ART AS RESISTANCE ON THE FRACTURED US-MEXICO DIGITAL BORDER

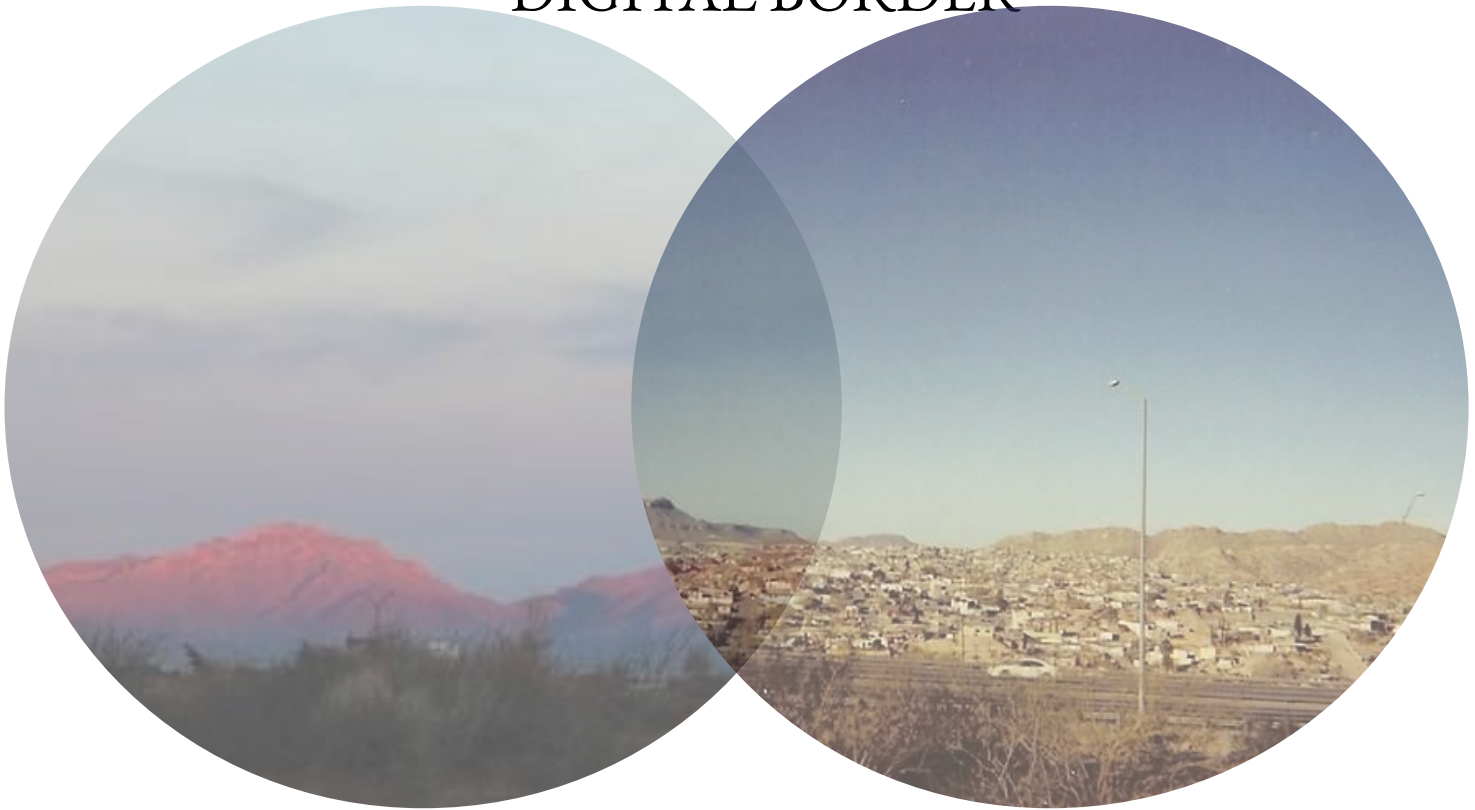


Photo Left: Mount Franklin at Sunrise. El Paso, Texas. Paul Garland. Flickr. Link.CC BY-NC-SA 2.0
Photo Right: I-10 and Ciudad Juarez, as seen from El Paso, Texas. Ken Lund. Flickr. Link. CC BY-NC-SA 2.0

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1. Introduction

This guidebook provides a map of border surveillance technologies and those artworks, organizations, and individuals that contest them.



