



L'aide Financière apportée par le CNAP pour la réalisation de la suite du projet SN/AZ m'a permis de me rendre plusieurs fois en Arizona, par périodes de deux semaines, pour suivre la lutte d'associations citoyennes contre la militarisation de la frontière. J'ai effectué pour le moment quatre voyages : Février et Aout 2018 puis Février et Mai 2019.

L'aide apportée par le CNAP a financé la réalisation du The Crossers (SN/AZ III). L'ensemble comporte pour le moment une cinquantaine d'images qui vont être produites en différents formats. L'évolution de la situation sur mon terrain de recherche : la mise en accusation de plusieurs associations d'aide aux migrants par l'administration Trump, m'amène à la poursuivre jusqu'aux prochaines élections présidentielles américaines en 2020.

Parallèlement, cette aide m'a permis de réaliser un deuxième chapitre pensé comme la suite directe du premier Trails of Sasabe acquis par le CNAP en 2017. Les quatorze images qui composent The Ghost Wisperers questionnent le rapport entretenu avec l'invisible et le spirituel sur un territoire où disparaissent beaucoup de ceux qui le traversent. Dans cette univers hanté, associations humanitaires et gardes-frontières se rejoignent dans l'attente d'une apparition.

Une première présentation de cinq images de The Crossers (SN/AZ III) a été faite à la menuiserie à Saint Etienne en décembre 2018. Le CNAP a été mentionné dans les soutiens apportés. Je suis actuellement à la recherche d'un lieu d'exposition pour présenter The Ghost Wisperers et d'un éditeur pouvant soutenir un projet d'édiction présentant l'ensemble SN/AZ.

Florent Meng



AZ/SN CHAPTER II

THE GHOST WHISPERERS

*Intended definition : Used to describe those who cross the Sonoran desert
or those who carry a cross.*

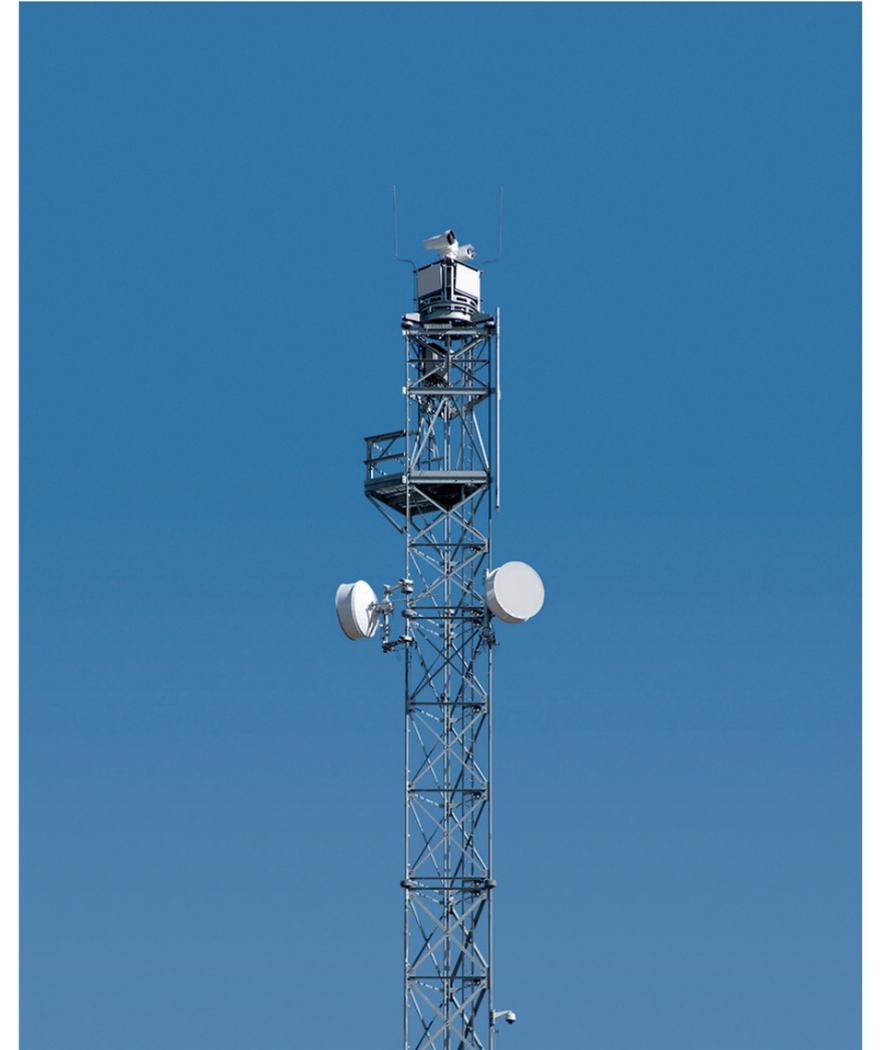
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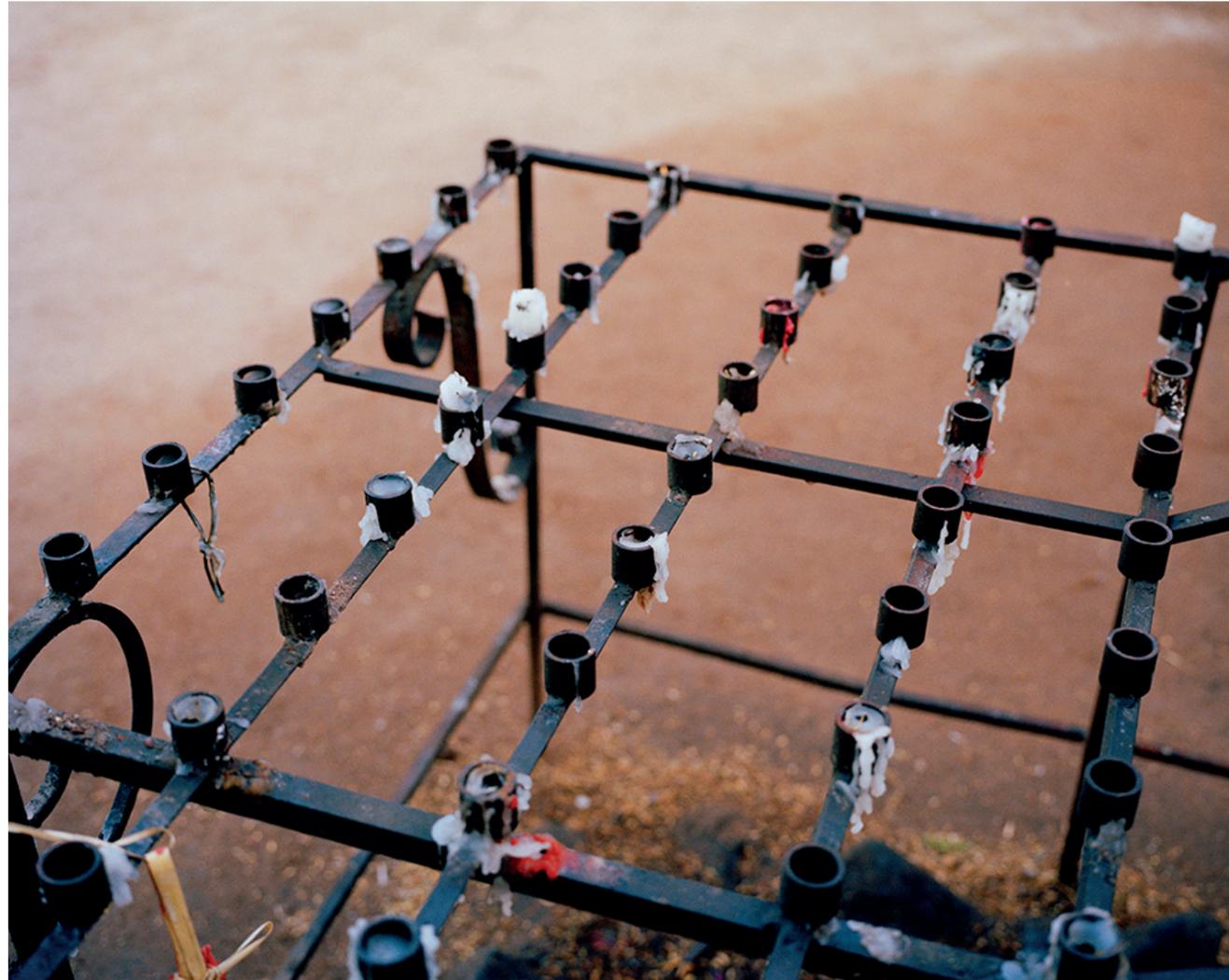
Crevice, San Andreas, near M ecca, CA, May 2019.



Amulets, No More Death volunteer's vehicle, Arivaca, AZ, February 2019



Integrated Fixed Tower, Sonoran Desert, AZ, May 2019.



