

DECLARATION OF JEREMY SLACK, Ph.D.

I, Jeremy Slack, pursuant to 28 USC §1746, declare that the following is true and correct:

1. I submit this declaration, based on my personal knowledge and extensive empirical research, to describe the grave dangers migrants from Central America face from Mexican and Central American gangs – frequently aided or ignored by Mexican authorities – while waiting to pursue asylum in the United States, a danger that is exacerbated the longer those migrants remain on the Mexican side of border. My CV is attached as Exhibit A.

My Research and Expertise

2. I am an Assistant Professor of Human Geography at the University of Texas at El Paso with more than fifteen years of research experience in Mexico and along the U.S.-Mexico border. Human geography explores the interaction between human beings and their environments. My areas of expertise and publication focus on drug violence, drug trafficking, undocumented migration, corruption, and U.S. Mexico border enforcement. In particular, I am interested in the questions about how drug violence moves and how and where violence affects people as they change their location. My research investigates different patterns of violence associated with who is living where, which reveals a great deal about drug cartels, violence in Mexico, and the potential danger for people in border cities.

3. I received my B.A. from the University of Arizona in 2005 in Spanish and International Studies. I received an M.A in Latin American Studies in 2008 at the University of Arizona. I received my Ph.D. from the School of Geography and Development, also at the University of Arizona in 2015.

4. I have testified in court over fifty times as an expert regarding drug smuggling, drug violence, and corruption along the border and throughout Mexico in both criminal cases and

in immigration court. I was the lead client on an amicus brief that was presented at the Supreme Court (*Hernandez v. Mesa*).

5. I have published approximately fifteen peer-reviewed journal articles and numerous essays, book chapters, and scholarly reports. I have written two books about the impacts of drug violence on migrants. The first book, *The Shadow of the Wall*, was released in April 2018 by the University of Arizona Press.¹ The second book, *Deported to Death: How Drug Violence is Changing Migration in Mexico*, which will be released in early 2019 by the University of California Press, explores the ways organized crime has targeted migrants through kidnapping, extortion, and coerced recruitment.² It contains years of research about the dangers facing people stuck on the Mexican side of the border and I can definitively say that there is little hope that Central Americans could safely wait for their trials to conclude without facing serious violence.

6. I have received over \$1,000,000 in research grants from foundations, universities and federal agencies to support my research activities. This includes funding from the Department of Homeland Security, the National Science Foundation, Ford Foundation, the Open Society Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council among others. I have conducted research along the U.S.-Mexico border since 2003 and have travelled and worked extensively throughout Mexico, living and working in migrant shelters in some of the areas of the country hardest hit by drug cartel violence.

¹ Slack, J., D.E. Martínez, and S. Whiteford, eds. *The Shadow of the Wall: Violence and Migration on the U.S.-Mexico Border*. 2018, University of Arizona Press: Tucson, Arizona.

² Slack, J. *Deported to Death: How drug violence is changing migration in Mexico*. 2019, University of California Press: Berkeley, California. Vol 45. California Series on Public Anthropology. <https://www.ucpress.edu/ebook/9780520969711/deported-to-death>

7. I have published about drug cartels in Mexico with particular emphasis on processes of kidnapping and extortion,³ as well as political corruption, and how cartels use their power to influence and control territory.⁴ These publications explore the question about why cartels would target relatively poor individuals for kidnapping and torture. The answer lies in the extreme vulnerability of people in transit who are neglected by local authorities with little to no hope that friends and family would be able to locate them anytime soon. Moreover, members of organized crime also know that migrants have contacts in the United States who can come up with several thousand dollars to pay ransom.

The Security Situation in Mexico

8. The major Mexican cartels—the Juárez Cartel (aka La Linea), Gulf Cartel, Zetas (Los Zetas), Sinaloa Cartel, Tijuana Cartel, La Familia Michoacana/Los Caballeros Templarios, and the Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generación (CJNG) —are currently locked in violent inter-cartel (and intra-cartel) disputes and a struggle with the Mexican military and police that has cost over 200,000 lives since 2001. The Mexican government is no longer able to protect its people and in many cases law enforcement officers or military officials—affiliated with drug cartels—actually commit acts of murder or torture on behalf of the cartels.⁵ In certain localities, the cartels wield such significant authority, and have become so closely intertwined with the government, as to be considered a part of the state. In 2016, violence in Mexico skyrocketed, placing the Mexican

³ Slack, J., *Captive bodies: migrant kidnapping and deportation in Mexico*. Area, 2015. **48**(3).

⁴ Slack, J. and H. Campbell, *On Narco-coyotaje: Illicit Regimes and Their Impacts on the US–Mexico Border*. Antipode, 2016.

Boyce, G.A., J.M. Banister, and J. Slack, *You and What Army? Violence, The State, and Mexico's War on Drugs*. Territory, Politics, Governance, 2015. **3**(4): p. 446-468.

⁵ Gibler, J., *To die in Mexico : dispatches from inside the drug war*. 2011, San Francisco, CA: City Lights Books.

drug war as the second most violent conflict in the world (behind Syria).⁶ It has remained one of the most vicious and bloody conflicts in the world. Some analysts thought that, as a result of this violence, Mexico has become or is on the verge of becoming a “failed state.”⁷

9. However, in the years since the conflict began the character has changed. Rather than concentrated hotspots—such as Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, where 10,000 people were murdered between 2007 and 2010—the violence has spread out across the country. This is because the major cartels have fractured, leading to conflict between cartels, but also within these organizations themselves. This has been described by scholars as a “balkanization” effect in Mexico⁸—a reference to the fragmentation of the former Yugoslavian Republic. The internal strife and complex allegiances between and within the cartels makes the security situation in Mexico complex, dynamic, and chaotic as violence has spread to areas that were previously considered safe such as Mexico City and Cancun.

10. In addition to the dangers posed by Mexican cartels, Central American gangs have established relationships with Mexican gangs that heighten the vulnerability of Central American migrants traveling through Mexico. In our research we found members of Central American gangs, MS-13 and Barrio 18 working for the Mexican Zetas and other organizations, as they would often be involved with kidnapping, extorting, and charging a toll for migrants to pass through certain areas. Central American gangs would patrol the train routes used by migrants traveling North, collecting tolls, killing people who refused or could not pay, and

⁶ IISS, *Armed Conflict Survey 2017*, I.I.f.S. Studies, Editor. 2017: Washington, D.C.