Image Source: Mexico-US border at Tijuana. Tomascastelazo. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license

What are border surveillance technologies?



Border Field Area, California. Image Source: The Center for Land Use Interpretation [link]. **Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License**.

Throughout history, border surveillance technologies have taken both analogue and digital forms.



Marfa TARS, Texas. Image Source: The Center for Land Use Interpretation [link].**Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License**.

Present day border surveillance technologies store, process, and exchange information about people.



A close-up of the top of an Anduril Sentry next to CA-98 in Imperial County, CA. The Electronic Frontier Foundation. Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license

The ACLU has lobbied against the use of border surveillance technology. The routine violence and invasion of privacy that border surveillance entails violate basic human rights and civil liberties.



Immigration checkpoint. Jonathan McIntosh. Flickr. Link. CC BY 2.0.

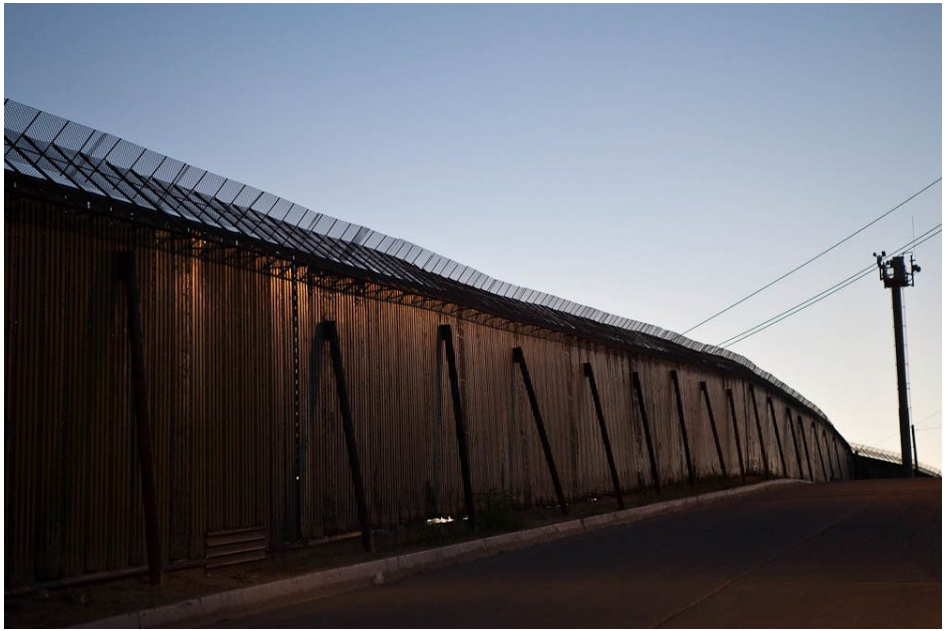
Art resisting this oppressive regime offers a vital counter-imaginary.



Blank Plaque. Source: The Center for Land Use Interpretation [link].**Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License**.

What is a counter-imaginary?

Counter-imaginaries to border surveillance technologies create the conditions for collective care and survival. Following Gloria Anzaldua, this might mean transforming pain and fragmentation into a source of strength, creativity, and self-definition. This can be done through art, advocacy, protest, research, and other forms of expression.



"US Mexico Border" by Shaan Hurley. Flickr. Link. Licensed under CC BY 2.0.

What is a counter-imaginary?

These counter-imaginaries have relevance to border regimes globally. Although they emerge in response to specific historical and geographic conditions, their general strategies can be applied to other contexts.



"US Mexico Border" by Shaan Hurley. Flickr. Link. CC BY 2.0.

2. The US-Mexico Border Zone

The invasion of privacy at the US-Mexico border is an everyday reality for many. The US-Mexico border is nearly 2,000 miles long, and the region is home to fifteen million people.



Image Source: Murals. The Center for Land Use Interpretation [Link]. Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License. La Paz Agreement (1983); Border Facts, Southern Border, [Link].