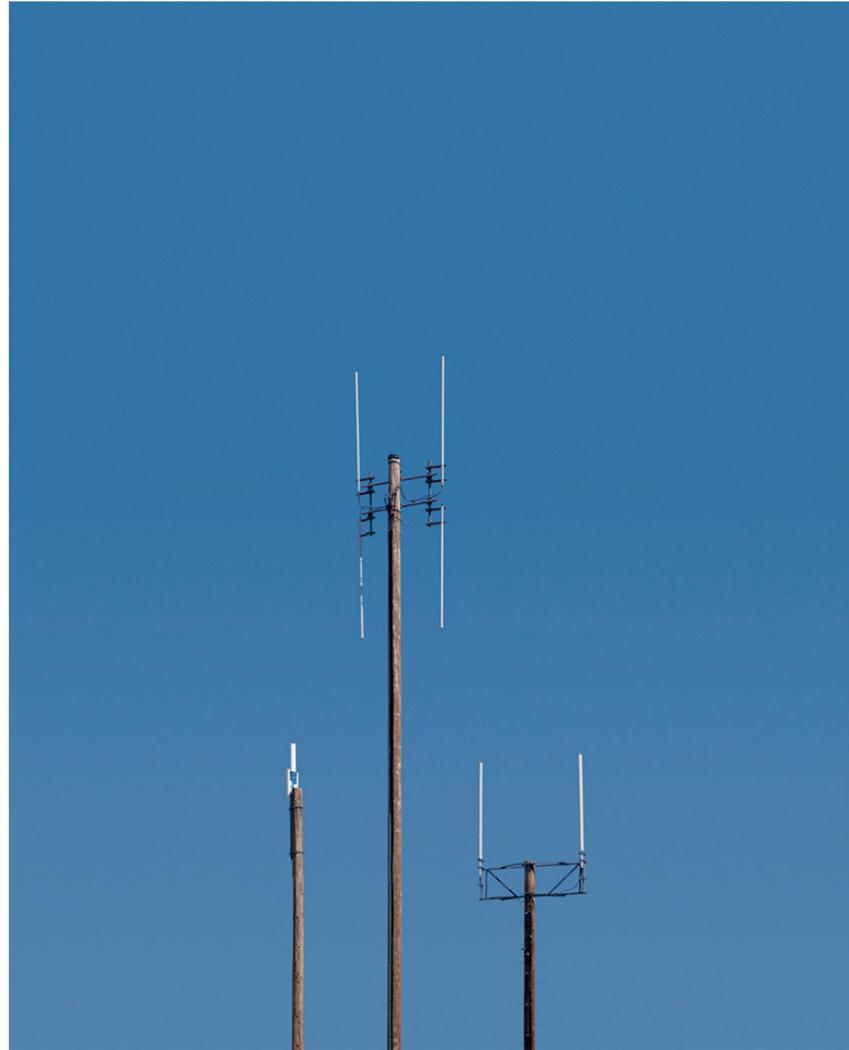
El Tiradito Shrine, 420 th South Main Avenue Downtown Tucson, AZ, May 2019.



Radar Tower, Sonoran Desert, AZ, May 2019.



Bible, Collection of Deborah Mc Cullough, Samaritans volunteer, Tucson, AZ, August 2018.



Communication Relay Tower, Sonoran Desert, AZ, May 2019.



Star, Sonoran Desert, AZ, May 2019.



Remains, Sonoran Desert, AZ, February 2019.



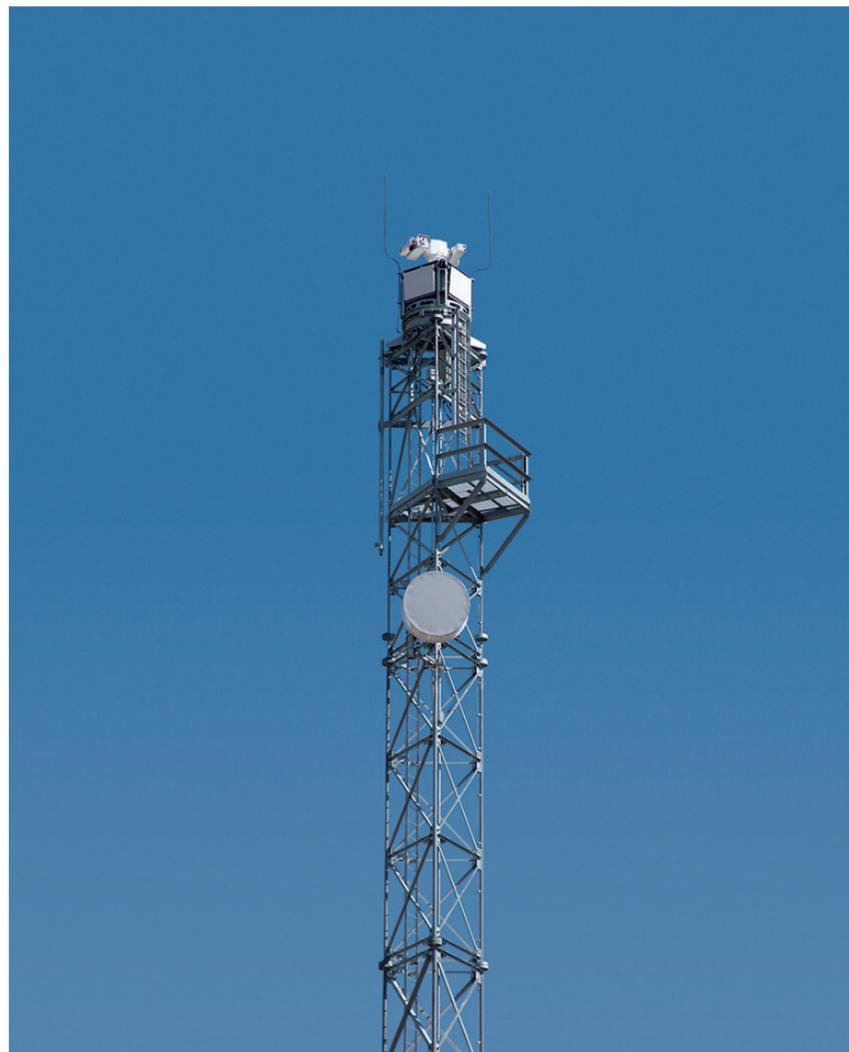
Devil's Claw, Samaritan's car, Sonoran Desert, AZ, August 2018.



Radar, Sonoran Desert, AZ, May 2019.



Detail of Mural "Paseo de Humanidad" realised by artists Alberto Morackis, Alfred Quiroz and Guadalupe Serrano, SN, MX, February 2018.



Sonoran Desert, AZ, May 2019.



Abandoned miner's shelter serving as migrant hideouts, Ruby Rd near Arivaca, AZ, May 2019.





AZ/SN CHAPTER III

THE CROSSERS

Intended definition : Used to describe those who cross the Sonoran desert or those who carry a cross.

In production , Inkjet Print on Canson Infinity Paper, variable format.



Depuis le 23 janvier 2017, date de sa prise de fonction, Donald Trump a renforcé un dispositif de sécurité frontalier massif, mis en place en 2012 à hauteur de 475 millions de dollars, par l'administration Obama.

Ce dispositif massif de protection des frontières est remis en cause par différentes associations citoyennes. Défenseurs des libertés civiles, communautés chrétiennes, retraités et activistes s'unissent contre les abus, le racial profiling, des contrôles pratiqués à distance de la frontière, dans ce que l'on appelle la Constitution Free Zone. Cette bande 100 miles de large qui suit les contours du pays, « diffuse » le statut de frontière pour s'exempter de l'application du quatrième amendement. L'Arizona peut sembler un endroit bien inattendu pour un mouvement de lutte contre des politiques liées à l'immigration, alors que c'est cet état qui a mis en oeuvre la très controversée loi SB 1070 qui donne à la police d'Arizona le droit de contrôler l'identité de toute personne suspectée d'être entrée illégalement sur le territoire.

Parallèlement, des associations comme the Samaritans, Keep Tucson Together, No More Death s'unissent contre l'opération Streamline qui criminalise le passage illégal de la frontière, déporte en masse la population illégale et alimente l'économie carcérale gérée par le secteur privé en Arizona.

L'ensemble de ces groupes organise l'aide humanitaire et l'accueil de ceux qui tentent de traverser la frontière par le désert. Dans la région, il y a une quotidienneté et une habitude de l'aide apportée souvent depuis des années. Chaque week-end, Border Angels en Californie, The Samaritans et No More Death en Arizona réunissent ceux qui souhaitent déposer des bidons d'eau dans les régions isolées du désert. Human Border, cartographie les corps retrouvés dans le désert et installe des stations d'eaux avec l'accord des autorités fédérales. Ils sont vivement critiqués sur ce point par une autre association No More Death, qui préconise la désobéissance civile. Certains de ses membres issus des mouvements anarchistes étudiants de Tucson organisent le passage clandestin de nombreux réfugiés sauvés au milieu du désert ou accueillis par des habitants des villages frontaliers Ajo, Sasabe et Arivaca.

Les citernes installées autrefois sont maintenant surveillées par les gardes-frontières ; les volontaires sont maintenant poursuivis en justice pour dégradation de l'environnement ou pour une aide au passage illégal de la frontière. En 2018, Scott Warren un professeur en géographie, leader des No More Death à Ajo a été arrêté en compagnie de deux migrants mexicains au siège de l'association. Il a ensuite été accusé d'organiser un réseau de passeur. Cette arrestation se pose comme une vengeance des autorités puisqu'elle survenait au lendemain de la publication par No More Death d'une vidéo montrant des Borders Patrols détruisant des bidons d'eau laissés à l'intention des migrants.