⁷ Longmire, S., *Cartel : the coming invasion of Mexico's drug wars*. 2011, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Grayson, G.W., *Mexico : narco-violence and a failed state?* 2010, New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Publishers.

⁸ Beittel, J., *Mexico: Organized crime and drug trafficking organizations*. Washington: Congressional Research Service, 2015.

giving a cut of the profits to local criminal actors and the police. They would also investigate who people were and why they were migrating. The vast majority of Central American asylum seekers are fleeing gang violence,⁹ yet the very same groups they are fleeing have a presence in Mexico and particularly along the border. Given the immense power of the major cartels as governmental actors in the Mexican state, migrants have nowhere to turn in Mexico when the same harm from which they are fleeing finds them on their journeys. It thus makes most border towns on the Mexican side, an extremely perilous place to wait.

11. The Mexican side of the U.S.-Mexican border as a region has experienced high levels of turmoil and violence in recent years. From 2007-2012 the most dangerous place was the border town of Ciudad Juárez, on the other side of El Paso, Texas, with over 10,000 murders. Northeastern Mexico has more recently experienced lower levels of murders, but higher levels of disappearances and kidnappings, making it one of the most feared regions of the border. Mass graves containing over 200 bodies were recovered in the area the following years.¹⁰ Multiple mass graves throughout the region have been discovered, often with clear ties to Central American migrants.¹¹ The largest documented kidnapping of migrants occurred in the far Northeast city of Matamoros—across from Brownsville, TX, with 480 people being kidnapped simultaneously in 2018.¹² Other regions have experienced high levels of violence as well. Recently, the number of murders in Tijuana nearly doubled from 909 in 2016¹³ to 1,897 in 2017.

⁹ Wolf, S., *Mano Dura: The Politics of Gang Control in El Salvador*. 2017: University of Texas Press.

¹⁰ Ureste, M., *A 5 anos de massacre de 72 migrantes en San Fernando, caso sigue impune*: Amnistía Internacional, in *Animal Politico*. 2015: Mexico City.

¹¹ Slack, J., *Captive bodies: migrant kidnapping and deportation in Mexico*. *Area*, 2015. **48**(3).

¹² Jimenez, M., *Suman 480 migrantes rescatados en Matamoros*, in *El Manana de Matamoros*. 2018: Matamoros.

¹³ Staff, *Horror; 762 homicidios dolosos en seis meses Tijuana*, in *El Debate*. 2017: Tijuana.

Then it skyrocketed to approximately 2,506 in 2018.¹⁴ In the nearby northwestern state of Sonora, a region that has avoided much of the cartel bloodshed, large groups of migrants were abducted and disappeared or forced to cross the border due to large amounts of marijuana smuggling through the desert by drug cartels.¹⁵ In Ciudad Juárez deported migrants were found decapitated over the summer of 2017.¹⁶ While there have been ebbs and flows in the level of violence along the border, the chaotic situation, lawlessness and the violent outbursts against Central American migrants have created a dangerous precedent which will likely continue to escalate in the months and years to come.

12. In the following sections I will expand on the types of violence people are likely to experience if forced to wait in Mexican border cities, why they are targeted and the potential torture, persecution, and death.

Dangers Present for Central Americans in Mexico

13. Kidnapping has become a pandemic in Mexico, and no population is under more threat than Central American migrants. These kidnappings often involve ransom, but are frequently more complex as members of organized crime are looking for information from migrants who might be fleeing from rival or affiliated gangs. Furthermore, criminal organizations use torture as a way to recruit individuals, giving them the option to join the gang, or torture or kill fellow captives and escape this fate. This has become common as a way to

¹⁴ Staff, Baja California vivió su año más violento: 2,500 muertos solo en Tijuana, in Vanguardia. 2019: Tijuana.

¹⁵ Slack, J. and H. Campbell, On Narco-coyotaje: Illicit Regimes and Their Impacts on the US–Mexico Border. Antipode, 2016. 48(5).

Slack, J. and S. Whiteford, *Violence and migration on the Arizona-Sonora border*. Human organization, 2011. 70(1): p. 11-21.

¹⁶ Staff, Decapitados en Juárez eran deportados de EU, in El Tiempo. 2017: Ciudad Juárez.

forcibly recruit kidnapped migrants who are unwilling to torture or kill their way out of gang membership.¹⁷

14. In 2016 alone, a rough estimate of over 69,000 kidnappings occurred in Mexico.¹⁸ Other sources have documented over ten thousand cases of kidnapping of migrants in a six-month period in 2011.¹⁹ However, these statistics should be taken as highly conservative since this only relies on reported kidnappings and not the overwhelming majority of kidnappings that go unreported. This is known as the “cifra negra” or the black statistic, because Mexico’s census bureau (INEGI) has estimated that 98% of kidnappings go unreported because people do not think the police will help or are afraid to do so.²⁰

15. Unfortunately, there are no exact figures for the kidnapping and torture of Central American migrants in Mexico since many are “disappeared” and killed, or flee Mexico as fast as possible. Moreover, the lethality of kidnapping has grown since Mexico enacted tougher laws on kidnapping that sentence people to 80 years in prison in 2014. It has become easier to simply kill people than to let them go.²¹

16. These kidnappings usually involve the explicit aid of the police or, at the very least, the knowledge that the police will do nothing to prevent the kidnappers from carrying out their gory reprisals.²² Police in Mexico are highly corrupt and frequently work hand in hand with

¹⁷ Slack, J., *Captive bodies: migrant kidnapping and deportation in Mexico*. Area, 2015. **48**(3).

¹⁸ INEGI, *Encuesta Nacional de Victimización y Percepción sobre Seguridad Pública (ENVIPE)*, in ENVIPE, I.N.d.E.y. Geografía, Editor. 2017, INEGI: Mexico, D.F. .

