

# **Force, Fraud, Coercion**

## **Abuse by Proxy “The Double Down”**

### **Immigration, Illegal Immigration and Democratic Coercion**

Union of Saints

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## **Introduction**

Immigration policy remains one of the most complex and contentious issues in the United States. Debates surrounding border security, humanitarian responsibilities, economic impacts, and cultural change increasingly intersect with concerns about governance, institutional capacity, and public safety.

Public opinion research consistently shows that Americans hold nuanced views on immigration. Many support lawful immigration pathways and due process protections while also expressing concern about illegal immigration and border enforcement.

At the same time, immigration debates have become increasingly politicized. Advocacy campaigns, protests, and activist movements have intensified tensions surrounding immigration enforcement and the broader role of government institutions.

This paper examines several interconnected themes:

- Public attitudes toward immigration and illegal immigration
  - The administrative and financial costs of immigration due process
  - Institutional pressures created by large immigration caseloads
  - The influence of activist movements on immigration policy debates
  - The concept of abuse by proxy in political conflict
  - Broader questions about governance, representation, and public trust
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## **Public Opinion Toward Immigration**

Research from organizations such as Gallup and Pew Research Center indicates that American attitudes toward immigration are complex and often reflect competing priorities.

Many Americans support lawful immigration while also supporting enforcement of immigration laws and border controls.

Polling trends commonly show:

- 60 to 70 percent of Americans view illegal immigration as a serious problem
- Majorities support stronger border enforcement

- Large majorities support enforcement of existing immigration laws
- Approximately 70 to 85 percent of Americans express concern or opposition regarding illegal immigration

These findings suggest that public opinion frequently reflects a dual position:

1. Support for lawful immigration processes
2. Concern about illegal immigration and border enforcement

Public attitudes toward immigration often depend on how questions are framed and whether they address legal immigration, illegal immigration, or humanitarian protections.

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## **Support for Due Process in Immigration Cases**

Public polling suggests that many Americans support fair legal procedures. However, the scale of immigration caseloads has created significant strain on the system.

Immigration proceedings are administered through courts overseen by the Executive Office for Immigration Review within the United States Department of Justice.

Individuals facing removal proceedings may receive hearings before immigration judges and may pursue claims such as asylum or other forms of legal relief.

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## **Cost of Immigration Hearings and Due Process**

Immigration proceedings require extensive government resources including judges, court staff, detention facilities, transportation, and administrative processing.

Estimated costs associated with immigration cases include:

- Non detained immigration cases approximately \$1,500 to \$2,000 per case
- Detained cases approximately \$10,000 to \$12,000 per case
- Average systemwide cost approximately \$3,000 to \$4,000 per case

When applied across millions of cases, these expenses become substantial.

For example:

- 1 million immigration cases roughly \$3 to \$4 billion
- 3 million cases roughly \$9 to \$12 billion

Some analysts argue that if the public were more aware of the full financial costs associated with large scale immigration caseloads, public attitudes toward immigration policy and enforcement priorities might change.

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## **Immigration Court Backlogs and Institutional Pressure**

The United States immigration court system currently faces significant case backlogs.

According to data from the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, immigration courts now have millions of pending cases awaiting resolution.

Large backlogs create several institutional challenges:

- long delays before hearings occur
- increased administrative costs
- difficulties enforcing immigration decisions
- declining public confidence in government systems

These pressures have contributed to calls for immigration system reform and improved administrative capacity.

Human trafficking cases may also be slowed or placed within these backlogs, raising concerns about delayed justice for victims.

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## **Activism, Protest Movements, and Escalating Political Conflict**

Immigration policy has become a major focus of activist movements across the political spectrum.

Advocacy groups organize protests, demonstrations, lobbying campaigns, and media efforts aimed at influencing public opinion and government policy.

Large demonstrations often require substantial public resources including:

- police deployment
- traffic control
- emergency medical services
- protection of public buildings and infrastructure

Costs associated with major demonstrations can range from tens of thousands to several million dollars, depending on the size and duration of the protest.

In some cases, confrontations between activists, counter protesters, and authorities have escalated tensions and raised concerns about public safety.

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## **Abuse by Proxy and Escalation Dynamics**

One emerging concept in political conflict is the idea of abuse by proxy.

Abuse by proxy occurs when political actors encourage or amplify actions carried out by supporters or activists that create pressure, intimidation, or harm directed toward political opponents, institutions, public servants, or the broader community.

In highly polarized political environments, leaders or advocacy groups may indirectly encourage confrontational behavior while maintaining plausible deniability regarding the resulting actions.