Il semble qu'une guerre se soit déclarée dans cette suite de paysages désolés, un conflit qui prend une tournure nationale. L'administration fédérale représente le nord conservateur s'oppose au sud à une population frontalière qui connaît la richesse d'une identité plurielle qui déborde le tracé d'une frontière mainte fois déplacée.

Au sud, loin des check points des Border Patrols, entre bout du monde et fin du monde un lien se tisse, qui reste vague et ne peut se tendre. Dans cette zone de contrôle, qui ne devrait être marqué que par ceux qui passent, on est empêchés et arrêtés en permanence, il semble qu'on atteigne « ce lointain qui stagne, où l'on est arrivé et d'où peut-être on ne repartira plus. ».

Aout 2019, Florent Meng







Nogales International
 YOUR SOURCE FOR SANTA CRUZ COUNTY NEWS SINCE 1926
 www.nogalesinternational.com

RRHS wins on 'perfect' final play
 Page 10

Santa Cruz County - 93rd year, No. 12 Friday, February 8, 2019 - 75 cents

Photo by Jonathan Clark
Six rows of coiled concertina wire cover the border fence on a hillside in downtown Nogales on Thursday, Feb. 7.

RRHS wins on 'perfect' final play
Page 10

Tension builds over concertina wire on border fence

By Nick Phillips
Nogales International

A delegation of city leaders led by Mayor Arturo Garino walked out of a meeting with Border Patrol representatives on Wednesday afternoon after the Border Patrol officials said new barbed concertina wire installed on the border fence

in town would not be removed, the mayor said.

Speaking at Wednesday night's city council meeting, Garino said: "I don't know why (Nogales is) being used as their concertina poster city. This is not right."

Garino and the other six council members voted unanimously during the meeting to

approve a resolution condemning the wire and demanding it be taken down. The mayor added that he would consider taking legal action to have the wire removed, though he did not specify what that action might entail.

Army troops arrived in Nogales on Election Day 2018 and began installing two rows

of coiled concertina wire on the top of the border fence. They returned last weekend to add as many as four additional coils, covering the barrier from top to bottom in some places.

Garino responded on Monday by adding the anti-wire resolution to the council meeting agenda. He also

complained that Border Patrol and U.S. Customs and Border Protection officials denied a request to meet with local authorities on Monday afternoon.

On Wednesday afternoon, three Border Patrol officials, including Nogales Station

See **TENSION** / Page 2

CITY MAGISTRATE:
Preferred candidate emerges to lead municipal court **PAGE 3**

HIGHWAY TRAGEDY:
Nogales man dies in rollover wreck on Interstate 19 **PAGE 4**

CROPPER'S SERVICE SPECIALS	OIL CHANGE SPECIAL COUPON All Makes & Models From 2004 to 2018 \$39.95	6-QUART SYNTHETIC OIL CHANGE SPECIAL \$49.95	TIRE ROTATION & BALANCE SPECIAL COUPON Improves Tire Ride And Safety \$29.95	FRONT END ALIGNMENT COUPON Improves Tire Wear & Vehicle Safety \$69.95	COOLING SYSTEM SERVICE COUPON \$109.95	CABIN AIR FILTER REPLACEMENT 10% OFF
Service Hours: Monday - Friday 7:30 AM - 5:30 PM Saturday 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM	Certified Service *SEE SHOP & SERVICE SPECIALS FOR DETAILS. MORE THAN 15 YEARS OF OIL CHANGE.	Certified Service *SEE SHOP & SERVICE SPECIALS FOR DETAILS. MORE THAN 15 YEARS OF OIL CHANGE.	Certified Service *SEE SHOP & SERVICE SPECIALS FOR DETAILS.	Certified Service *SEE SHOP & SERVICE SPECIALS FOR DETAILS.	Certified Service CHECK FOR PROPER OPERATING PRESSURE.	Certified Service REPLACE CABIN AIR FILTER WITH QUALITY AC FILTER.





CLU LIBERTIES UNION **KNOW YOUR RIGHTS WITH BORDER PATROL**
 U.S. Customs & Border Protection ("CBP"), which includes the U.S. Border Patrol, claims authority to conduct operations as far as 100 miles inland from the border. However, as with all U.S. law enforcement agencies, there are many important legal limitations on what CBP can do.

IN THE CAR

Border Patrol "roving patrols" cannot pull over vehicles to question occupants about their immigration status unless agents have a "reasonable suspicion" of an immigration violation or crime. Reasonable suspicion is more than just a "hunch."

Generally, the further you are from the border, the less likely it is that agents will have "reasonable suspicion" of an immigration violation to justify a stop.

Agents should always be able to explain the reason for a stop to the driver.

It is illegal for Border Patrol to rely on the race or ethnicity of a driver or passenger to justify a stop.

• Border Patrol cannot search the interior of a vehicle without the owner's consent or "probable cause" (a reasonable belief, based on the circumstances, that an immigration violation or crime has likely occurred).

• Agents can obtain probable cause for a search if a drug-sniffing dog legitimately "alerts" to the presence of drugs. If Border Patrol uses a drug-sniffing dog and falsely claims the dog has alerted to the presence of drugs or contraband in your vehicle, record as much information about the incident as possible and report it.

AT CHECKPOINTS

Border Patrol may stop vehicles at certain checkpoints to: (1) ask a few, limited questions to verify citizenship of the vehicles' occupants and (2) visually inspect the exterior of a vehicle.

Agents may send any vehicle to a secondary inspection area for the same purpose: brief questioning and visual inspection.

Agents should not ask questions unrelated to verifying citizenship, nor can they hold you for an extended time without cause.

Even though you always have the right to remain silent, if you don't answer questions to establish your citizenship, officials may detain you longer in order to verify your immigration status.

NEVER FLEE A CHECKPOINT!

• Border Patrol cannot search the interior of a vehicle without the owner's consent or "probable cause" (a reasonable belief, based on the circumstances, that an immigration violation or crime has likely occurred).

• Agents can obtain probable cause for a search if a drug-sniffing dog legitimately "alerts" to the presence of drugs. If Border Patrol uses a drug-sniffing dog and falsely claims the dog has alerted to the presence of drugs or contraband in your vehicle, record as much information about the incident as possible and report it.

AT BORDER CROSSINGS

Agents at ports of entry may question people about their citizenship and what they are bringing into the country.

Even though you always have the right to remain silent, if you don't answer questions to establish your citizenship, officials may deny you entry to the U.S. or detain you for search and/or questioning.

Agents may search any person, the inside of any vehicle, and all passenger belongings. Agents do not need a warrant, any suspicion of wrongdoing, or consent to do any of these things.

CBP's own policy requires that searches be "conducted in a manner that is safe, secure, humane, dignified and professional."

Agents at ports of entry:

- Cannot use excessive force.
- Cannot conduct more intrusive searches such as strip searches or repeated detentions unless they have "reasonable suspicion" of an immigration violation or crime.
- Should not damage personal property during an inspection.

IN JAIL OR DETENTION

If you are detained, you have the right to remain silent and the right to speak to an attorney. If you are a citizen of another country, you also have the right to speak with your consulate.

You may be asked where you were born, how you entered the U.S. or how long you've been here. You don't ever have to answer those questions. Your responses may be used to detain and deport you.

Do not sign anything without talking to a lawyer. If you are not a U.S. citizen, signing certain documents may mean you are giving up your opportunity to try to stay in the U.S.

If you feel your rights have been violated, **CONTACT THE ACLU.**

CALL US
(602) 650-1854

WEBSITE
www.acluaz.org





No More Deaths • No Más Muertes

MARCH 2018

Defend volunteers facing federal charges!

Dear friend of No More Deaths,

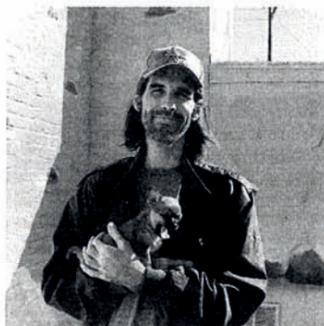
No More Deaths has launched a campaign to raise \$50,000 towards the legal defense and support of nine humanitarian-aid volunteers facing federal felony and misdemeanor charges.

On January 17 near Ajo, Arizona, Scott Warren—a No More Deaths humanitarian-aid provider—and two individuals receiving humanitarian aid were arrested by the US Border Patrol.

The arrests came hours after the release of a report (see thedisappearedreport.org) concluding that the Border Patrol plays a significant role in the destruction of humanitarian-aid supplies.

ACCUSED OF CONSPIRACY

Scott Warren has been indicted by a grand jury on three felony charges: two counts of harboring and one count of conspiracy. The maximum sentence for these charges is twenty years in prison. The conspiracy charge is notable, as conspiracy charges have been used by the government to suppress social-justice movements and target political dissidents.



Indicted volunteer Scott Warren and friend.

In addition to these felony charges, Scott and eight other No More Deaths volunteers face federal misdemeanor charges, including "abandonment of property," for humanitarian aid in Arizona's west desert—one of the deadliest migration corridors along the US–Mexico border.

YOUR HELP MATTERS NOW

Scott's case holds critical weight as the Trump administration targets immigrant-rights leaders and those who stand with them nationwide. *Please contribute to the campaign today using the enclosed donation envelope.*

Your support is urgently needed to resist the dangerous, divisive claim that sharing food and water with undocumented immigrants is a criminal offense. Even with pro bono representation, the costs of fighting these charges in federal court will be significant.