¹⁹ CNDH, *Informe Especial Sobre el Secuestro de Migrantes en Mexico*, C.N.d.I.D. Humanos, Editor. 2011, CNDH: Mexico, DF.

²⁰ INEGI, *Encuesta Nacional de Victimización y Percepción sobre Seguridad Pública (ENVIPE)*, in ENVIPE, I.N.d.E.y. Geografía, Editor. 2017, INEGI: Mexico, D.F. .

²¹ Slack, J., *Captive bodies: migrant kidnapping and deportation in Mexico*. Area, 2015. **48**(3).

²² *Ibid.*

Slack, J. and H. Campbell, *On Narco-coyotaje: Illicit Regimes and Their Impacts on the US–Mexico Border*. Antipode, 2016. **48**(5).

the drug cartels.²³ Officers that do not work with the cartels are hindered by this corruption and are unable to speak out or investigate crimes against Central American migrants.²⁴ Local police are underpaid and have to share guns, purchase their own ammunition, and sometimes are not even certified to carry weapons. Federal police are better equipped but are generally focused on high profile busts and arresting famous drug kingpins.

17. On the Mexican border specifically, there are lookouts, known as halcones, who are concentrated there and are tasked with investigating who is coming and going into new areas. This is partly because they are worried about incursions from rival cartels, but also because they are interested in determining which migrants would be able to pay a high ransom, or which might be targeted by affiliated gangs from Central America. The need to understand who has arrived in any given area of the border has become an obsession for organized crime. Because there are so many fractures within these criminal organizations, they are no longer enjoying absolute supremacy and must remain vigilant against incursions from rival groups (or even other members of the same drug cartel). Because of this, lookouts or even people posing as migrants or coyotes, often living or working in migrant shelters, are constantly collecting information about who is arriving. In addition, agents from the Instituto Nacional de Migración have also engaged in high levels of corruption and pass information about migrants along to organized crime.²⁵

²³ Sicario, M. Molloy, and C. Bowden, *El Sicario : the autobiography of a Mexican assassin*. 2011, New York: Nation Books.

Hernandez, A., *Los senores del narco*. 2010, Mexico, D.F.: Grijalbo.

Hernández, A., *Narcoland: The Mexican drug lords and their godfathers*. 2013: Verso Books.

²⁴ Grillo, I., *El Narco: inside Mexico's criminal insurgency*. 2011, New York: Bloomsbury Press.

Vulliamy, E., *Amexica: war along the borderline*. 2010, New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Bowden, C., *Down by the river : drugs, money, murder, and family*. 2002, New York: Simon & Schuster.

Bowden, C. and J.n. Cardona, *Murder city : Ciudad Juárez and the global economy's new killing fields*. 2010, New York: Nation Books.

²⁵ Slack, J., *Captive bodies: migrant kidnapping and deportation in Mexico*. *Area*, 2015. **48**(3).

Should Mexican immigration authorities be increasingly involved in the process of making people apply for asylum from Mexico, it is likely that they will pass information about who is waiting over to organized crime.

18. In addition to corrupt authorities passing information to organized crime or participating in kidnapping, the lack of protection for Central American migrants has been a huge problem.²⁶ Mexico has conflicting laws about how to control and police immigration from Central America. This is the root of the fluctuations in treatment by Mexican authorities, at times allowing Central Americans free passage or cracking down, apprehending and deporting migrants. One thing is clear though; the greater the restrictions, the higher the incidences of violence, extortion, torture and murder.

19. Based on my research into migration and violence in Mexico, I am certain that few migrants will find either short- or long-term secure shelter in Mexico while they await their hearings.

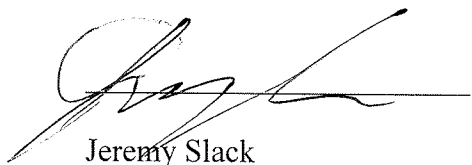
20. Migrants are targeted along the border because of their distance from both destination and home. In my forthcoming book I explore in-depth why targeting migrants is so common and lucrative. They can be extorted, tortured, killed, forced to work for drug smugglers, and no one will speak up for them. If people are forced to wait weeks or months along the border they will face numerous threats, from police demanding extortion to kidnappings and forced recruitment by gangs and drug cartels. Few people will be able to live in this limbo. One family I worked with began to get intensified threats, especially to the father, who was being accused of

París, M.D., et al., Un análisis de los actores políticos y sociales en el diseño y la implementación de la política y la gestión migratoria en México. 2015, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte Tijuana, México.

²⁶ Vogt, Wendy A. *Lives in Transit: Violence and Intimacy on the Migrant Journey*. (2018) University of California Press. Vol. 42. California Series in Public Anthropology.

belonging to a rival gang and the only way for them to be assured that he was not working against them, would be to join the cartel. Despite already having fled El Salvador, they were forced to flee to border region yet again because of these dangerous threats, itself a dangerous and difficult proposition.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and understanding.



Jeremy Slack

Dated: February 15, 2019
El Paso, Texas

EXHIBIT A

Jeremy Slack

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Education

- Ph.D. **Geography**, The University of Arizona, May 2015
- M.A. **Latin American Studies**, The University of Arizona, May 2007
- B.A. **International Studies/Spanish and Portuguese**, The University of Arizona, December 2005

Research Interests

Violence, Trauma, Migration, Health, Borders, State Theory, Urbanization, Human Rights, Drugs and Drug Trafficking, Kidnapping, Political Geography, Urban Geography, Latin America with a special focus on Mexico and Brazil, Research Methodology, Activist and Participatory Scholarship

Work Experience

- **Assistant Professor**, *Department of Sociology and Anthropology*. The University of Texas, El Paso Aug, 2015 -
- **Visiting Assistant Professor**, *Department of Sociology and Anthropology*. The University of Texas, El Paso. Aug, 2014- May, 2015
- **Drugs, Security and Democracy Dissertation Fellow**, the Social Science Research Council and the Open Society Foundation Aug, 2013 – Aug, 2014
- **Research Specialist**, *Center for Latin American Studies*, The University of Arizona Aug, 2007 – Aug 2014
- **Research Assistant**, *The Udall Center*, The University of Arizona Aug, 2009 – Aug, 2010
- **Research Assistant**, *The Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology*, The University of Arizona May, 2004 – Aug, 2007

