**Deportación Historia y Efectos Transcript**

<https://youtu.be/66zWIUlO4fg?si=BP5eH4ME3C94-qbz>

Deportation is a legal process where immigrants are being detained and forcibly removed from their homes and the country and sent to their home country. It is a process that separates families, children from their parents, and traumatizes generations of immigrants. People are being separated from their families and kids can have lasting mental health issues such as sleeping changes, anxiety, sadness, anger, and withdrawal. In addition, the loss of income from being deported creates financial instability for the family members left behind, as well as the person leaving the country.

Although the United States has benefited from immigration economically, historically, the United States has made it difficult for immigrants to enter the country and difficult for immigrants already in the country to stay. Until the 1920s, the border between Mexico and the United States was open. In 1929, the U.S. government required Mexicans to obtain visas in order to enter the country and then installed a patrol along the border. With these new requirements, the United States deported 82,000 Mexicans throughout the Great Depression.

However, in 1942, Congress enacted the Braceros Program, which brought immigrant labor to the United States to work agriculture jobs that were worked by people who were serving in the military during World War Two. Immigrants came from Mexico expecting to learn valuable skills and higher pay than they were earning in Mexico. However, immigrants working those jobs were exposed to low pay, discrimination, and dangerous chemicals. When the Braceros Program ended in 1964, people risked staying in the country illegally in order to have more opportunities and a better life for themselves and their families. In addition, the low pay from the work program made it impossible for the people to afford to go back to Mexico and return to the United States.

The Midwest became one of the largest populations for immigrants throughout the seventies and eighties because of the promise of industrial and agricultural opportunities. Chicago trailed only L.A. as the urban area with the largest concentration of undocumented immigrants throughout the period. Mexican immigration to Wisconsin continued to grow after the 1970s as factories, tanneries, foundries, canners, and meatpackers began to more heavily recruit Mexican natives through both legal and extralegal means to fill an expanding number of grueling, low-paying positions.

The impacts of deportation go beyond economic loss and instability. People who stayed in the United States illegally after the Braceros Program took advantage of the opportunities the United States provides, such as education, protection, security, and stable homes to raise their families. Being forcibly removed from that stability and loved ones took a huge toll on those who are deported. It's really hard because usually most of us lose our jobs and families; some of us don’t come back but don’t have the chance to get back here.

I got deported back in 2008, 2009. Everything started when I went to the airport to pick up my kids coming from Mexico. I got pulled over by a cop. After that, they just pulled me out of the car, took me to jail, and I spent two months in jail for that. I got deported back to Mexico and spent 10 years until my legal situation could be fixed and I could get back to the United States. It was hard to communicate with my kids. One of the little ones got sick twice to the point that she almost died just from allergies. Trust me, it’s not easy to know by phone that my kid almost died and is in the hospital. I wasn’t doing anything bad.

For people who are not doing good at all—selling drugs, doing drugs, getting drunk and driving, or killing somebody—I feel like it's no good to have that kind of people here. But on the other hand, for people who actually work, spend time with their families, and do the best they can every day to bring money home, I don’t think they deserve that.

The experience of deportation is undeniably difficult. Deportation disrupts not only the lives of those removed but also the lives of their friends and family who stayed in the U.S. Many people in similar situations experience being taken away from their families, financial problems, and the hardship of being in a foreign country. The lack of physical presence makes it incredibly difficult to maintain meaningful relationships and support one another, especially during times of tribulation.