**Because the security rhetoric is the wrong solution to a complex problem,**

**Lincoln-Sudbury Negates.**

**Massey of Princeton University in 2017** initiates that

Douglas S. **Massey**, Jorge Durand, and Karen A. Pren,03-xx-**2017**, "Why Border Enforcement Backfired", PubMed Central (PMC), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5049707/>

In this article we undertake a systematic analysis of why border enforcement backfired as a strategy of immigration control in the United States. We argue theoretically that **border enforcement emerged as a policy response to a moral panic about the perceived threat of** Latino **immigration** to the United States **propounded by self-interested bureaucrats, politicians, and pundits who sought to mobilize political and material resources for their own benefit. The** end **result was a self-perpetuating cycle of rising enforcement and increased apprehensions that resulted in the militarization of the border** in a way that was disconnected from the actual size of the undocumented flow. Using an instrumental variable approach, we show how border militarization affected the behavior of unauthorized migrants and border outcomes to transform undocumented Mexican migration from a circular flow of male workers going to three states into an eleven-million person population of settled families living in 50 states. **From 1986 to 2008 the undocumented population of the United States grew from three million to 12 million persons, despite a five-fold increase in Border Patrol officers**, a four-fold increase in hours spent patrolling the border, **and a 20-fold increase in** nomina**l funding**. Whether measured in terms personnel, patrol hours, or budget, studies indicate that the surge in border enforcement had little effect in reducing unauthorized migration to the United States (Hanson and Spilimbergo 1999; Hanson, Robertson, and Spilmbergo 2002; Davila, Pagan, and Soydemir 2002; Hanson and McIntosh 2009, 2010; Massey and Riosmena 2010; Angelucci 2012; Massey, Durand, and Pren 2014). The strategy of enhanced border enforcement was not without consequences, however, for research also suggests that it reduced the rate of return migration and redirected migrant flows to new sectors along the border with Arizona and then toward new destinations throughout the United States (Massey, Durand, and Malone 2002; Massey and Capoferro 2004; Carrión-Flores and Sorensen 2006; Gathmann 2008; Kaufman 2008; Bohn and Pubatch 2013; Rocha et al. 2014; Massey, Durand, and Pren 2014).

**Miller of the Transnational Institute in 2019** confirms that

Todd **Miller**, 9-xx-**2019**, “More than a Wall”, **Transnational Institute**, <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/more-than-a-wall-0> //LS

The report begins by tracing the history of border control and militarization. It shows how **US budgets for border and immigration control** massively increased from the mid-1980s, a trend that has been accelerating ever since. These budgets rose from $350m in 1980 (then run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)) to $1.2 billion in 1990; $9.1 billion in 2003 and $23.7 billion in 2018 (under two agencies, the Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)). In other words, **budgets have more than doubled in the last 15 years and increased by more than 6000%** since 1980. This growth was matched by a similar growth in border patrol from 4,000 agents in 1994 to 21,000 today. Under its parent CBP agency (which includes an Office of Air and Marine Operations, investigative units, and the Office of Field Operations) there are 60,00i0 agents, the largest federal law-enforcement agency in the United States. Importantly, it shows that modern US border control involves much more than a wall. The physical barriers on which Trump focuses for campaign purposes are but one feature of an extensive technological border-control infrastructure that penetrates deep into the US interior and into the border regions of Mexico as well as countries in Central America and the Caribbean and beyond. **Since 1997, the US government has been steadily expanding the use of surveillance and monitoring technologies, including cameras, aircraft, motion sensors, drones, video surveillance and biometrics at the US–Mexico border.** Border Patrol agent Felix Chavez, speaking at the Border Management Conference and Technology Expo in El Paso in 2012, acknowledged this border arsenal, saying that ‘in terms of technology, the capability we have acquired since 2004 is phenomenal’. **This has created a seemingly limitless market for border-security corporations.** For example, VisionGain argued in 2014 that the global border-security market was in an ‘unprecedented boom period’ due to three interlocking developments: ‘illegal [undocumented] immigration and terrorist infiltration’, more money for border policing in ‘developing countries’, and the ‘maturation’ of new technologies. MarketAndMarkets projects that this will be a $52.95 billion market by 2022. While this is a process taking place in manrequire confronting this border–industrial complex and removing its influence over politics and policy. For while those **corporations who profit from the suffering of migrants remain embedded in positions of power within government and society**, it will be a huge challenge to forge a new approach that puts the lives and dignity of migrants first