Awards, Fellowships and Grants

- *Human Trafficking Hubs. Department of Homeland Security*. Co-PI with Louise Shelley, Desmond Arias, José Miguel Cruz. \$150,000
- *Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) Site: Collaborative Research: Immigration Policy and US-Mexico Border Communities. The National Science Foundation*. Co-PI with Neil Harvey. \$468,176
- *Deported to Death: How drug violence is reshaping migration. California Center for Public Anthropology International Competition*. Winner. University of California Press

- **National Institute of Health: BUILDing Scholars Summer Sabbatical Fellow** at the University of Texas, Austin \$14,000
- *The Intersection of Criminal and Immigration Law. Summer Grant Writing Fellowship.* University of Texas at El Paso. \$5,000
- *“Deporting Youth: The Emotional and Physical Effects of Violence and Trauma in Contemporary Undocumented Migration.” Research Program on Migration and Health – PIMSA.* University of California, Berkeley. (PIs) Scott Whiteford, Sonia Bass, **Jeremy Slack**, Oscar Misael Hernández. \$40,000
- **Drugs, Security and Democracy Dissertation Fellowship** (2013-2014) by the Social Science Research Council and the Open Society Foundation \$23,800
- *“Immigration and Violence on the Border: Increasing Impact through Public Scholarship”* FY2013. **The Ford Foundation, Mexico and Central American Office.** (PIs) **Jeremy Slack**, Scott Whiteford, Daniel Martinez. \$142,500
- *“Border Militarization and Health: Violence, Death and Security on the U.S. Mexico Border.”* (2013) **The Puentes Consortium.** (PIs) **Jeremy Slack**, Alison Elizabeth Lee, Daniel Martinez and Scott Whiteford. \$6,000
- **Richard Morrill Public Outreach Award.** (2013) From the Political Geography Specialty Group of the Association of American Geographers.
- *“Border Field Trips and Experiential Learning.”* (2012-2013) **Magellan Foundations, Faculty Student Interaction Grant.** \$1000
- *“Forging Research Collaboration Under Fire of Border Security Debates and Violence.”* (2012) **The Puentes Consortium** (PIs) **Jeremy Slack**, Alison Elizabeth Lee, Scott Whiteford, Sonia Bass Zavala. \$12,500
- *“Collaborative Steps in Sharing Research: Data Driven Policy from the Mexico United States Border.”* FY2011. **The Ford Foundation, Mexico and Central American Office.** (PIs) **Jeremy Slack**, Scott Whiteford, Daniel Martinez. \$60,000
- *“Migration, Violence and Security on the U.S./Mexico Border: Critical Policy Issues.”* FY2010. **The Ford Foundation,** \$115,000

Mexico and Central American Office. (PIs) Scott Whiteford, **Jeremy Slack**, Daniel Martinez.

- “*Corruption at the Border: Violence and Security Concerns.*” (2009) **The Puentes Consortium.** (PIs) Jorge Manuel Aguirre Hernández, **Jeremy Slack**, Scott Whiteford. \$7,000
- “*Migration and Violence: A New Research and Policy Challenge on the Mexico/United States Border.*” FY2009. **The Ford Foundation, Mexico and Central American Office.** (PI) Scott Whiteford. (Co-PI) **Jeremy Slack.** \$25,000
- “*Community, Identity and Notoriety in the City of God.*” (2007) Summer Travel Award, **The Tinker Foundation.** \$700

Publications/Presentations

Books:

1. (Forthcoming- July 2019) **Slack, Jeremy. Deported to Death: How Drug Violence has Reshaped Migration on the U.S. Mexico Border.** *The University of California Press.* Volume 45. California Series on Public Anthropology.
<http://www.publicanthropology.org/books-book-series/california-book-series/international-competition/2016-competition-winners-b/>
2. (2018) **Slack, Jeremy; Martínez, Daniel E.; Whiteford, Scott.** (eds) **The Shadow of the Wall: Violence and Migration on the U.S. Mexico Border.** *University of Arizona Press.* Tucson, Arizona.

Scholarly Articles:

1. (Forthcoming) Heyman, Josiah; **Slack, Jeremy; Guerra, Emily. Bordering a “Crisis”: Central American Asylum Seekers and the Reproduction of Dominant Border Enforcement Practices.** *Journal of the Southwest.*
2. (2018) Martínez, Daniel; **Slack, Jeremy; Martinez-Schultz, Ricardo. Repeat Migration in the Age of Unauthorized Permanent Residents: A Quantitative Assessment of Migration Intentions Post-Deportation.** *International Migration Review.* No. 54. Vol 4. 1186 – 1217.
3. (2018) **Slack, Jeremy; Martínez, Daniel. What makes a good human smuggler? The differences between satisfaction and recommendation of coyotes on the U.S. Mexico Border.** *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.* No 676 Vol 1. 152 – 173.
4. (2017) Abrego, Leisy; Coleman, Mathew; Martínez, Daniel; Menjivar, Cecilia; **Slack, Jeremy. Making Immigrants Criminals: Legal Process of Criminalization in the**