In the US-Mexico border zone, the US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has the authority to search people and vehicles based on "reasonable suspicion" and without a warrant. People are often stopped and searched unfairly.



100 Mile Border Zone. ACLU. Link. Image Source: Border Field Area, California. The Center for Land Use Interpretation [link]. Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License.

In this 100-mile area, stop and search practices and AI-driven border surveillance technologies work together to monitor and collect information about people.



Defending Civil Liberties at the Border. ACLU. 2015. [Link]. Image Source: Mobile Tower 6 (Nogales). Southwest Border Photos. Josh Denmark. US Customs and Border Protection. Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International license

Department of Homeland Security AI Use-Cases

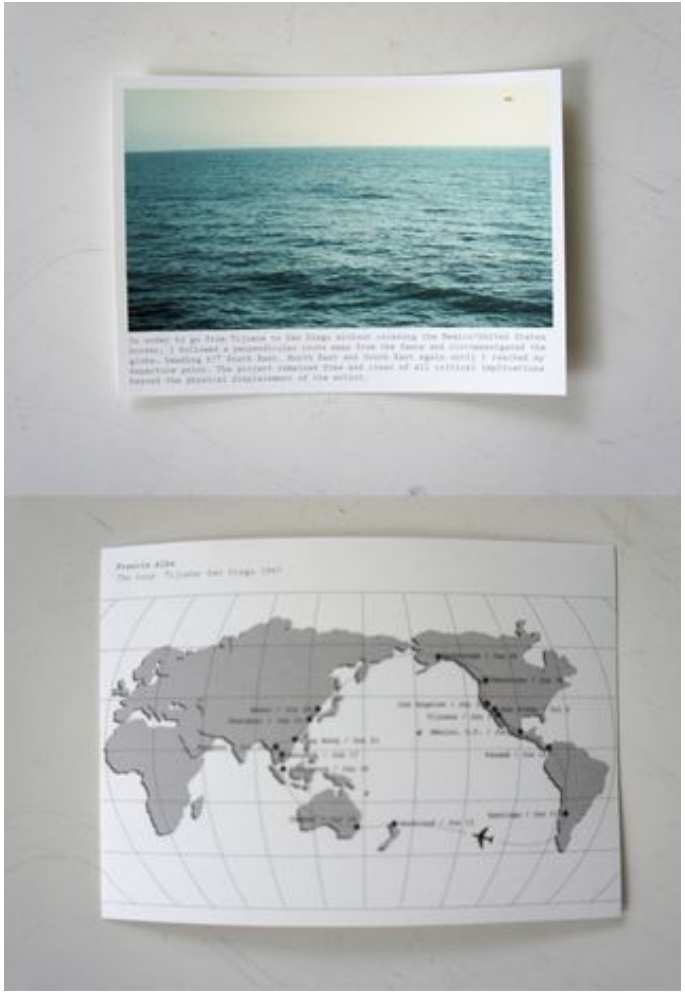
Tool / Program	Primary Function	AI/ML Technologies	Data Type Processed
Digital Records Manager Chatbot (DRM)	Chatbot that assists with case support and searches	Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), LLM	Case records, documentation, media
Facial Recognition for CSAM	Identifies victims/offenders in CSAM images	Neural image recognition	CSAM imagery
Hurricane Score	Calculates risk of noncitizen absconding	Binary classification model	Supervision history, demographics
ICE Mobile Check-In App	Check-in system using geolocation and face recognition	Face tracking, heuristics-based ML	Location data, selfie images
Intelligent Document Processing	Automates form reading and processing	OCR with ML feedback loops	Internal forms, contracts, NTAs, etc.
Investigative Prioritization Aggregator	Ranks potential investigative targets	ML scoring model	Entities like names, phones
Machine Learning Translation Initiative	Real-time communication across languages	Speech-to-text, text-to-speech, ML	Spoken language
Normalization Services	Cleans and standardizes datasets	ML for data normalization	Names, addresses, phone numbers
Policy Analyst Assistant	Summarizes and answers visa policy questions	LLM with Retrieval-Augmented Generation	Visa rules and guidance

Department of Homeland Security. AI Use Case Inventory Library. Link.

