** It is to be hoped that this new document will open up a new discussion front on arms trafficking that is more oriented towards compensation for the victims.

Alt. causes, and they don't isolate why American demand is key

AQ 14 [Americas Quarterly xx-xx-2014, "Russo-Latin American Arms Sales,"

<https://www.americasquarterly.org/ruddo-latin-american-arms-sales/>] //sumzom

Russia is pursuing a military buildup in the Americas to consolidate commercial deals and develop closer military and inter-governmental ties.

The push also brings collateral benefits: Russia has placed **contractors and advisers in local defense ministries and military headquarters who can influence doctrine, tactics and purchasing decisions.** In

February 2014, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu announced negotiations with Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela for the use of Nicaraguan military bases, ports and airports to refuel Russian planes.¹ The announcement a month later that Nicaragua could

soon **host Russian military personnel and equipment provoked concern, both within Nicaragua and among its neighbors**. Costa Rica accused Russia of helping Nicaragua to gain an advantage in territorial disputes, in particular

over the San Juan River on their common border.² Is the Russian military threat in the Americas real? In the past decade,

according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), **there has been a**

surge of Latin American countries purchasing military equipment and arms from state-owned

Russian Technologies (Rostec) or receiving Russian military aid. SIPRI notes the following prominent Russian

sales of military equipment in the region.³ Argentina: purchased two Mi-8/Mi-17 helicopters in 2010 and is estimated to have ordered another three in 2012 for use in Antarctica. Brazil: upgraded its anti-tank missiles, surface-to-air missiles (SAM) 5 and bought 12 Mi-24/Mi-35 combat helicopters. Colombia: purchased eight BTR-80 armored personnel carriers (APC) as well as four Mi-8/Mi-17 helicopters in 2006 and five in 2008. Ecuador: purchased two Mi-8/Mi-17 helicopters and 50 SA-18 Grouse Portable SAMs in 2008. Nicaragua: according to local news

US heg. hurts democracy

Street, Paul. "The World Will Not Mourn the Decline of U.S. Hegemony" Canadian Dimension. March 1, 2018//AB

Paul Street; Holds a doctorate in U.S. history from Binghamton University. He is former vice president for research and planning of the Chicago Urban League

<https://canadiandimension.com/articles/view/the-world-will-not-mourn-the-decline-of-u.s.-hegemony>

The harsh necessity of abandoning "human rights" and other "sentimental" and "unreal objectives" **was especially pressing in the global South,** what used to be known as the Third World. Washington assigned the vast "undeveloped" periphery of

the world capitalist system—Africa, **Latin America,** Southeast Asia and the energy-rich and thus strategically hyper-significant Middle East—a less than flattering role. It was to "fulfill its major function as a source of raw materials and a market" (actual State Department language) for the great industrial (capitalist) nations (excluding socialist Russia and its satellites, and notwithstanding the recent epic racist-fascist rampages of industrial Germany and Japan). **It was to be exploited both for the benefit of U.S.**

corporations/investors and for the reconstruction of Europe and Japan as prosperous U.S. trading and investment partners organized on capitalist principles and hostile to the Soviet bloc. "Democracy" was fine as a slogan and benevolent, idealistic-sounding mission statement when it came to marketing this imperialist U.S. policy at home and abroad. Since most people in the "third" or "developing" world had no interest in neocolonial

subordination to the rich nations and subscribed to what U.S. intelligence officials considered the heretical "idea that government has direct responsibility for the welfare of its people" (what U.S. planners called "communism"), Washington's real-life commitment to popular governance abroad was strictly qualified, to say the least. **"Democracy" was suitable to the U.S. as long as its outcomes**

comported with the interests of U.S. investors/corporations and related U.S. geopolitical objectives. It had to be abandoned, undermined and/or crushed when it threatened those investors/corporations and the broader imperatives of business rule to any significant degree. As President Richard Nixon's coldblooded

national security adviser Henry Kissinger explained in June 1970, three years before **the U.S. sponsored a bloody fascist coup**

that overthrew Chile's democratically elected socialist president, Salvador Allende: "I don't see why we need to

stand by and watch a country go Communist because of the irresponsibility of its own people." **The U.S.-sponsored coup**

government that murdered Allende would kill tens of thousands of real and alleged leftists **with Washington's**

approval. The Yankee superpower sent some of its leading neoliberal economists and policy advisers **to help the blood-soaked**

Pinochet regime turn Chile into a “free market” model and to help Chile write capitalist oligarchy into its national constitution. “Since 1945, by deed and by example,” the great Australian author, commentator and filmmaker John Pilger

wrote nearly nine years ago: “**The U.S. has overthrown 50 governments, including democracies, crushed some 30 liberation movements and supported tyrannies from Egypt to Guatemala** (see William Blum’s histories).

Bombing is apple pie.” Along the way, **Washington has crassly interfered in elections in dozens of “sovereign” nations**, something curious to note in light of current liberal U.S. outrage over real or alleged Russian interference in “our” supposedly democratic electoral process in 2016. **Uncle Sam also has bombed civilians in 30 countries, attempted to assassinate foreign leaders and deployed chemical and biological weapons.**

AIr winning the tech race

Andrew **Singer**, 09-09-20**24**, “Stakes Rising In The US-China AI Race”, Global Finance Magazine,
<https://gfmag.com/economics-policy-regulation/us-china-competition-generative-ai/> // RB

China faces its own challenges. Not only does it **trail in computer chips**, but its **strict censorship protocols** could eventually **lead to data deficits** when it comes to developing LLMs. China’s heavily censored internet may prove to be a **biased data source for training AI models**, for instance. Another potential vulnerability is **China’s inability to properly integrate new technology in its economy.** “**American analysts and policymakers have substantially overstated China’s ability to diffuse** new advances like **AI** throughout its entire economy.” Jeffrey Ding, assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at George Washington University, says. “For instance, **China trails the US in diffusion rates** of many digital technologies, such as **smart sensors, key industrial software and cloud computing** across industrial applications.” America’s dominance by private enterprise in AI development has given it a key advantage over China. “Virtually **all major industrial AI labs are headquartered in the United States**,” adds Maslej. “While China does seem to produce more total research in terms of papers and is leading in patents—accounting for 61.1% of global AI patent origins in 2022—if you look at **overall indicators of AI competitiveness, the United States is still clearly ahead.**”

Rest were analytics.