In solidarity,

The No More Deaths community

PS. For news and updates on these cases, check our website (nomoredeaths.org) and our Facebook page (No More Deaths/No Más Muertes).

You can donate by check using the enclosed envelope. You can also donate online.

Make checks payable to "UUUCT/No More Deaths." Mail them to PO Box 40782, Tucson, AZ 85717.

To donate online, please visit our crowdfunding campaign: nomoredeaths.org/go/campaign

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS BY NO MORE DEATHS VOLUNTEERS. EDITED AND DESIGNED BY THE FUNDRAISING TEAM. PHOTO: CARROT QUINN.







(On Law Office of Mary Margaret Cowan letterhead)

Dear Law Enforcement Official:

Please be informed that the bearer of this letter is represented by undersigned Counsel. I have instructed the person driving this vehicle to bring the passenger and / or passengers to my law office for the purpose of conducting a privileged lawyer-client consultation regarding probable affirmative immigration applications, including but not limited to, an application for asylum, withholding and / or protection pursuant to the Convention Against Torture.

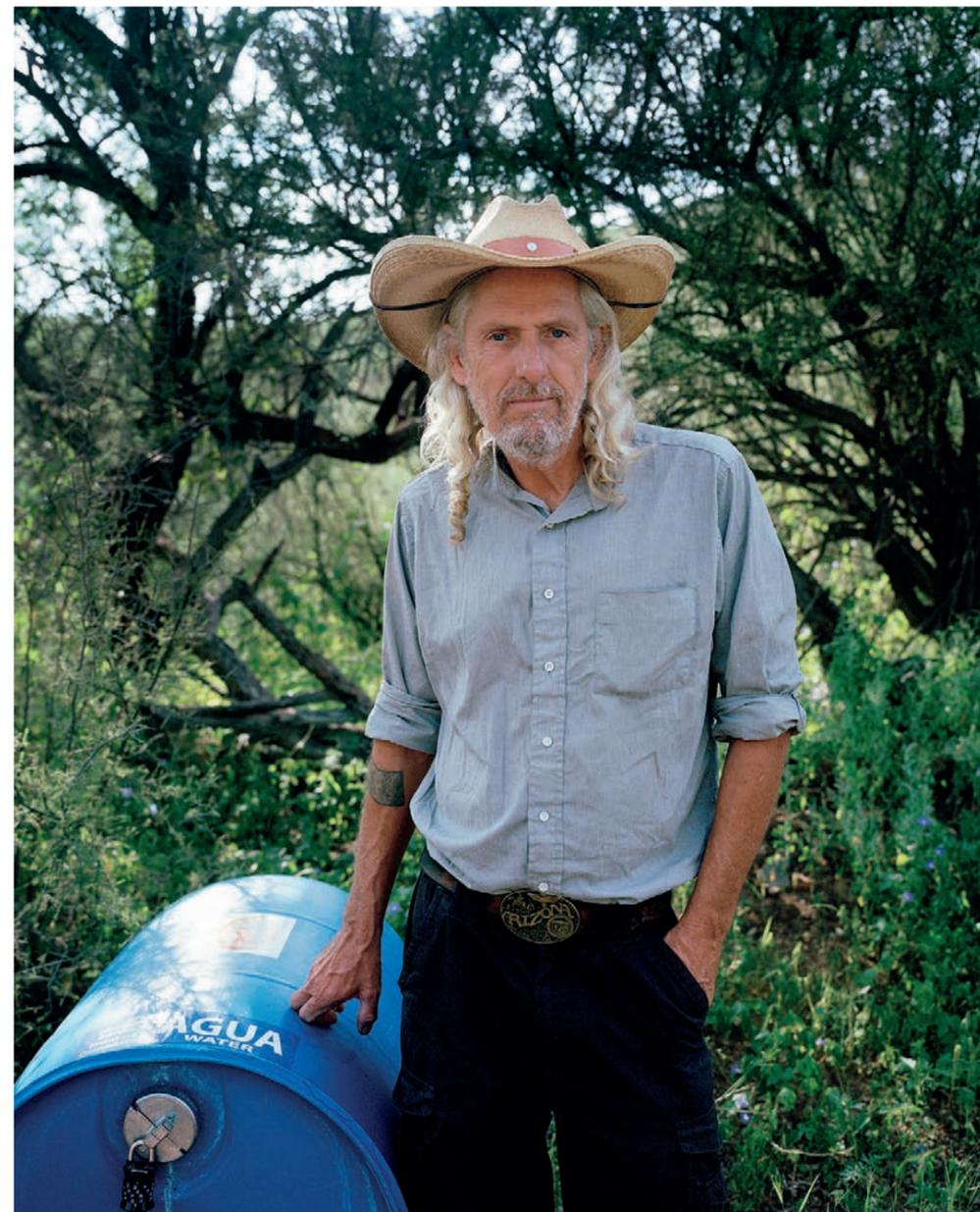
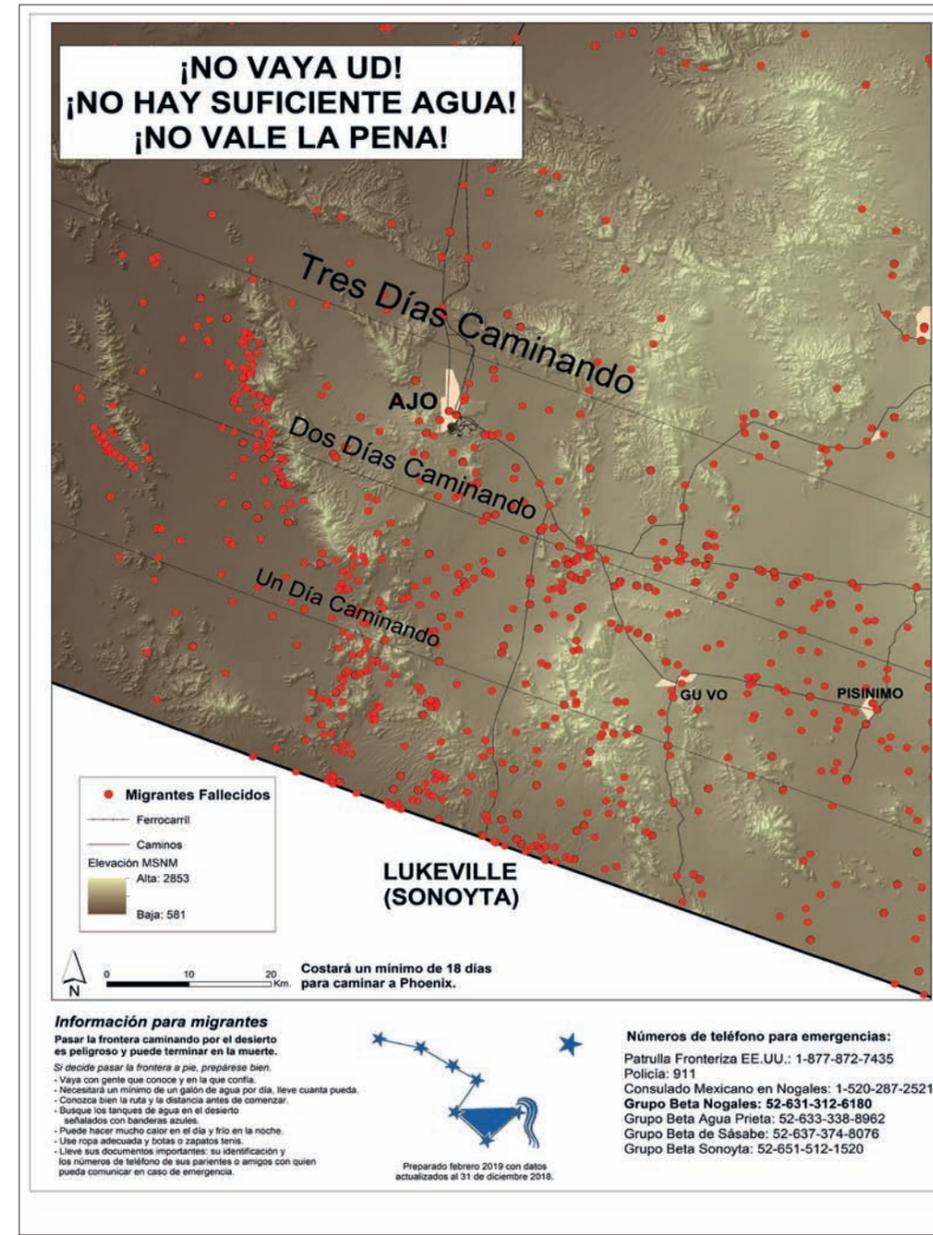
Please find attached hereto a fully executed form G28 wherein the signator authorizes my to represent them in all matters involving immigration status before any and all agencies of the Department of Homeland Security, including but not limited to ICE, Border Patrol, HIS, USCIS and related agencies.