Tool / Program	Primary Function	AI/ML Technologies	Data Type Processed
Semantic Search for Reports	Summarizes / searches unstructured data	LLM, NLP	Investigative reports
Translation & Transcription	Translates and transcribes multilingual content	Neural MT, ASR, DNN	Audio, documents
Email Analytics	Filters, translates, and prioritizes emails	Spam filter, language ID, entity extraction	Email content
RAVEn Machine Translation	Translates bulk documents	NLP and ML	Text, PDF documents
ID Card & Travel Doc Detection	Reads and extracts info from IDs and documents	ML for MRZ and barcode recognition	MRZs, driver's licenses
Mobile Device Analytics	Extracts patterns from messages	ML clustering	Mobile geolocation, content
RAVEn CAT (I-9 Compliance)	Automates verification of employment forms	OCR and ML object detection	I-9 and related forms
Video Analysis Tool (VAT)	Detects and identifies faces in video	Facial detection algorithms	Video surveillance
Voice Analytics	Transcribes and translates foreign language audio	ML speech recognition	Live and recorded audio
Facial Recognition Service	Identifies suspects	Facial comparison and matching	Still images

Department of Homeland Security. AI Use Case Inventory Library. Link.

In 1997, Francis Alÿs travelled from Tijuana to San Diego without crossing the US-Mexico border. He travelled through Panama, Australia, China, and Canada before arriving in San Diego. This work exposes the absurdity of border security by showing how far a person must go to circumvent restrictions.



The Loop, Tijuana-San Diego by Francis Alys. Flickr. Link. CC BY 2.0.

3. History of Border Surveillance Technology

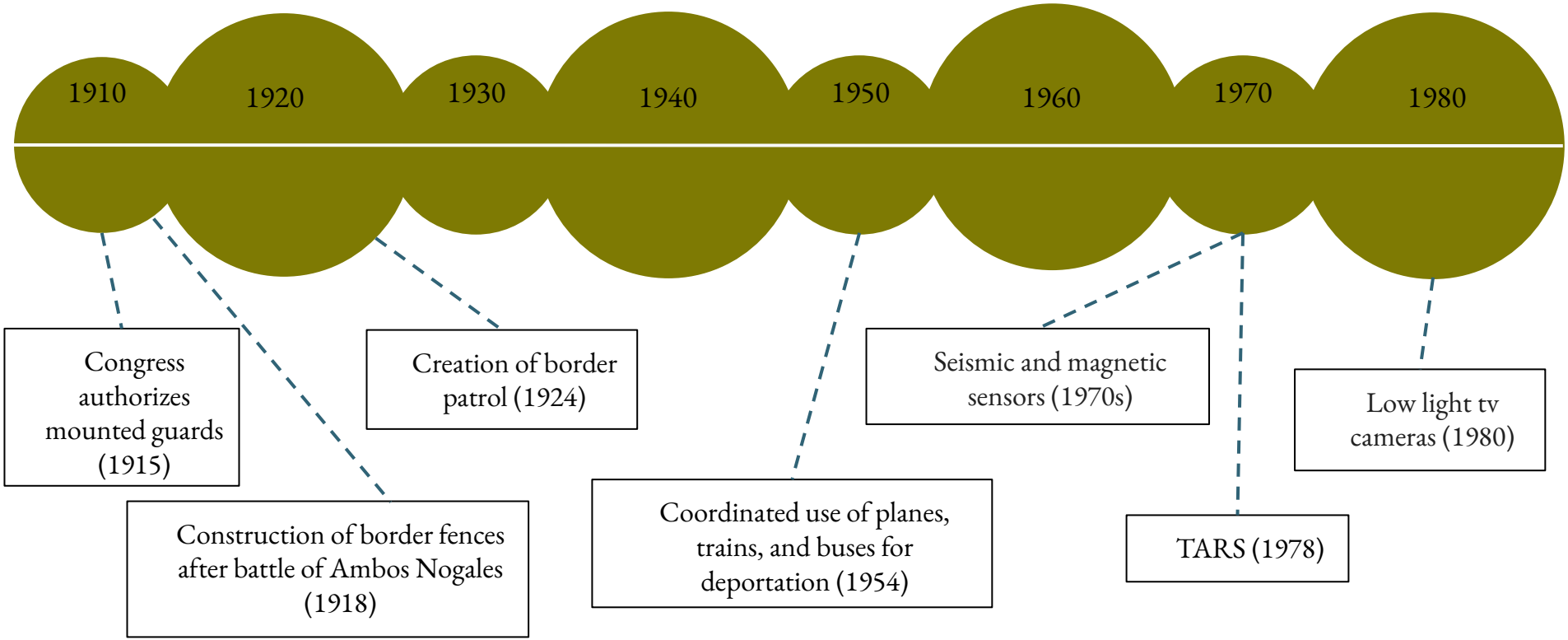
One of the first media forms used by the US government to enforce the US-Mexico border was obelisks (1887). They served as fixed points of reference for the U.S. and Mexican governments during treaty negotiations and land boundary disputes. These were passive markers.