For this reason, Modern technology, which already exists at the border, is ineffective **Molnar of Time in 2024** entails that

**Molnar of Time in 2024** - Petra **Molnar**, 5-21-**2024**, "The Deadly Digital Frontiers at the Border", TIME, <https://time.com/6979557/unregulated-border-technology-migration-essay/>

High-risk and unregulated border technologies are impacting every aspect of migration. **At the U.S.-Mexico border, fixed AI-surveillance towers scan the** Sonora **desert for movement, joining an arsenal of border technologies such as ground sensors, license plate readers, and facial recognition applications used by Customs and Border Protection (CBP).** Now, in an election year, migration continues to be a defining issue for both the Biden administration as well as former President Trump, who promises to deport 15 to 20 million people, strengthen the wall, and its surveillance dragnet. In this politically fraught environment, **we must pay close attention to these high-risk technologies**, which are deepening divides between the powerful actors who develop high-tech interventions and the marginalized communities who are on their receiving end. As a lawyer and anthropologist, I have been researching how new technologies are shaping migration. Over the last six years, my work has spanned borders from the U.S.-Mexico corridor to the fringes of Europe to East Africa and beyond. I have witnessed time and time again how technological border violence operates in an ecosystem replete with the criminalization of migration, anti-migrant sentiments, and over-reliance on the private sector in an increasingly lucrative border industrial complex. **From vast biometric data collected without consent in refugee camps, to algorithms replacing visa officers and making discriminatory decisions, to AI lie detectors used at borders, the roll out of unregulated technologies is ever-growing**. The biggest problem, however, is that the opaque and discretionary world of border enforcement and immigration decision-making is built on societal structures underpinned by intersecting systemic racism and historical discrimination against people migrating, allowing for high-risk technological experimentation to thrive at the border. **While presented as solutions to a so-called “border crisis,” border technologies as a deterrent simply do not work.** In fact, they lead to an increasing loss of life. People desperate for safety—and exercising their internationally protected right to asylum—will not stop coming. They will instead use more circuitous routes, and **scholars** [**have already documented**](https://thehill.com/opinion/immigration/429454-democrats-smart-border-technology-is-not-a-humane-alternative-to-trumps/) **a threefold increase in deaths at the U.S.-Mexico frontier as the smart border expands.** While investigating this technology and standing on the sands of the Sonora to visit Alvarado’s memorial site in early spring of 2022, in a moment that is etched in my memory as one of the more surreal ones of my career, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced that it was rolling out robo-dogs to join its arsenal of border enforcement technologies along the US-Mexico corridor. In the not-so-distant future, will people like Alvarado be pursued by these robo-dogs?

Because surveillance is not only ineffective but rather cruel and dehumanizing,

**Our sole argument concerns a story of migrants.**

Despite increases in surveillance, immigration to the US continues to rise. **Cornelius of the Social Science Research Council in 2006** initiates that

Wayne **Cornelius**, 9-26-20**06**, "Impacts of Border Enforcement on Unauthorized Mexican Migration to the United States", Items, <https://items.ssrc.org/border-battles/impacts-of-border-enforcement-on-unauthorized-mexican-migration-to-the-united-states/>

How have **heightened border control**s affected the decision-making of unauthorized Mexican migrants to the United States?1 My research findings, based on highly detailed, face-to-face interviews with 1,327 migrants and their relatives in Mexico during the last 18 months,2 support earlier research showing that tightened border enforcement since 1993 **has not stopped nor even discouraged unauthorized migrants from entering the United States. Even if apprehended**, the vast majority (92-**97%) keep trying until they succeed**. Neither the higher probability of being apprehended by the Border Patrol, nor the sharply increased danger of clandestine entry through deserts and mountainous terrain, has discouraged potential migrants from leaving home. To evade apprehension by the Border Patrol and to reduce the risks posed by natural hazards, migrants have turned increasingly to people-smugglers (coyotes), which in turn has enabled smugglers to charge more for their services. With clandestine border crossing an increasingly expensive and risky business, U.S. border enforcement policy has unintentionally encouraged undocumented migrants to remain in the U.S. for longer periods and settle permanently in this country in much larger numbers.