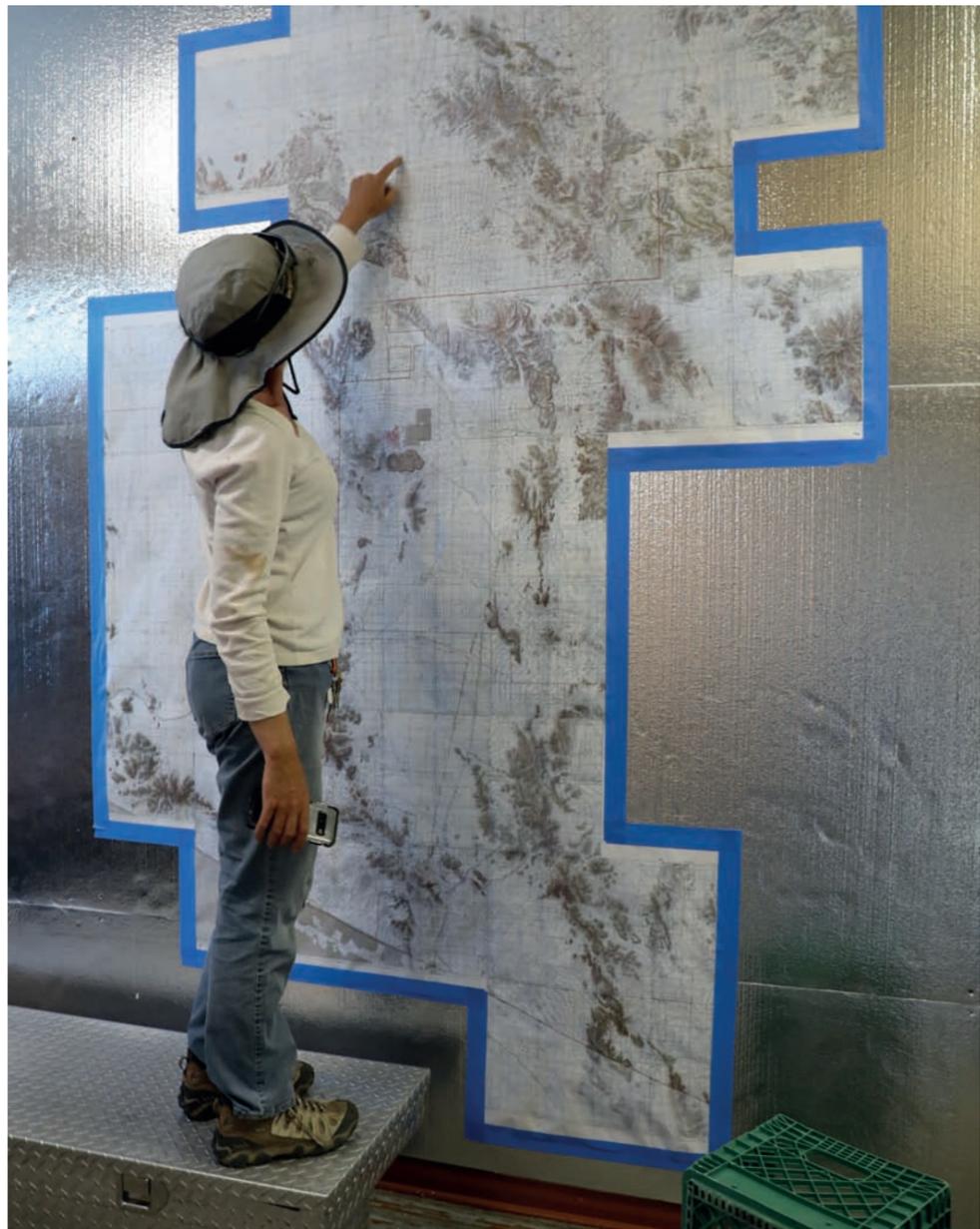
Should you require additional information and / or have any questions please contact me directly at 520.724.9146. As always, your kind assistance in this matter is most appreciated.

Best professional regards,

Mary Margaret Cowan
Arizona Bar No.: 016154

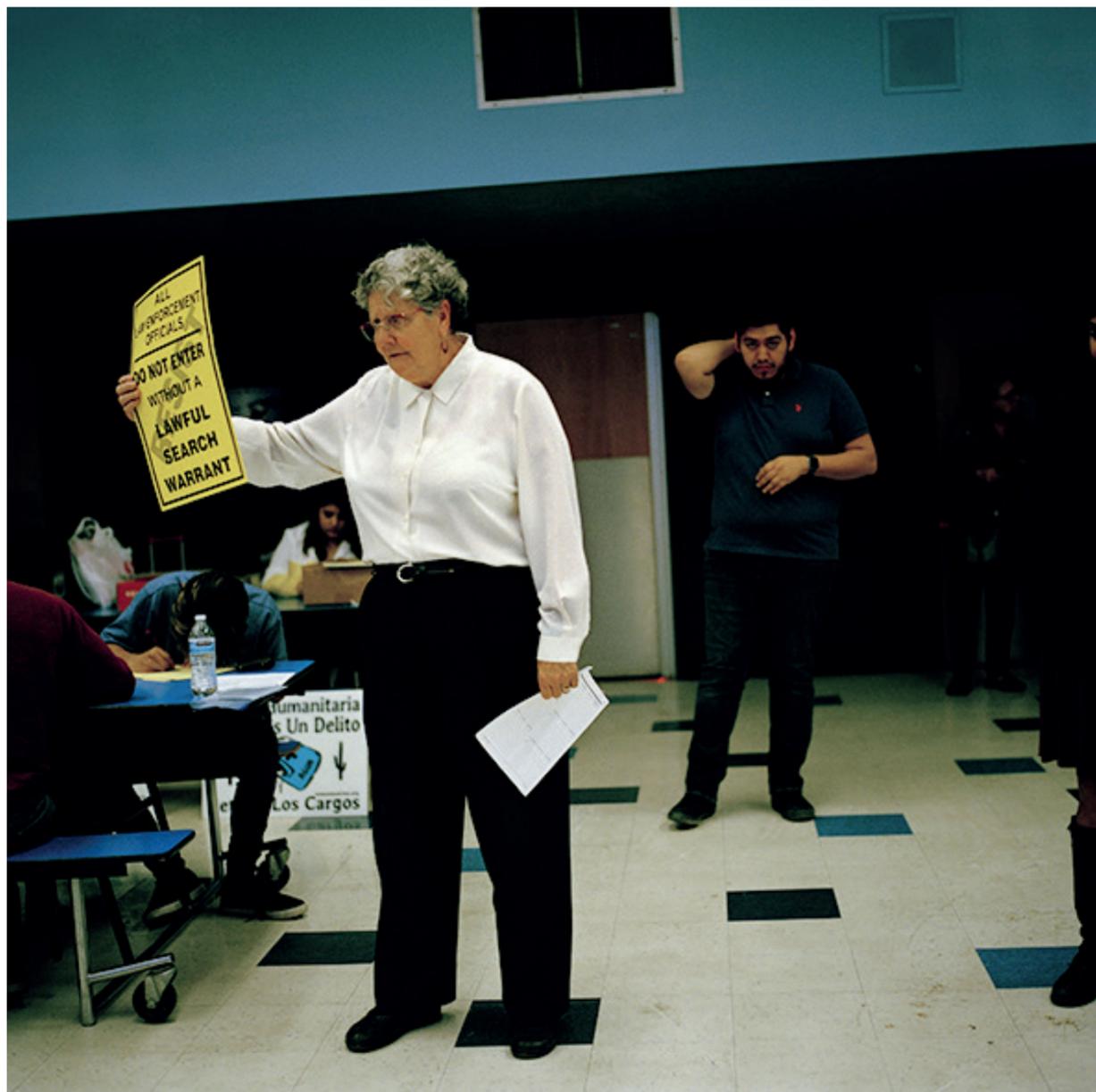












The Arizona Ground Game Action Sheet August 21, 2018

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

(Please include zip code so that we can identify your precinct, in case you're not sure of it)

Email _____

I am getting involved because _____

Something that would help me to get involved is _____

I'm going to get started this week by doing _____

I am going to talk to my neighbors about _____

I want to attend a training Y / N (circle) on (optional) _____

The Ground Game emerged as a result of our belief that the power of this change lies within the people, the citizens of Arizona.

Our mission is to encourage active citizenship through neighborhood building and public policy education.

Our neighbors need to be aware what our AZ Legislature is doing & who is doing it. We need to learn more about who is running for office & what their positions are. And we must start a year before elections, so we are not scrambling 2 months before the election- begging Arizonans for votes.