Between 2007 and 2015, David Taylor photographed 276 of these monuments, foregrounding a moment in history when the boundary materialized.



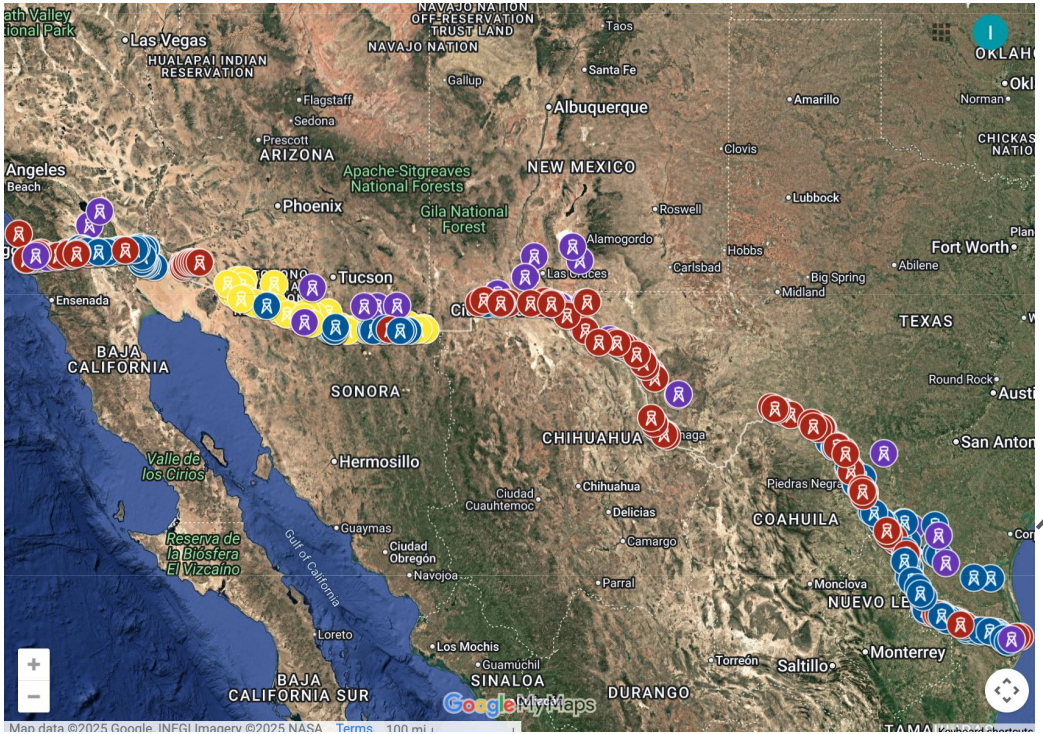
Chamizal National Memorial. GoneBefore. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0.

Analogue Border Surveillance Technology in the 20th Century



Source: Méndez-Fierros, H. (2023). The United States-Mexico smart border. Representations of technology and constructions of irregular migrant as a threat-enemy. *Estudios fronterizos*, *24*; Department of Homeland Security (2005); Department of Homeland Security. A review of remote surveillance technologies along US land borders [link].

There are 568 towers at the US-Mexico border (2026) [link].