That’s why **Rodriguez of the Washington Post in 2023** finds that

Ivón Padilla-**Rodríguez**, 1-3-**2023**, "Perspective", **Washington Post**, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/made-by-history/2023/01/03/us-policies-like-title-42-make-migrants-more-vulnerable-smugglers/>

**Although** the possibility of **death was supposed to** function as a **deter**rent, **unauthorized migration continued in the 1990s and the 2000s.** **This happened even as the United States invested heavily in border surveillance** during and after the passage of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, immigration laws in 1990 and 1996 dramatically expanded the list of offenses for which deportation and detention were required, and the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks enabled the newly created DHS to link terrorism and immigration to acquire additional funding for border security. According to historian Adam Goodman, “the ramping up of border and immigration enforcement did not stop unauthorized migration to the United States. It did, however, make migrating costlier, in both physical and financial terms.” Over 7,000 migrant deaths have been recorded at the border since the late 1990s, with fiscal year 2022 being the deadliest on record. The Trump years were particularly harmful for migrants, as journalists, advocates and researchers argued that human smugglers “thrived” under his immigration policies, especially his Title 42 order. The lesson here is that the multibillion-dollar smuggling industry is enriched, not obstructed, by punitive border enforcement. Claims about wanting to hold smugglers accountable and regulate unauthorized migration merely serve to deflect from the government’s complicity in migrant exploitation and abuse, while painting politicians as heroes of a humanitarian dilemma entirely of their own making.

This is because migrants always have an economic incentive to come to the US. **Haas of the Wall Street Journal in 2024** confirms that

Hein De **Haas**, 3-1-**2024**, "Border Crackdowns Won’t Solve America’s Immigration Crisis", archive.is, <https://archive.is/HLk23> //LS

But the issue isn’t going away, and neither party can afford to ignore the crisis. According to data from U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the number of border apprehensions rose from 1.86 million in the 2021 fiscal year to about 2.5 million in 2022 and about the same in 2023. The influx is overwhelming border communities and overstretching the asylum system, and the busing of migrants by Texas Gov. Greg Abbott to Democrat-run “sanctuary cities” has put pressure on blue states too. The border crisis dates back to policy changes in the late 1980s. Ronald Reagan’s Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 was the last major bipartisan immigration reform. It provided amnesty to 2.7 million undocumented, mostly Mexican migrants. But it also fired the opening shot for increasing border surveillance and introduced sanctions for employers hiring undocumented workers. Since then, **successive** Republican and Democratic **administrations have invested massive resources in ramping up border surveillance** and collaborating with countries of transit such as Mexico to deter migration. By 2023, the U.S. border enforcement budget had risen to $25.9 billion—more than double the budget of the FBI. Yet **none of this has stopped people from coming. Migrants are willing to accept the** significant costs and **risks of the journey because** they understand that **there are** **plentiful jobs at much higher wages** for them **in the U.S.** It is an opportunity for them to radically improve the living standards of themselves and their families.

Unfortunately, coming through the border legally is out of the picture for most migrants. **The American Immigration Council in 2021** reveals that

American Immigration Council, 10-7-2021, "Why Don’t Immigrants Apply for Citizenship?", https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/why-don%E2%80%99t-they-just-get-line

Immigration to the United States on a temporary or permanent basis is generally limited to three different routes: employment, family reunification, or humanitarian protection. Each of these legal avenues is highly regulated and subject to numerical limitations and eligibility requirements. As a result, **most undocumented immigrants do not have the necessary family or employment relationships and often cannot access humanitarian protection,** such as refugee or asylum status. **This means that no matter how long they have been in the United States, most undocumented immigrants have no way of achieving legal status.** Even those who pay taxes, work hard, and contribute to their communities have no way to “get in line” unless Congress creates a new pathway to legal status. Each year, the United States sets a numerical limit on how many refugees will be admitted for humanitarian reasons. To be admitted as refugees, individuals must be screened by multiple international and U.S. agencies and demonstrate a “well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, membership in a particular social group, political opinion, or national origin.” Asylum seekers are individuals already in the United States who fear returning to their home countries, and who must prove they meet the definition of a refugee. **An immigrant does not qualify as a refugee or an asylee because of poverty or difficult economic conditions in their home country.** Most undocumented immigrants are ineligible for asylum because the law generally requires that someone file for asylum within one year of entering the United States. There are other more limited forms of temporary humanitarian protection available, but these are rare When undocumented immigrants do have qualifying relatives or employers who could provide a pathway to a visa, many are still not able to take advantage of that process for years. The demand from both family members and workers who want to immigrate to the United States is typically higher than the number of slots available each year. In addition, there is a maximum number of employment-based and f