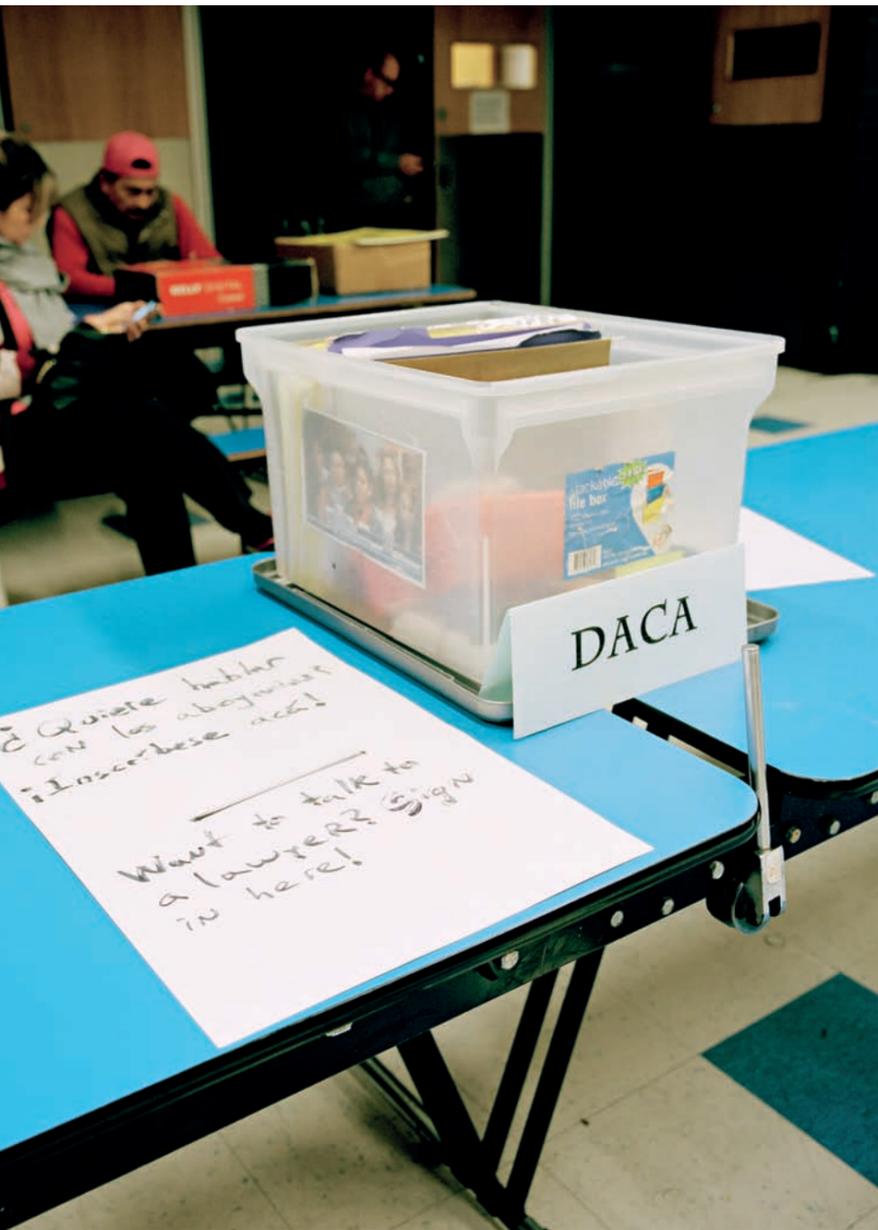
In order to do this, we are providing everyone, especially first-time social activists, an opportunity to be part of a groundswell that we envision will change the face of AZ politics in 2018 and beyond. We are establishing a network of activists who build relationships in their own neighborhood. The beauty of our approach is that our work will also strengthen outreach for other activities we already are doing.

This is the long game where we build and sustain a community of informed and motivated voters who understand the critical connection between how we vote and how we live.

If you would like more information about The Arizona Ground Game, please contact us:
thegroundgametucson@gmail.com and we welcome you to visit our website: azgroundgame.org

We look forward to working with you on this 'desert-roots' project!





DEMAND FOR A HEARING BEFORE AN IMMIGRATION JUDGE

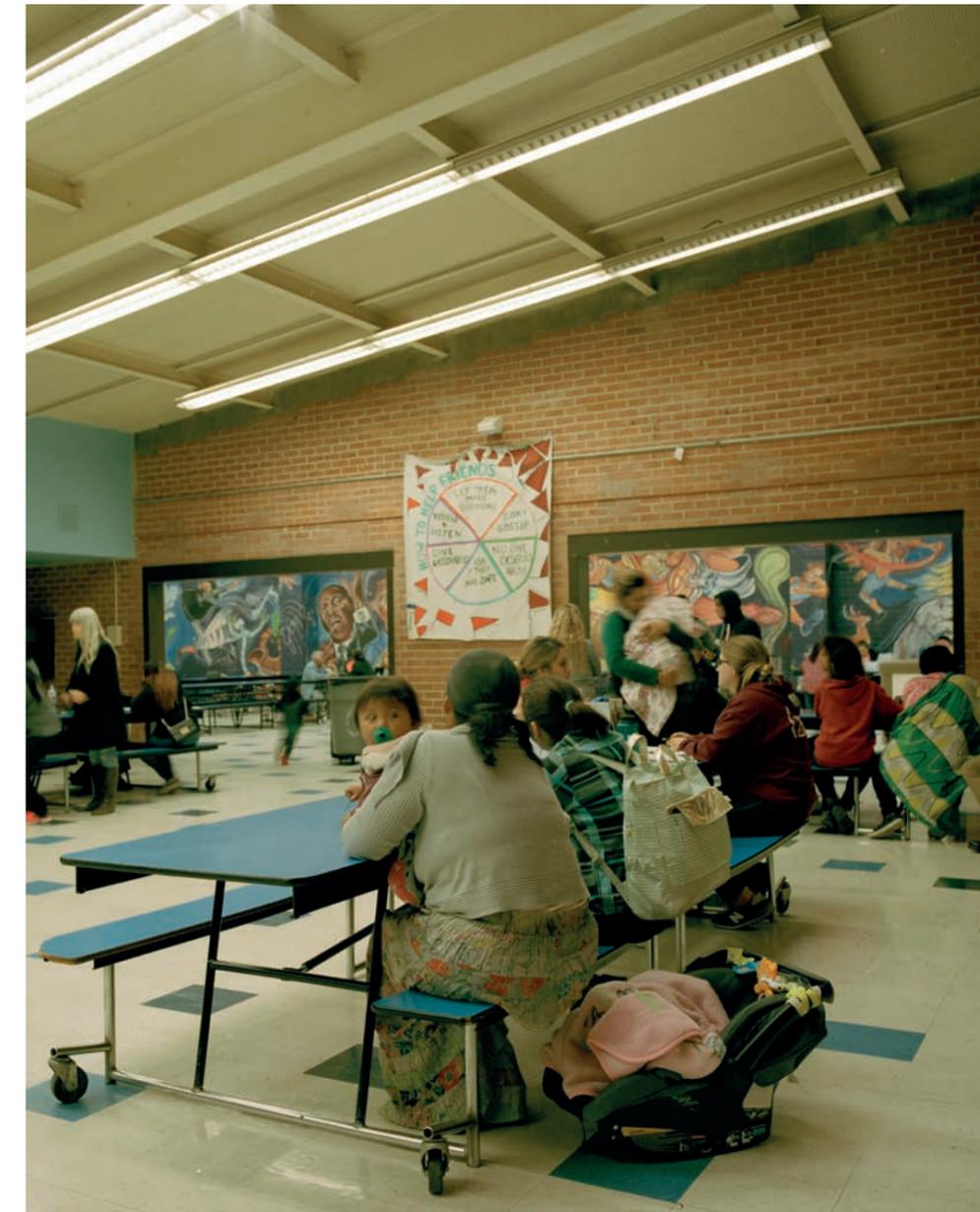
1. I, _____, demand a hearing before an Immigration Judge.
2. I reject any form of voluntary departure, expedited removal and / or stipulated removal.
3. I do not waive any of my due process and other constitutional rights associated with the removal proceeding.
4. I refuse to answer any question without my attorney present.
5. I am represented in all matters regarding my immigration status by Mary Margaret Cowan, Esp., 730 South Osborne Ave; Tucson, AZ; 85701; she can be reached at 520.724.9146 during business hours.
6. I have in my possession a fully executed for G-28 signed by Ms. Cowan.
7. I request that I be permitted to call Ms. Cowan and conduct an attorney - client protected conversation with Ms. Cowan.
8. I request that any action taken in my case be communicated to Ms. Cowan immediately.
9. I request that I be field released pursuant to an Order of Supervision and not detained.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 20__.

Signature

State of _____
County of _____
Subscribed and sworn before me
this _____ day of _____,
By _____

Notary Public
My commission expires:



Talking Points Related to Child Separation and Criminal Prosecution of Immigrants

1. Difference between civil immigration violations and criminal immigration violations: civil violations can result in deportation; criminal violations can result in prison time
2. The criminalization of immigration dates back to 1929, with the creation of what is now Sections 1325/1326 of Title 8 of the United States Code (8 U.S.C. § 1325).
3. The 1929 law still exists today in substantially the same form and is what makes programs like Operation Streamline possible
4. Recent scholarship reveals it was an overtly racist law. For example:
 - a. "These Mexicans also come into Wisconsin in droves, and take the places of American citizens in the factories and on the farm." Congressman Schafer
 - b. "if he would ride up and down the Rio Grande River for miles and see them coming in hordes . . ." Congressman Blanton
 - c. "They are raising a serious race question . . . This Congress ought to have statesmanship enough in it to look over the past and see what grave problems have been injected into our national life by the importation of great numbers of people essentially different in character." Congressman Box
5. Today, well over half of all federal criminal prosecutions nationwide are for violations of 1325 and 1326. In other words, prosecutions for things like corruption, kidnapping, drugs, financial crimes, etc. – combined – are less than prosecutions for immigration.
6. The cost: In Tucson federal courthouse alone, more than 75 people per day are prosecuted for 1325/1326. Each prosecution costs the government in terms of prosecuting attorneys, defense attorneys, courthouse security, medical screening, transportation, etc. Not to mention the cost of operating the prisons themselves
7. Deterrence: no evidence that such prosecutions result in deterrence – one of the modern (non-racial) justifications for prosecuting
8. Prosecuting Asylum Seekers: Conservatively, between 20-30% of those prosecuted in Tucson are asylum seekers. International treaty (1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees) suggests it's an international violation to prosecute asylum seekers. The federal government does so anyway.
9. Connection to Family Separation: Government says it is justified in separating parents who are "criminals" – yet virtually 100% of adults crossing the southern border could theoretically be so branded, under the 1325/1326 regime
10. It's not just a federal problem: Although 1325/1326 are federal laws and enforced exclusively by federal authorities, that doesn't mean that local elected officials aren't complicit in the system. For example, local police calling Border Patrol can result in a long-time Tucson resident being both deported and criminally prosecuted under 1325/1326





0- Border Wall in Jacumba Hot Springs, CA, August 2018

1- Rescue Beacons, Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge Sector, near Arivaca, AZ, February 2018

2- Boundary of U.S, 1848. Marker of the US-Mexico border. (total 276 of Monuments), Sonoran desert, May 2019.