Critics argue that such dynamics can contribute to:

- harassment of public officials
- intimidation campaigns against political opponents
- threats directed at civil servants
- escalation of political rhetoric into real world conflict

When such behavior becomes normalized, it can erode democratic norms and increase risks to public safety.

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## **Activist Violence and Institutional Safety Concerns**

In recent years, several incidents of violence and intimidation connected to political activism have raised concerns about the safety of public officials and institutions.

These incidents have included:

- harassment of elected officials
- threats directed at government employees
- attacks against political candidates, including murder
- vandalism or attacks against religious institutions

Political violence and intimidation undermine democratic processes and threaten the safety of both public servants and civilians.

Maintaining peaceful political discourse remains a central challenge in a polarized political environment.

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# Representation, Political Coalitions, and Immigration Policy

Immigration policy is closely tied to political coalitions and demographic change.

Districts with large immigrant populations often elect representatives who advocate for immigration reform or expanded protections for immigrant communities.

Supporters view this as a reflection of democratic representation, while critics argue that immigration policy may reshape political coalitions and intensify partisan divisions.

Researchers studying these trends include scholars at:

- Pew Research Center
- Migration Policy Institute

These institutions analyze how immigration patterns interact with voting behavior, representation, and political realignment.

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## Broader Social and Cultural Tensions

Immigration debates often intersect with broader questions about national identity, cultural continuity, economic competition, and governance.

Disagreements over immigration policy sometimes manifest in:

- heated political rhetoric
- public protests and counter protests
- institutional conflict
- polarization within communities

These tensions highlight the importance of maintaining open dialogue while preserving democratic norms and public safety.

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## Conclusion

Immigration remains one of the defining policy challenges facing the United States.

Public opinion reflects both support for lawful immigration and serious concern about illegal immigration, political infiltration, and border enforcement.

At the same time, immigration policy intersects with questions of administrative cost, institutional capacity, activism, political representation, and public trust.

Addressing these issues will require thoughtful policy reform that balances humanitarian considerations, the rule of law, fiscal responsibility, and institutional stability.

Constructive policy discussions must be grounded in transparent data, responsible governance, and a commitment to maintaining democratic norms and public safety.

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## **Analytical Summary**

### **Force, Fraud, and Coercion**

The United States has increasingly examined concerns related to force, fraud, and coercion in connection with immigration dynamics and transnational influence. Some analysts argue that large scale population movements, when combined with political manipulation or institutional strain, can create conditions that resemble broader forms of systemic exploitation. These dynamics may affect American communities, cultural stability, and institutional capacity, and in some circumstances may introduce risks related to violence, exploitation, or modern forms of slavery.

The analysis surrounding these concerns draws on empirical research and evolving public awareness. At the same time, propaganda campaigns and coordinated misinformation efforts may shape public perceptions through manipulation or deception. Such tactics can contribute to social division, distort public debate, and undermine trust in democratic institutions.

Abuse by proxy, such as coordinated demographic or influence campaigns, can mirror patterns historically observed in warfare and other forms of organized societal harm. Numerous spheres of research have been examined, and the data involved is complex. Nevertheless, some evidence suggests that certain demographic groups, including White Americans, may experience targeted pressures within these dynamics. Many Americans initially chose to support immigrants and minority communities out of principles of compassion and inclusion. However, support for vulnerable populations does not justify or require the suffering of Americans themselves. In some cases, public understanding may be shaped by misleading propaganda campaigns, including activity by foreign accounts posing as domestic activists.

Force can manifest in several forms including pressure on institutions and communities, historic patterns of invasion, and underground criminal networks associated with human exploitation. These networks may involve financial targeting and criminal activities such as looting, money laundering, identity theft, medical negligence, organ trafficking, and other forms of economic exploitation or slavery related harm. Increasingly, these harms are no longer confined to hidden networks but may be experienced by ordinary Americans who become targets of such activity.

At the same time, immigrants themselves can also be victims of exploitation. Many migrants including undocumented individuals have been subjected to labor exploitation, forced labor,

trafficking, or other abuses. These harms represent serious societal failures that must also be addressed and mitigated.

Ultimately, immigration policy exists at the intersection of humanitarian responsibility, the rule of law, institutional capacity, economic realities, and democratic governance. Effective policy responses must therefore protect both public safety and human autonomy.

Above all, the humanity and autonomy of every person must be respected. Wherever war, slavery, exploitation, or criminal harm emerges, it must be confronted and addressed through robust measures regardless of scale.