- Post-IIRIRA Era.** *The Journal of Migration and Human Security*. Vol. 5 No. 3
5. (2017) Campbell, Howard; **Slack, Jeremy**; Diedrich, Brian. **Mexican Immigrants, Anthropology and U.S. Law: The Pragmatics and Ethics of Expert Witness Testimony.** *Human Organization*. Vol. 76 No. 4
 6. (2017) Martinez, Daniel; **Slack, Jeremy**; Beyerlein, Kraig. **The Migrant Border Crossing Study: A Methodological Overview.** *Population Studies*. DOI: 10.1080/00324728.2017.1306093
 7. (2016) **Slack, Jeremy**; Campbell, Howard. **On *Narcocoyotaje*: Illicit Regimes and their Impacts on the U.S. Mexico Border.** *Antipode*. 48 (5) 1380-1399
 8. (2016) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martínez, Daniel; Lee, Alison; Whiteford, Scott. **The Geography of Border Militarization: Violence, and Death in Mexico and the United States.** *The Journal of Latin American Geography*. Vol. 15 (1): 7-32.
 9. (2016) **Slack, Jeremy.** **Captive Bodies: Migrant Kidnapping on the U.S. Mexico Border.** *Area*. 48 (3), 271 - 277
 10. (2015) Banister, Jeffery; Boyce, Geoff; **Slack, Jeremy.** **Illicit Economies and State (less) Geographies: The Politics of Illegality.** *Territory, Politics, Governance*. Vol 3 (4): 446-468: 1-4
 11. (2015) Boyce, Geoff; Banister, Jeffrey; **Slack, Jeremy.** **You and What Army? Wikileaks and the Mexican Drug War.** *Territory, Politics, Governance*. Vol 3 (4): 446-468
 12. (2015) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martinez, Daniel; Whiteford, Scott; Peiffer, Emily. **In Harm's Way: Family Separation, Deportation, and Immigration Enforcement.** *The Journal of Migration and Human Security*. Vol. 3 No. 2
 13. (2013) Martinez, Daniel; **Slack, Jeremy.** **What part of illegal DO you understand? The Criminalization of Migrants and Border Violence.** *Social and Legal Studies*. . Vol 22. No.
 14. (2011) **Slack, Jeremy**; Whiteford, Scott. **Violence and Migration on the Arizona Sonora Border.** *Human Organization*. Vol. 70, no. 1.
 15. (2011) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martinez, Daniel; Vandervoet, Prescott. **Methods of Violence: Researcher Safety and Adaptability in Times of Conflict.** *Practicing Anthropology*. Vol. 22. No. 1.
 16. (2010) **Slack, Jeremy**; Whiteford, Scott. **Viajes Violentos: la transformación de la migración clandestine hacia Sonora y Arizona.** *Norteamérica: la revista de UNAM*. Vol 2. No. 2.
 17. (2007) **Slack, Jeremy**; Gaines, Justin; Brocious, Ariana. **From Students to Researchers and Pupils to Partners.** *Practicing Anthropology*. Vol 29. No. 3.
 18. (2007) Sheehan, Megan; Burke, Brian; **Slack, Jeremy.** **Graduate Education Grounded in Community Based Participatory Research.** *Practicing Anthropology*. Vol 29. No. 3.
- **Book Chapters:**
1. (In Press) Slack, Jeremy; Martínez, Daniel. *The Geography of Migrant Death*. In. Mitchell K; Jones, R; Fluri, J. (eds) **Handbook on Critical Geographies of Migration**. Routledge.
 2. (Under Review) Heyman, Josiah; **Slack, Jeremy**; Guerra, Emily. *Bordering Processes:*

Contestation and Outcomes around Central American Migration in South Texas, 2013 – Present. *CIESAS*

3. (2018) Martínez, Daniel; Slack, Jeremy; Martínez-Schultz, Ricardo. *Deportation*. Ramiro Martínez; Jacob Stowell; Megan Hollis. (eds) **The Handbook of Race, Ethnicity, Crime and Justice**. Wiley Blackwell.
4. (2016) Slack, Jeremy; Whiteford, Scott; Bass, Sonia; Lee, Alison. *The Use of Social Media as a Tool for Collaborative Research on the U.S. Mexico Border*. In Hans Buechler and June Nash (eds) **Collaborative Exchanges in Global Places: An Anthology**. Palgrave Press.
5. (2016) Martinez, Daniel; Slack, Jeremy. *Walking Toward, and Deporting the “American Dream.”* In Hanson, Sandy (eds). **Latino, American Dream**. Texas A & M Press.
6. (2013). Slack, Jeremy; Whiteford, Scott. **Caught in the Middle: Undocumented Migrant’s Experiences with Drug Violence**. In: Payan, T., Staudt, K., & Kruszewski, Z. A. (Eds.). **A War that Can’t Be Won: Binational Perspectives on the War on Drugs**. University of Arizona Press. Tucson, AZ.
7. (2013) Martinez, Daniel; Slack, Jeremy; Vandervoet, Prescott. **Methodological Challenges and Ethical Concerns of Researching Marginalized and Vulnerable Populations: Evidence from Firsthand Experience Working with Undocumented Migrants**. In: O’leary, A; Deeds, C; Whiteford, S. **Uncharted Terrains: New Directions in Border Research Methodology, Ethics and Practice**. University of Arizona Press. Tucson, AZ.
8. (2013) Slack, Jeremy; Wilder, Margaret. **Aceso al agua urbana durante una epoca de cambio climático**. In: Córdova, G; Dutram, J; Lara, B; Rodriguez, J. **Desarrollo humano transfronterizo: Retos y oportunidades en la region Sonora-Arizona**. El Colegio de Sonora. Hermosillo, Sonora.

• **Reports, White Papers and Miscellaneous Publications:**

1. (2018) Slack, Jeremy; Martínez, Daniel; Heyman, Josiah. **Immigration Authorities Systematically Deny Medical Care to Migrants who Speak Indigenous Languages**. Center for Migration Studies. New York, New York.
<http://cmsny.org/publications/slackmartinezheyman-medical-care-denial/>
2. (2018) Heyman, Josiah; Slack, Jeremy. **Blockading Asylum Seekers at Ports of Entry at the U.S. – Mexico Border Puts Them at Increased Risk of Exploitation, Violence and Death**. Center for Migration Studies. New York, New York.
<http://cmsny.org/publications/heyman-slack-asylum-poe/>
3. (2016) Slack, Jeremy; Martínez, Daniel. **What makes a good coyote? Mexican migrants’ satisfaction with human smugglers**. Allegra Law Lab.
<http://allegralaboratory.net/what-makes-a-good-coyote-mexican-migrants-satisfaction-with-human-smugglers/>
4. (2014) Slack, Jeremy; Martínez, Daniel; Whiteford, Scott; Peiffer, Emily; Velasco, Paola. **La Sombra del Muro: Separación Familiar, Inmigración y Seguridad**. Report Prepared for the Ford Foundation. Available at <http://las.arizona.edu/mbc>