3- Rescue Beacons, Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge Sector, near Arivaca, AZ, February 2018

Peppered across the vast, rugged desert along the southern border are dozens of 30-foot steel poles, each topped with a battery-powered strobe blue light. **Rescue Beacons**, also referred to as “desert beacons” and/or “panic poles,” are emergency transmission towers located throughout the southwestern U.S., along the U.S. /Mexico border. Primarily established in the Arizona Sonoran desert, where harsh environmental conditions lead to many migrant deaths, more have been placed eastward along the U.S./Mexico border since their original conception in 2001. They were implemented as part of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency’s (CBP) ongoing Border Safety Initiative (BSI), initiated in 1998 to address the rising number of exposure-related deaths among migrants crossing illegally through Mexico into the United States.

Border Patrol authorities says the strobes can be seen from as far as 10 miles, giving the Tucson Sector 340 miles of visibility at night. The beacons include pictorial instructions, as well as the same message in English, Spanish and Tohono O’odham: “*If you need help push the red button. Rescue Personnel will arrive shortly to help you. Do not leave this area.*” In the picture on the beacon, an unarmed character responds with a water gallon.

In 2017, there were 34 rescue beacons in Border Patrol’s Tucson Sector. There were 10 active beacons in the Cabeza Prieta Wildlife Refuge, which covers 860,000 acres. That’s about one beacon every 135 square miles.

To demonstrate that it’s addressing migrants dying in the desert, Border Patrol relies heavily on the rescue beacons as a humanitarian response.

No More Deaths organisation, says the data behind rescue beacons, and a lack of transparency regarding that data, further proves they’re ineffective. The Department of Homeland Security report from fiscal 2015 breaks down the number of rescue-beacon activations and individuals rescued as a result by each sector of Border Patrol. In 2016 in the Yuma Sector, two rescues for 1,161 activations were recorded.

4 - Remote Video Surveillance System, Coronado Mountains, last Geronimo hideout, near Naco AZ, February 2018.

RVSS : a remote video surveillance system consists of multiple daylight and infrared cameras and a laser illuminator mounted on 30 to 90 foot tall monopoles, 12-foot-tall fixed towers and buildings. Command and control center linked with communications equipment. Unlike the more common IFT (Intergrated Fixed Towers), RVSS does not include radar capability. The deployment and maintenance of surveillance technology as IFT and RVSS along the Southwest U.S. is contracted with private companies, such as the construction of the wall, the transport and incarceration of arrested migrants.

In the Coronado Mountains, large caves may have been used by humans as a shelter and hideout by middle archaic people (up to 8000 years ago) and more recently by the Chiricahua Apache and other Apache peoples, Mexican and European miners, and settlers. No archaeological evidence remains in the cave today.

In Mid 16th century Francisco Vasquez de Coronado marched from Mexico into St Pedro Valley, searching for the seven cities of Cibola and its fabled gold. Today, in the valley the border-town of Naco is one of the poorest of the state.

5-6-Wall in Nogales, after barbed concertina wire had been installed on the border fence by the army troops on election day 2018, February 2018.

Arturo Garino, the maire of **Nogales**, a border town of about 20,000 in Arizona, complain in media after military had installed a line of razor blade wire across the top of the fence that divides from its sister city in Mexico. The town’s city council passed a resolution on Wednesday February 6th, 2019 to formally condemn the wire, and demand that it be taken down over safety concerns.

The town’s code prohibits the use of the wire, which is also known as **concertina wire**, except in industrial parks and storage areas. Even then, it has to be at least six feet off the ground.

A draft of the Nogales City Council’s resolution had noted the dangers posed by the wire : “*Placing coiled concertina wire strands on the ground is typically only found in a war, battlefield or prison setting, and not in an urban setting such as downtown Nogales, Arizona,*” it said. “*Placing coiled concertina wire that is designed to inflict serious bodily injury or death in the immediate proximity of our residents, children, pets, law enforcement and first responders is not only irresponsible but inhuman.*”

The wire is an example of the work being done by the thousands of active-duty troops and National Guardsmen (about 6550 total) who were sent to the border by the president Trump in 2018.

A report from Defense Department said that the military had installed more than 70 miles of concertina wire along the southern border, adding that it was working on an additional 160 miles. It also said the military had spent \$132 million so far supporting CBP. But estimates indicate that the cost of both deployments could tally about \$1 billion by the end of the 2019 fiscal year.

In a recent statement, the Customs and Border Protection said that it was the process of adding four to six additional lines of concertina wire in “*high-risk urban areas commonly exploited by criminal smuggling organizations.*” It said that the locations it was installing the wire were on U.S. government property, outside of the town’s jurisdiction and end announcing : “*Currently there are no plans to remove the concertina wire*”¹. In May 2019, the concertina fence haven’t been removed.

¹ Extract of Eli Rosenberg article, February 7th 2019, The Washington Post

7- Mobile Surveillance Capability, at proximity of International Friendship Park, near San Diego, February 2019.

8- Joel Smith, documenting barbwire installation. End of the border wall east of Sasabe, AZ, May 2019.

9- Patriot Movement Rally, Gene C. Reid Park, Tucson AZ, August 19th, 2018.

10- «Keep Our Border Patrol Checkpoints Open», Arivaca Rd, AZ, February 2019.

Established in 2007, the Arivaca Road checkpoint, about 56 km south of Tucson, is the smallest of the eleven Border Patrol checkpoints near the U.S.-Mexico border in southern Arizona, with only four or five agents manning the post at a time. It is located in a rural area outside the town of Amado, on the main road to Arivaca, a small community near the international border. The demonstrators cited privacy concerns, the nuisance of having to go through the checkpoint, and the potential for racial profiling as reasons for the protest, and want it removed. Smaller demonstrations also occurred at other checkpoints in the area.

The 2015 Amado checkpoint protest took place on May 27, 2015, when approximately seventy-five protesters held a demonstration at the United States Border Patrol checkpoint along Arivaca Road, esta-

blished in 2007. Since 2013, residents of Arivaca and the organization **People Helping People in the Border Zone** have monitored the checkpoint there and campaigned for its removal. Before the protest, 60 % of the Arivaca and Amado residents had sign the petition asking to minimise the presence of the Border Patrol in the area.

In response, other Arivaca residents, with support from other concerned citizens in the nearby communities of Amado, Moyza, and Sasabe erected a large sign in support of the Border Patrol checkpoint, a few hundred yards away from where the demonstration was held. The sign reads as follows: «CITIZENS OF ARIVACA, MOYZA, AMADO & SASABE SUPPORT OUR BP CHECKPOINT». Soon after a second sign had been erected : «KEEP OUR BP CHECKPOINT OPEN».

11- Know your rights with Border Patrol published in 2018 by The ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union of Arizona).

ACLU was born in 1920 during the so called Palmer Raids, a communist Hunt, when Attorney General Mitchell Palmer began arresting without warrant and deporting so-called radicals. In Arizona, ACLU fight against the «*Show Me Your Papers*» law [SB 1070](#) which was passed by the Legislature and Joe Arpaio ex-sheriff of Maricopa County.

The Support Our Law Enforcement and Safe Neighborhoods Act (SB 1070) is a 2010 legislative Act in the U.S. state of Arizona that at the time of passage in 2010 was the broadest and strictest anti-illegal immigration measure passed in the United States. U.S. Federal law requires aliens older than 18 to possess proper identification at all times; violation of this requirement is a federal misdemeanor crime. The Arizona act additionally made it a state misdemeanor crime for an alien to be in Arizona without carrying the required documents, required that state law enforcement officers attempt to determine an individual’s immigration status during a «lawful stop, detention or arrest», when there is reasonable suspicion that the individual is an illegal immigrant. The law also imposed penalties on those sheltering, hiring and transporting unregistered persons. The paragraph on intent in the legislation says it embodies an «*attrition through enforcement*» doctrine.

Shortly after SB 1070 was signed in 2010, the ACLU and the U.S. Department of Justice filed lawsuits challenging the law, charging that it is unconstitutional and encourages racial profiling. Between 2010 and 2016, courts have rendered unenforceable many parts of the law:

Section 3: A.R.S. § 13-1509: This provision made a person’s failure to comply with federal noncitizen-registration requirements a state misdemeanor. It was struck down because federal law preempts it.