**The first is by being smuggled.**

More surveillance makes migrants more vulnerable to migrant smugglers. **Rodriguez** confirms that

Ivón Padilla-**Rodríguez**, 1-3-**2023**, "Perspective", **Washington Post**, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/made-by-history/2023/01/03/us-policies-like-title-42-make-migrants-more-vulnerable-smugglers/>

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.

The price of these journeys are outrageous. **Fisher of USA Today in 2024** reveals that

Steve **Fisher**, 6-20-20**24**, "Mexican cartels offering pricey VIP package for migrants trying to get into US", **USA TODAY**, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/investigations/2024/06/20/mexican-drug-cartels-migrant-vip-package/74154061007/>

**Heightened U.S. security along the** 2,000-mile **border** with Mexico and fewer legal pathways to come north **have been an economic boon for Mexican criminal organizations**. Instead of fixing a broken immigration system, the U.S. government is outsourcing migration policy to criminal groups, some experts say, increasing practices of corruption. “The migrant,” said Blanca Navarrete, director of the migrant advocacy nonprofit, Integral Human Rights in Action, “is the one to pay the price for that lack of action.” “**Criminals have shifted from** their primary business, which was **drug trafficking,**” said Arturo Velasco, head of the anti-kidnapping unit at the Chihuahua attorney general’s office. “Now **60 to 70% of their focus is migrant smuggling**.Velasco said investigations by his office have found that Mexican National Guard and **immigration authorities turn migrants over to cartels** and sell migration permits that allow people to legally transit through the country.**Local police abduct migrants for profit** as well, Velasco said. And they are **a** crucial part of the migrant smuggling operations in Juárez networks in the city. The tunnel **route costs at least $6,000**, according to interviews with top Mexican state authorities, federal law enforcement officials from both sides of the border and migrants waiting to cross in encampments along the Rio Grande. Ricardo, **a migrant smuggler**, said he **has charged as much as $15,000.**

Consequently, immigrants are exploited by their smugglers. **Rodriguez** finds that

Ivón Padilla-**Rodríguez**, 1-3-**2023**, "Perspective", **Washington Post**, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/made-by-history/2023/01/03/us-policies-like-title-42-make-migrants-more-vulnerable-smugglers/>

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This system of labor trafficking is horrendous. **Rodriguez:**

Ivón Padilla-**Rodríguez**, 1-3-**2023**, "Perspective", **Washington Post**, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/made-by-history/2023/01/03/us-policies-like-title-42-make-migrants-more-vulnerable-smugglers/>

Impoverished migrants who could not afford the growing costs of smuggling services had no choice but to consent to arrangements in which smugglers transported them directly to worksites inside the United States, predominantly on remote commercial farms where labor law enforcement was nearly nonexistent, so migrants could work off their debts. When unscrupulous people recruit vulnerable individuals for the purpose of labor exploitation by using fraud or coercion, **the practice is considered labor trafficking.** When it comes to noncitizens, labor trafficking is often carried out through debt bondage, in which desperate migrants are coaxed into taking on smuggling debts impossible to pay off and are silenced with the threat of deportation. **Those who survived the**ir perilous **journey** in the 1970s and arrived to their worksites uninjured **were forced to work from dawn to dusk.** For these long hours, they received paychecks that ranged from $0 to $40 because **their earnings were deducted to pay smuggling debts arbitrarily inflated after their arrival.** **Migrants** also **were denied food** for days at a time, **schooling and medical attention**. When undocumented workers spoke out against their labor exploitation, they were intimidated into subservience with violence and threats of deportation. In 1980, estimates compiled by the Globe and Mail suggested that as many as 100,000 immigrants in the United States were victims of labor trafficking every year.