Detail

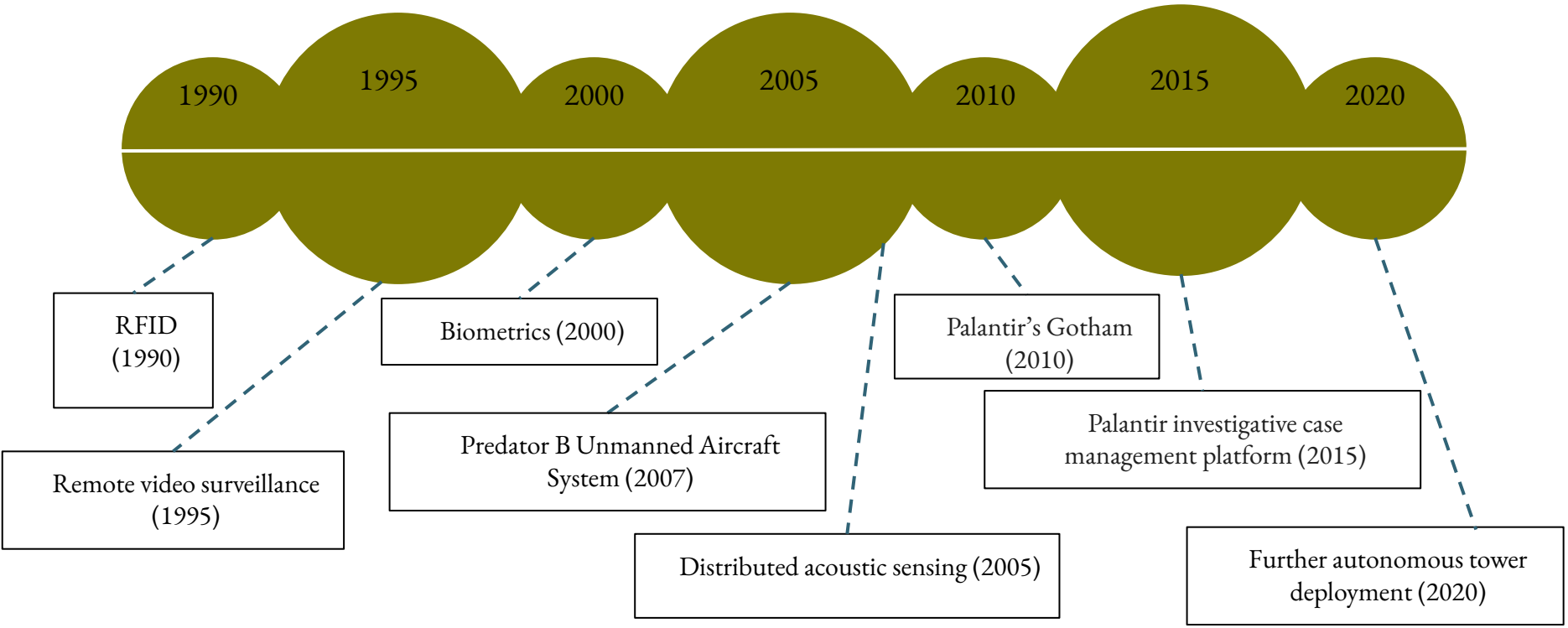
Screenshot of Google Maps courtesy of author. US-Mexico Border Digital Infrastructure Map, The Electronic Frontier Foundation, [Link].