Section 5: A.R.S. § 13-2928(A) and (B) day labor prohibitions: These provisions made it unlawful for occupants of vehicles stopped on roadways and impeding traffic from trying to hire people for work at another

location and for individuals to enter such vehicles in order to be hired. It was struck down on First Amendment grounds as an unconstitutional limit on freedom of speech.

Section 5: A.R.S. § 13-2928(C): This provision made it a misdemeanor for unauthorized noncitizens to seek or engage in work in Arizona. This provision was struck down because it is preempted by federal law.

Section 6: A.R.S. § 13-3883(A)(5): This provision authorized officers to arrest a person without a warrant if the officer had probable cause to believe the person committed any public offense that would make the person removable from U.S

In 2019, The U.S. Supreme Court still did not strike down the most hotly disputed part of Arizona’s anti-immigrant law, Section 2(B). This “*show me your papers*” provision requires police to make a reasonable attempt, when practicable, to determine the immigration status of anyone who is lawfully stopped when the officer has “*reasonable suspicion*” the person stopped is not in the U.S. with proper documentation.

12- Puente Human Right Movement Rally Against Patriot Movement AZ, Manicopa Sheriff’s office , Phoenix AZ, August 22th , 2018.

13- Dan Kelly, No More Death militant, Humanitarian aid office of Arivaca, People Helping People in the Border Zone.

14- No More Death Bulletin With Scott Warren Portrait on front page.

15- No More Death Sign «Humanitarian aid is not a crime.», Ajo, AZ, May, 2019.

Federal authorities had charged four No More Deaths volunteers – Caitlin Deighan, Zoe Anderson, Logan Hollarsmith and Rebecca Grossman-Richeimer – for leaving aid on the Cabeza Prieta refuge. Those charges were dropped in February 2019.

A ninth volunteer, Scott Warren, is awaiting trial for both felony and misdemeanor charges of harboring and conspiracy related to humanitarian work for No More Deaths.

The slew of legal cases caused the group to create a legal campaign in support of the “Cabeza 9.” Batches of white signs reading “Humanitarian aid is never a crime” are scattered in yards, curbsides and windows across Tucson.

16- Near Arivaca, Sonoran Desert, February 2019.

17- Kris Eggle Visitor Center, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument AZ, May 2019.

18- Members of Tucson Samaritans praying in memory of fourteen year old, Joseline Quintero, at her shrine, Sonora Desert, AZ February 2019.



19- Tucson Samaritans Container, Southside Worker Center, Tucson, AZ, May, 2019.

20- Gayle Weyer's, Ajo resident, holding a folder in which she collect, photos of human remains dicovered in Aqua Prieta area, Ajo, AZ, May, 2019.

21- Margo Cowan Letter to Enforcement Official.

On February 5th, 2019, at a weekly meeting of Tucson Samaritans, lawyer Margo Cowan introduced a new strategy to protect migrants found in desert by volunteers during water drops. The letter distributed that evening mandates the driver of a car in which there is a person in an illegal situation, such as the assistant of the lawyer who represents his rights. This strategy, which aimed to protect associations and migrants, will subsequently be abandoned because of the increase in convictions against humanitarian associations in Arizona.

22- Wall painting in front of No More Death office, AZ, February 2019.

23- Lukeville / Ajo area warning poster, edited in 2019 by Humane Borders. Representing body found in the sector since 2000.

In partnership with the **Pima County Medical Examiner's Office**, the association **Humane Borders** has developed created an updated migrant death map. Local posters, extracted of this map are distributed on the south side of the U.S. – Mexico border. formally known as the Arizona OpenGIS Initiative for Deceased Migranthese posters warn potential undocumented migrants (“*Don't do it! It's hard! There's not enough water!*”) of the dangers they face trying to cross through the desert on foot. The posters include estimated walking times from various entry points, as well as the sites of migrant deaths and the location of water stations.

24- Pima County Fiduciary Cemetery, Tucson, AZ, February 2019.

25-Joel Smith, Operation Manager of Humane Borders, Buenos Aires Wildlife Refuge, AZ, February 2018.

26- 27 - Joe, No More Death Volunteers pointing on the map deadly area near Lukeville, No More Death headquarter in Ajo, AZ, May 2019.

28 - Isolated area in Sonoran Desert,

28- Pima County Fiduciary Cemetery, Tucson, AZ, February 2019. State Of Arizona provide final resting places for the cremains of unidentified migrants found in the desert, abouve-ground columbariums, Pima County Fiduciary Cemetery, Tucson February 2019.

29- Enrique Morones, Founder of Border Angels, pays homage to unknown migrants buried in Holtville Cemetery, Imperial Valley CA, February 2018.

About Imperial Valley Cemetery

The biggest mass grave in the U.S is located in Imperial Valley, a desolated county of California where hundreds of unidentified migrants are buried. Long alignments of bricks engraved with data base numbers are located in the back of the cemetery, behind a tree line separating them from the rest of the graves. On each bricks is marked *John Doe* or *Jane Doe* to specify the gender of the unidentified bodies. There have been over 11,000 deaths since the border fence was erected by operation Gatekeeper in 1994, with one-third of these deaths unidentified. Border Angels visits the cemetery of “the not forgotten” every six weeks in order to pay homage and spread their message to the media and draw public attention.

About Border Angels

In January 1994, the start of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) drove seven months later the subsequent implementation of Operation Gatekeeper, a measure which aimed at halting illegal immigration at the border near San Diego. The same year, the California Proposition 187 ¹(also known as Save Our State (SOS) initiative) was adopted to establish a state-run citizenship screening system and prohibit illegal immigrants from using non-emergency health care, public education, and other services in the state of California. Responding to the upsurge of local migration policy, Roberto Martinez and Enrique Morones, who had worked in local church humanitarian program since 1986, started **Border Angels**. Thirty years later, it's the main active non-profit-organization of Southern California that brings help to migrant brethren at the border. Border Angels organizes water drops in the desert and sponsor free immigration consultations in Tijuana and San Diego. for now, the only voice of the organisation is Enrique Morones, omnipresent in the media.

¹ California Proposition 187 : *Save Our State (SOS) initiative* was a 1994 ballot initiative to establish a state-run citizenship screening system and prohibit illegal immigrants from using non-emergency health care, public education, and other services in the State of California. Voters passed the proposed law at a referendum on November 8, 1994 (59% for 41% against).

Referring to Nancy H. Martis (1994). «#187 *Illegal immigrants. Ineligibility for public services. Verification and Reporting*» the key elements of Proposition 187 were :

- All law enforcement agents who suspect that a person who has been arrested is in violation of immigration laws must investigate the detainee's immigration status, and if they find evidence of illegality they must report it to the attorney general of California, and to the federal Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). They must also notify the detainee of his or her apparent status as an alien.

- Local governments are prohibited from preventing or limiting the fulfillment of this requirement.
- If government agents suspect anyone applying for benefits of being illegal immigrants, the agents must

report their suspicions in writing to the appropriate enforcement authorities.

- A person shall not receive any public social services and from a publicly funded health care facility until he or she has been verified as a United States citizen or as a lawfully admitted alien.

- A public elementary or secondary school shall not admit or permit the attendance of any child until he or she meets the requirements above.

- By 1996, each school district shall verify the legal status of each child enrolled within the district and the legal status of each parent or guardian of each child.

- A child who is in violation of the requirements above shall not continue to attend the school 90 days from the date of notice to the attorney general and INS.

- The attorney general must keep records on all such cases and make them available to any other government entity that wishes to inspect them.

- The manufacture, distribution, sale, or use of false citizenship or residency documents is a state felony punishable by imprisonment or fine.

30- Extract of Deborah Mc Cullough Collection, May 2019.

31- Deborah Mc Cullough, artist and former Tucson Samaritans, posing in the middel of her collection and composition exposed in her Living-room, Tucson, AZ, February 2019.

32- Margo Cowan, founder of Keep Tucson Together, launching communication campaign against lawfull search warrant , Pueblo High School, Tucson, AZ, February 21th, 2019.

33- The Arizona Ground Game Action Sheet

34 - 36 - Keep Tucson Together, Pueblo High School, Tucson AZ, August 2018.

35 -37 Demand of Hearing Before an Immigration Judge To counter fast prosecution of Operation Streamline.

Operation Streamline (initiative of the US Department of Homeland Security and US Department of Justice) started in 2005, that adopts a zero-tolerance approach to unauthorized border-crossing by criminally prosecuting those perpetrating it. Up to 70 people are tried at the same time (in 50 minutes the day I assist to procecuton in february 2019), wearing shackles in the courtroom. Entering without inspection is a misdemeanor, and re-entering after deportation is a felony. In Tucson Federal Courthouse most of re-entering cases are charged with 180 days of detention, and executed in the private Prison of Florence. About 99% of people prosecuted under Operation Streamline plead guilty. According to the Washington Post, this is because those who plead guilty are likely to get substantially shorter prison terms than the theoretical maximum, whereas those who do not plead guilty are likely to get close to the maximum sentence. Referring to the fact sheet operation

streamline published by **No More Death** in 2012, the annual cost of Operation Streamline in Arizona alone was estimated as \$120 million for court proceedings and \$50 million for detention and incarceration.

38 - Day Labourers, Gasden, AZ, February 2019.

39 - US/Mexico Beach Border, End of International Friendship Park, near San Diego, CA, February 2019.

40- Clothes, Sonoran desert, February 2018.



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