5. (2013) Martinez, Daniel; **Slack, Jeremy**; Heyman, Josiah. [Part II: Possessions Taken and Not Returned](#). in “**Bordering on Criminal: The Routine Abuse of Migrants in the Removal System.**” Report released by the Immigration Policy Center, Washington, D.C.
6. (2013) Martinez, Daniel; **Slack, Jeremy**; Heyman, Josiah. [Part I: Migrant Mistreatment While in U.S. Custody](#). in “**Bordering on Criminal: The Routine Abuse of Migrants in the Removal System.**” Report released by the Immigration Policy Center, Washington, D.C.
7. (2013) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martinez, Daniel; Lee, Alison; Whiteford, Scott. **Border Militarization and Migrant Health**. Working Paper for *The Puentes Consortium*. Rice University, Houston.
8. (2013) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martinez, D. [Families or Workers? Criminals or Migrants?](#) *North American Congress on Latin America*.
9. (2013) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martinez, D; Whiteford, S; Peiffer, E. [In the Shadow of the Wall: Family Separation, Immigration Enforcement and Security](#). Report Prepared for the *Ford Foundation*. Available at <http://las.arizona.edu/mbcs>
10. (2012) **Slack, Jeremy**; Whiteford, Scott; Bass, Sonia; Lee, Alison. [The Use of Social Media as a Tool for Collaborative Research on the U.S. Mexico Border](#). Working Paper for *The Puentes Consortium*. Rice University.
11. (2011) Wilder, Margaret, **Jeremy Slack**, and Gregg M. Garfin. ["Urban water vulnerability and institutional challenges in Ambos Nogales. 50."](#) Udall Center for the Environment. University of Arizona
12. (2011) **Slack, Jeremy**; Martinez, Daniel. **Migration and the Production of (In)Security on the U.S. Mexico Border**. *Sonarida*. Vol 29. (English and Spanish)
13. (2008) Austin, Diane; Owen, Bonnie Jean; Mosher, Sara Curtin; Sheehan, Megan; **Slack, Jeremy**; Cuellar, Olga; Abela, Maya; Molina, Paola; Burke, Brian; McMahan, Ben. **"Evaluation of Small Scale Burning of Waste and Wood in Nogales Sonora."** Final Report prepared at the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona for the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
14. (2008) **Slack, Jeremy**; Helmus, Andrea; Conrad, Claire. ["Argentina and Uruguay's Pulp Friction."](#) Arizona Daily Star. June 21. Pg. A4.
15. (2006) Austin, Diane E., Brian Burke, Krisna Ruetter, **Jeremy Slack**, Ronald H. Villanueva. **"Thermal Construction and Alternative Heating and Cooking Technologies: Final Report."** Report prepared at the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona for the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
16. (2006) Diamente, Daniela and Diane Austin. Contributing Authors: **Jeremy Slack** et al. **"Ambos Nogales Soil Stabilization Through Revegetation: Final Report."** Report prepared at the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona on behalf of the Asociación de Reforestación en Ambos Nogales for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Conference Papers (selected):

1. **2018.** Scales of Conflict: Post-deportation mobilities along the U.S. Mexico Border. **Social Science and History Association.** Phoenix, AZ. November, 2018.
2. **2017.** Border and Immigration Enforcement in the Age of Trump. **Association of American Geography Annual Meeting.** Boston, MA.
3. **2016.** From Advocate Researchers to Researchers for Advocates. **Latin American Studies Association.** New York.
4. **2016.** Fear, Mobility and the Violence of Forced Movement: Developing a Post-Deportation Studies. **Latin American Studies Association.** New York.
5. **2016.** What makes a good coyote? Customer Satisfaction Among Migrants. **Changing the Narrative on Human Smuggling Workshop.** Florence, Italy. European University Institute. (With Daniel Martinez).
6. **2016.** Deportation Diasporas: Undocumented Permanent Residents and the New Migration Home. **Association of American Geography Annual Meeting.** San Francisco.
7. **2016.** On Narco-Coyotaje: Illicit Regimes and their impacts on the U.S. Mexico Border. **Political Geography Specialty Group Preconference of the Association of American Geography.** San Francisco
8. **2015.** *Te van a levarter – They are going to kidnap you: Post-Deportation Mobilities and the Conflicting Geographies of Deportation and Drug Violence.* **Latin American Studies Association.** Puerto Rico.
9. **2015.** Insecurity, Trauma and Aftercare: Researcher Reflections Off the Field. **Latin American Studies Association.** Puerto Rico (Round Table Discussion)
10. **2014.** *Migrando al Hogar: la migración de retorno de las nuevas políticas de control migratoria.* Presented at **the Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Cultural Studies Seminar.** Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. (June, 2014)
11. **2014.** *Dangerous Deportation: State Sponsored Vulnerability.* **Annual Meeting for the Society for Applied Anthropology.** Albuquerque, NM. (CHAIR) (March, 2014)
12. **2014.** *U.S. Authority Verbal and Physical Mistreatment of Unauthorized Migrants: New Evidence from Wave II of the Migrant Border Crossing Study.* **Annual Meeting for the Society for Applied Anthropology.** Albuquerque, NM. **With Daniel Martínez and Scott Whiteford.** (March, 2014)
13. **2013.** *El sistema de entrega de consecuencias de la patrulla fronteriza: Tamaulipas dentro esta nueva dinamica.* Tamaulipas Studies Series. **Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Matamoros, Tamaulipas.** (December 2013).
14. **2013.** *Immigration and Deportation: Challenging the Myths'* **Latin American Studies Association, Washington D.C.** (May 2013) **with Scott Whiteford**
15. **2013.** *Dirty War or Drug War? Is this State Violence?* **Association of American Geography: Annual Meeting,** Los Angeles, CA. (April 2013)
16. **2013.** *The Consequences Delivery System: Data from the Migrant Border Crossing Study.* **Political Geography Specialty Group,** Los Angeles, CA. (April 2013)