US-Mexico Border Fence, 1950s



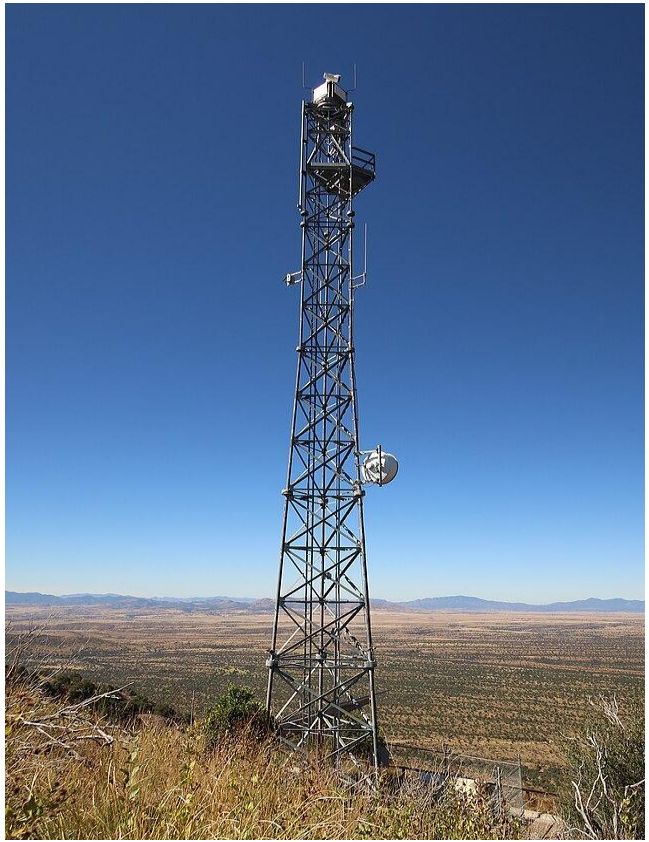
Image source: US-Mexico Border Fence, 1950s. Gift of Armando Rascon. National Museum of American History.Record Id: nmah_1392669. Link. This media is in the public domain.

Digital Border Surveillance Technology in the 21st Century



Source: Méndez-Fierros, H. (2023). The United States-Mexico smart border. Representations of technology and constructions of irregular migrant as a threat-enemy. *Estudios fronterizos*, *24*; Department of Homeland Security (2005); Department of Homeland Security. A review of remote surveillance technologies along US land borders [link].

This is the result of unprecedented investment. In 2025, more US taxpayer dollars were given to immigration enforcement agencies than all other agencies combined: 170 billion over four years. There are now 500+ towers, hundreds of thousands of sensors, 150 use cases for AI, 200+ small drones, and many more border surveillance technologies.



Source: Fiscal Year 2026 Discretionary Budget, Executive Office of the President, 2025. [Link]; Immigration and Border Security Highlights, American Immigration Counc 2025, [Link]; An Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) on Coronado Peak, Cochise County, AZ, Electronic Frontier Foundation. Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported. Sources: Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection Budget Overview, [Link]; Anduril Deploys 300th Autonomous Surveillance Tower, Anduril, [Link];

The Reconciliation Bill (2025)

Spending Category	Budget ($)
Construction and maintenance of border wall, CBP checkpoints, and CBP facilities	51.6B
Border Patrol agents and vehicles, and Federal Law Enforcement Training Center improvements.	7.8B
Border technology and vetting	6.2B
Operation Stonegarden (funding to state and local law enforcement agencies to support border enforcement)	0.5B
Border processing, including for unaccompanied children, Remain in Mexico, and expedited removal	2.1B
Prosecutions of noncitizens, compensating local governments for incarcerating noncitizens, combatting drug trafficking, immigration judges	3.3B
Detention capacity expansion	45.0B
Enforcement and removal, including hiring ICE agents, transportation costs, and detaining families	29.9B
Sponsor vetting and sheltering unaccompanied children	0.0B
State immigration and border enforcement cost-reimbursement funds	13.5B
DHS cost-reimbursement fund for border enforcement	10.0B
DOD support for immigration and border enforcement	1.0B
Total	170.9B

Source: Rapid Response Analysis: Senate and House of Representatives "Reconciliation" Spending Provisions Related to Immigration Enforcement and the Border, American Immigration Council, 2025, [Link].

The US government is spending more on ICE than ever before.

The enactment of President Trump's Reconciliation Bill (2025) increased the ICE budget from 10 billion dollars to 80 billion. These funds can be allocated based on the discretion of ICE.

