

Constructive

See R6 UKSO OS.

Rebuttal

Tradeoff

Charles **Mccoy**, 08-28-20**20**, "History tells us trying to stop diseases like COVID-19 at the border is a failed strategy", Conversation, <https://theconversation.com/history-tells-us-trying-to-stop-diseases-like-covid-19-at-the-border-is-a-failed-strategy-145016>

Moreover, the **U.S. preoccupation with border controls means we did not invest as much as we should have in limiting the internal spread of COVID-19. Unlike countries that mounted an effective response, the U.S. has lagged behind in testing, contact tracing, and the development of a robust health care system** able to handle a surge of infected patients. **The longstanding focus on stopping an outbreak from ever occurring left us more vulnerable when it inevitably did.** For decades, the U.S. has been underfunding public health. When "swine flu" struck the country in 2009, the CDC said **159 million** doses of flu shots were needed to cover "high risk" groups, particularly health care workers and pregnant women. We only produced **32 million** doses. And in a pronouncement that now looks prescient, a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation **report** said if the swine flu outbreak had been any worse, U.S. health departments would have been overwhelmed. By the time Ebola appeared in 2014, the situation was no better. Once again, multiple **government reports** slammed our response to the outbreak. Many causes exist for the U.S.'s failed response to this crisis. But part of the problem lies with our past battles with disease. **By emphasizing border controls** and quarantine, the **U.S. has disregarded more practical strategies of disease control.** We can't change the past, but by learning from it, we can develop more effective ways of dealing with future outbreaks.

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.

Northern border thumps

Stephanie **Bertini** and Photojournalist Lenny Torres, 07-24-20**24**, "**Mexican cartels linked to migrant smuggling operations at US-Canada border**": RCMP", FOX 5 New York, <https://www.fox5ny.com/news/migrants-northern-border-human-smuggling>

While the national spotlight shines on the influx of migrants crossing the U.S.-Mexico border, the **northern border remains porous, accessible and exploitable – and the Mexican cartel** and other crime rings know it. So do New York City taxicab drivers, who **are waiting and ready** to take migrants to the Big Apple. FOX 5 NY traveled to Clinton County, New York, to uncover what's behind the surge in illegal crossings at the U.S.-Canada border and hear from the migrants themselves on their search for the American Dream.

Rest were analytics.