17. **2012.** *Captive Bodies: A Topology of Kidnapping on the U.S. Mexico Border.* **Political Geography Specialty Group: Pre-Conference**, Poughkeepsie, New York (Feb, 2012)
18. **2012.** *The Migrant Border Crossing Study: Preliminary Data and Trends.* **Inter-University Program for Latino Research**, New York, New York (Feb 2012) **with Daniel Martinez**
19. **2012.** *Captive Bodies: Migration and Kidnapping on the U.S. Mexico Border.* **Association of American Geography: Annual Meeting**, New York, New York (Feb 2012)
20. **2011.** *Datos preliminares de migracion, violencia y inseguridad en la frontera.* **Desarrollo Humano en la Frontera**. Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. (December 2011)
21. **2011.** *Datos preliminares de migracion, violencia y inseguridad en la frontera.* **Ciudades Fronterizas**, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico. November 2011.
22. **2011.** *Amanecen Muertos: They wake up dead on the border.* **Annual Meeting for the Association of American Geographers**. Seattle, Washington. (April 2011)
23. **2011.** *Violence and Migration.* **Annual Meeting for the Society for Applied Anthropology**. Seattle, Washington. (March 2011) **With Scott Whiteford**.
24. **2011.** *Violence and Migration.* **Annual Meeting for the Association for Borderlands Studies**. Salt Lake City, Utah. (April 2011) **With Scott Whiteford**
25. **2010.** *Datos y características de los migrantes repatriados a Nogales, Sonora.* **Presented at the Binational Colloquium on Transborder Human Development in the Arizona-Sonora Region**. Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. (May 2010) **with Prescott Vandervoet**
26. **2010.** *Niveles de acceso al agua en Nogales, Sonora durante la época del Cambio Climático.* **Presented at the Binational Colloquium on Transborder Human Development in the Arizona-Sonora Region**. Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. May 2010.
27. **Slack, Jeremy. 2010.** *Power and Post-Structural Violence: The Ethics of Labeling and Defining Populations.* **Border Research Ethics and Methodology in Migration**. Tucson, Arizona. May 2010.
28. **2010.** *Bajador, Burrero o Migrante? Mexico-U.S. Migration and Post-Structural Violence.* **Presented at the Annual Meeting for the Society for Applied Anthropology**. Mérida, Yucatán, México. March, 2010.
29. **2010.** *Acceso al agua durante la época del cambio climático: Nogales, Sonora.* **Presented at Primer Congreso de la Red de Investigadores Sociales Sobre el Agua Sede centro de capacitación del Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua**. Jiutepec, Morelos, Mexico. March 2010.
30. **2009.** *“El maltrato de migrantes indocumentados en tránsito por la frontera Arizona – Sonora.”* **Encuentro internacional migración y niñez migrante**. Colegio de Sonora, Hermosillo. May 2010. **with Dan Martinez and Prescott Vandervoet**
31. **2009.** *“Migrant Border Crossing Survey.”* **Social Justice in Health Symposium**. Tucson, Az. March 2010. **with Dan Martinez**
32. **2009.** *“Fueling the Drug War: Repatriation Procedures and Violence on the Border.”* **Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology**. Santa Fe, New Mexico. March 2009. **with Scott Whiteford**

33. **2008 "Urbanization on the U.S. Mexico Border: A Case Study of Invasion, Eviction and Resettlement" Association for Borderlands Studies Conference.** Denver, CO. April 2008.
 34. **2008 "Preliminary Results from Migrant Border Crossing Experience Survey" Social Justice in Health.** Tucson, AZ. April 2008. with **Dan Martinez, Kraig Beyerlein, Prescott Vandervoet, Paola Molina, Kylie Walzak**
 35. **2008 "Land Rights in Mexico: A Case Study of Land Invasion and Eviction on the U.S. Mexico Border" Rocky Mountain Consortium on Latin American Studies.** Santa Fe, New Mexico. Session Chair. April 2008.
 36. **2007 "Living in the City of God: Senior Citizens' Perspectives of Community, Identity and Notoriety in Contemporary Rio de Janeiro" Tinker Symposium on Latin American Studies.** Tucson, AZ. (November 2007)
- Invited Presentations (Selected):**
37. *Deported to Death: How drug violence has reshaped migration.* **Neil A. Weiner Distinguished Speaker Series. Vera Institute for Justice.** New York, New York. January 2019.
 38. *Deported to Death: How drug violence has reshaped migration.* **California State University: Long Beach. Understanding Border Colloquim Series.** Long Beach, CA. April, 2018
 39. *Author meets critics. Reece Jones: Violent Borders.* **Association of American Geography Annual Meeting.** Boston, MA. April 2017.
 40. *Las Pertenencias de los migrantes: una problema sistemática.* **The American Civil Liberties Union: Migrant Belongings Workshop.** Mexico City, Mx. January 2015.
 41. *Fire and Ice: Human Trafficking on the U.S. Mexico Border.* **The University of Texas, El Paso.** El Paso, Texas. October 2014.
 42. *Seminario sobre los derechos del ninez migrante.* **Colegio de la Frontera Norte,** Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. June 2014.
 43. *Migración y Derechos Humanos.* **Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales.** Buenos Aires, Argentina. June, 2014
 44. *"Preliminary Data from the Migrant Border Crossing Study: Families, Deportation and Violence."* **Woodrow Wilson Center, Mexico Institute, (May, 2013) Washington, D.C.**
 45. *Ad Hoc Congressional Hearing on Family Reunification and Immigration Reform, Chaired by Rep. Raúl Grijalva (D-AZ).* **113th United States Congress.** Washington, D.C. (Presented by **Daniel Martinez,** drafted jointly)
 46. **Customs and Border Protections, CBP Headquarters. Washington, D.C. (May 2013)**
 47. *"Illicit Geographies."* **Panel Discussion at the Annual Meeting for the Association of American Geographers.** Los Angeles, CA. (April 2013) Organizer with **Jeffery Banister and Geoffrey Boyce.**
 48. *Round Table Discussion on Immigration Reform.* **Latin American Studies, University of Arizona. Tucson, AZ. (April, 2013)**
 49. **Women's Refugee Commission, (March, 2013) Washington, D.C.**
 50. **2012. Captive Bodies: Migrant Kidnapping on the U.S. Mexico Border. Borderline Slavery: Contemporary Issues in Border Security and Human Trade.** The University of New

Mexico. Albuquerque, NM. (October 2012)