Devastatingly, cartels have capitalized on this business. **Fisher:**

Steve **Fisher**, 6-20-20**24**, "Mexican cartels offering pricey VIP package for migrants trying to get into US", **USA TODAY**, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/investigations/2024/06/20/mexican-drug-cartels-migrant-vip-package/74154061007/>

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**The second is riskier routes.**

**UN**, 10-9-**2023**, "Digital technologies at borders: A threat to people on the move", <https://www.ohchr.org/en/stories/2023/10/digital-technologies-borders-threat-people-move>

International borders are increasingly securitised and even militarised, with many countries constructing expansive infrastructures to prevent migration. Drones and automated recognition tools are also used to detect movement on extended border areas, which have been reported to be used to stop migrants from arriving at the border and enabling pushbacks. “**Where surveillance prioritizes control rather than life-saving assistance, we will see that less direct and more dangerous migration routes may emerge as a result**,” she said. “Borders continue to be sites of human rights violations and abuses, rather than offering sanctuary, dignity and human rights protection people on the move are entitled to.”

Because migrants are always going to continue coming to the US, regardless of surveillance, their only option is to take these riskier routes.

However, these pathways increase the chance of death by decreasing access to water and food for migrants.

Gaby Del **Valle**, A Policy Reporter. Her Past Work Has Focused On Immigration Politics, Border Surveillance Technologies, and The Rise Of The New Right., 3-20-**2024**, "Surveillance has a body count", **Verge**, <https://www.theverge.com/2024/3/20/24106098/cbp-migrant-deaths-border-surveillance>

The vast **surveillance apparatus at the border is driving desperate people into more dangerous terrain, resulting in a 57 percent increase in recorded deaths at the US-Mexico border.**  **CBP’s network of surveillance towers, hidden cameras, aerial drones, and overhead sensors** is the result of an enforcement strategy called “prevention through deterrence.” The policy, which was implemented in the mid-1990s, was initially to build up manpower in highly trafficked areas of the border. At the time, most migrants entered the US through cities — they’d scale the fence that divided Tijuana and Ciudad Juaréz, for example. In response, Border Patrol flooded cities along the border with agents to dissuade migrants from crossing. Those who attempted would be pushed onto “more hostile terrain, less suited for crossing and more suited for enforcement,” Border Patrol’s 1994 strategic plan read. Thirty years later, the plan has borne out, though it hasn’t actually reduced migration. Instead, as the 1994 plan predicted, it just shifted the location of crossings. Surveillance tools allow Border Patrol to track migrants through vast expanses of the border without actually having to be there — the agency considers them a “force multiplier.” But the expansion of CBP’s surveillance apparatus has come at a significant human cost. A 2019 study by researchers at the University of Arizona found **a “significant correlation between the location of border surveillance technology**, the routes taken by migrants, **and the locations of recovered human remains** in the southern Arizona desert.”

Overall,

**H**uman **R**ights **W**atch, 6-26-20**24**, "US: Border Deterrence Leads to Deaths, Disappearances", <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/06/26/us-border-deterrence-leads-deaths-disappearances>

(Mexico City) – **Border deterrence policies are driving increased deaths** and disappearances of people migrating to the United States, said Human Rights Watch and the Colibrí Center for Human Rights in a web feature published today. The web feature, “‘Nothing but Bones:’ 30 Years of Deadly **Deterrence at the US-Mexico Border**,” features the stories of nine people who died or disappeared while trying to cross the southern US border and of their surviving family members. **US Border Patrol has reported** about **10,000 deaths**, when Prevention Through Deterrence was first implemented, but local rights groups at the border believe **the number could be up to 80,000, with thousands more disappeared**. Most of those dead are Indigenous, Brown, and Black people. “The number of deaths is shocking, but each death represents a human being, a family, a community,” said Ari Sawyer, US border researcher at Human Rights Watch. “The US government should end deadly border deterrence policies and enact policies that protect human life.”

Because surveillance has historically failed to solve the affirmative’s problems, while only further harming migrants, we negate.