51. **2012.** *The Consequence Delivery System: Decision to Return among Deportees.* **Bi-National Migration Institute.** Tucson, AZ. (November 2012) with **Dan Martinez.**
52. **2012.** *[The Use of Social Media as a Tool for Collaborative Research on the U.S. Mexico Border.](#)* **Presented at the Puentes Consortium for Binational Research,** Rice University, Houston, Texas. (November, 2012) with **Alison Elizabeth Lee**
53. **2012.** *Migrant Experiences with Repatriation and Violence.* **Immigration Policy Conference.** **New Mexico State University,** Las Cruces, NM. (June 2012) with **Scott Whiteford**
54. **Border Safety in Journalism, Nogales, Arizona. April 2013**
55. **2010.** *Corruption on the Border: Violence and Security Concerns.* **Presented at the Puentes Consortium for Binational Research,** Rice University, Houston, Texas. February 2010. With **Scott Whiteford**
56. **2009** “*Manifestaciones de violencia: tres proyectos con los migrantes en tránsito.*” *Seminario Migración y Derecho “Violencia y Vulnerabilidad Legal.”* **Universidad de Sonora.** Hermosillo, Son. December, 2009 with **Prescott Vandervoet**

Community Presentations (Selected):

57. **Alianza Indígena sin Fronteras.** Tucson, AZ (July, 2013) with **Scott Whiteford**
58. **Comisión de los Derechos Humanos** Tucson, AZ. (June, 2013)
59. **Tucson Samaritans.** Tucson, AZ (May, 2013)
60. **Catalina High School, English Language Learners,** Tucson, AZ. (April, 2013)
61. **Green Valley Samaritans.** Tucson, AZ. (March, 2013)

Research Experience

- ***The Migrant Border Crossing Study (MBCS), Center for Latin American Studies,*** U.S. Mexico Border August, 2007 - Present
<http://las.arizona.edu/mbc>
 2007 – 2009 Interviewer with Department of Sociology in Nogales, Sonora (PIs Daniel Martínez and Kraig Beyerlein). 2009 –the expansion for wave two funded by the Ford Foundation, which added five additional cities in Mexico. PIs - Jeremy Slack, Scott Whiteford and Daniel E. Martínez
- ***NOAA-SARP, Climate Adaptation in the Sonoran Desert, Climate Assessment for the Southwest.*** Ambos Nogales August, 2009 – August 2010
<http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/sarp/>
 Project lead for the Nogales case study on climate adaptation to

water scarcity. In charge of interviews with officials, archival work on past droughts, focus group interviews and ride-alongs with water truck drivers.

- **ARAN – Association of Reforestation in Ambos Nogales, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Tucson, AZ,**

<http://bara.arizona.edu>

2004–2005 Student Employee, 2006 Staff, coordinating and assisting in office duties for a grant project; 2006– Graduate Research Assistant: PI - Dr. Diane Austin, Funded by EPA Border 2012 program, AZDEQ, BECC and MMS; Web Page Development; Transcribing Interviews and Data Base Work; Development Work with Alternative Heating, Cooking and Housing Strategies; Giving Informative Workshops to Community; Developing and Implementing research plans, June–October 2008 – building rainwater harvesting systems in Nogales, Sonora for monitoring and evaluation as a water saving strategy

June, 2004 – May, 2007, June
2008 – October 2008

Teaching Experience

- Violence and the State (Graduate)
- Border Research Methods (Graduate)
- Drug Use Abuse and Trafficking
- Intro to Cultural Geography
- Sociological Theory
- Qualitative Research Methods Graduate Seminar- Soc5233
- Research Methods – Sociology 3311
- Drugs and Violence in Mexico – Las354
- Geography of Mexico – Geog311
- Border Field Studies Course (with University of Maynooth)
- Introduction to International Studies (*Preceptor*) – INTS250

Affiliations/Memberships

- Visiting Student (Movilidad Estudiantil), El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (COLEF) Nuevo Laredo and Tijuana

Fall 2013–Spring 2014

campuses

- Association of American Geographers Fall, 2010-
- Political Geography Specialty Group Fall, 2010-
 - Elected **Student Representative**, 2012-2013
- Cultural Geography Specialty Group Fall, 2010-
- Consortium of Latin American Geographers Fall, 2010-
- Latin American Studies Association Spring, 2012-
- Society for Applied Anthropology Fall, 2007-
- Association for Borderlands Studies Spring, 2008-

Miscellaneous Skills

- **Language:** Fluency in Spanish and Portuguese; experience translating at group presentations and with simultaneous translation equipment; have conducted research in both languages and published in Spanish
- **Computer:** Proficient with Microsoft and Mac operating systems, Windows Office suite: Word, Excel, Access, PowerPoint; Databases through EndNote; Limited Web Development knowledge with Dreamweaver, Microsoft Frontpage, Wordpress; Familiarity with NVivo, SPSS, Stata, Blackboard, D2L and ArcGIS
- **Research Methods:** Surveying Design, Implementation and Coding, Focus Group Interviews, Ethnographic methods, Field Notes, Participant Observation, Interview Techniques, Content Analysis, Rapid Appraisal Techniques
- **Experiential Learning and Study Abroad:** Field trips with groups of students and community members on border tours ranging from day trips to several weeks. This includes acquiring external funding to take my classes to the border as well as a three week field school run in conjunction with the University of Maynooth and Dr. Lawrence Taylor.
- **Expert Witness Experience:** I have served as an expert witness including asylum cases from Mexico, and criminal cases involving blind mules, and coercion by drug cartels.
- **Media Appearances:** Significant experience working with the media, writing and presenting press releases, holding press conferences, and being interviewed for print, radio and television. As a result of these efforts, our report "*In the Shadow of the Wall*" was featured in over 140 news outlets in the United States, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil. I have appeared on television and documentary segments for: 60 Minutes, *The Situation Room with Wolf Blitzer* on CNN, PBS' *Need to Know*, CBS, Al Jazeera *Faultlines*, Univision, *Dan Rather Reports*, all Southern Arizona news broadcasts as well as NPR, *Morning Edition* and CBS radio. My work has been featured in the New York Times, the Washington Post, USA Today, the Associated Press and Reforma (Mexico). I have also appeared on 60 Minutes.