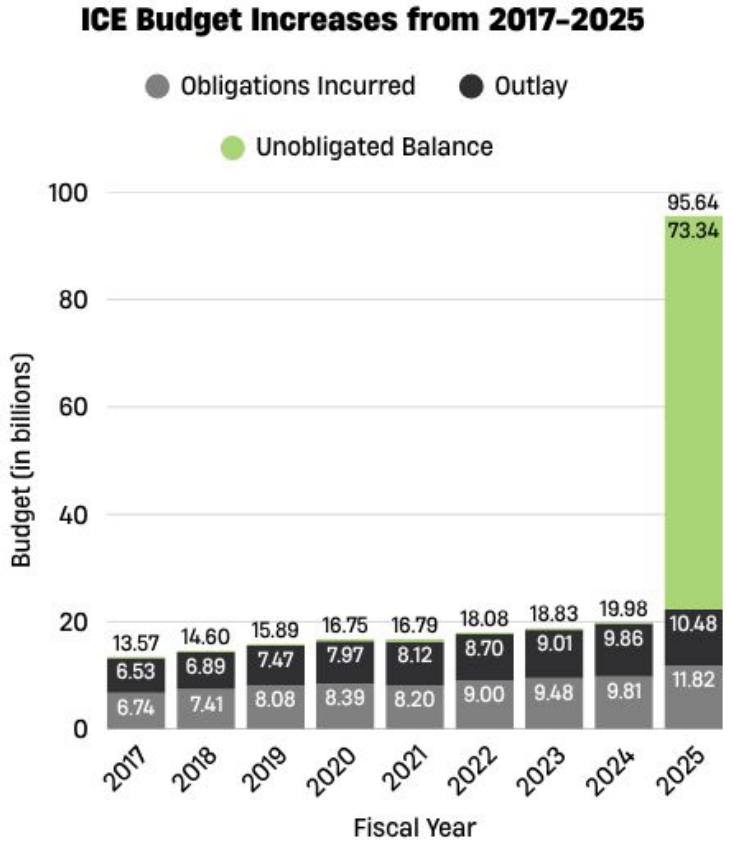


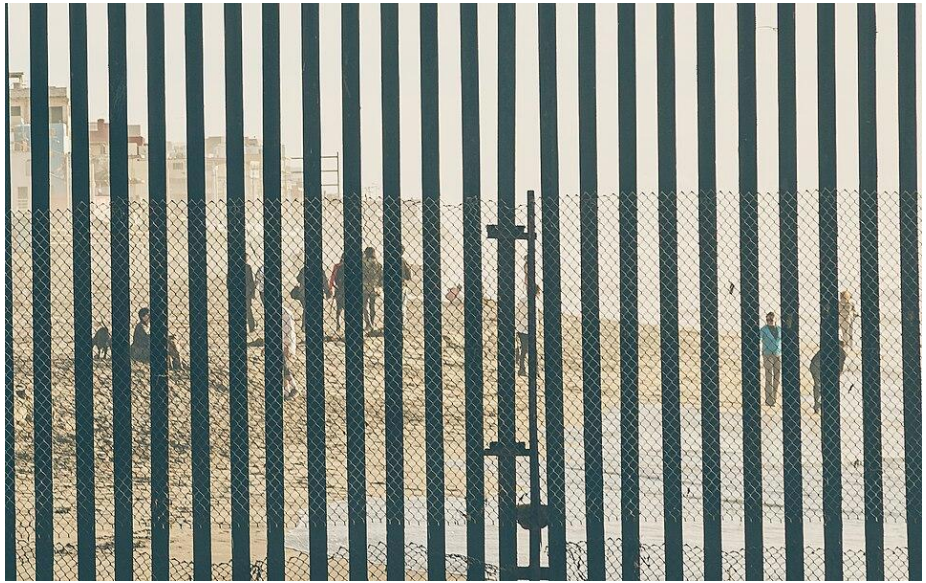
Figure created by Ananya Anand, Anika Agrawal, Ella Aspinall, Romy Ray and Stephanie Tang for Data C4AC Narratives of Justice, 2026.

4.
Digital Border Surveillance Technology Programs



In 1988, Richard Lou installed a “Border Door” at the US-Mexico border. The artist included keys on the Mexican side, presenting the possibility to freely pass through. This work gained meaning based on its location, where imposing walls and border surveillance technologies threaten the free flow of people.

"Soul Mining" at the Vincent Price Art Museum, "Border Door," by Richard Lou. Link. Flickr. CC BY-NC 2.0



Border surveillance technology has been deployed through a series of government programs that have been largely ineffective. However, this has not diminished the alienating effects of encountering border surveillance technology or the violent anti-immigrant sentiment they embody.

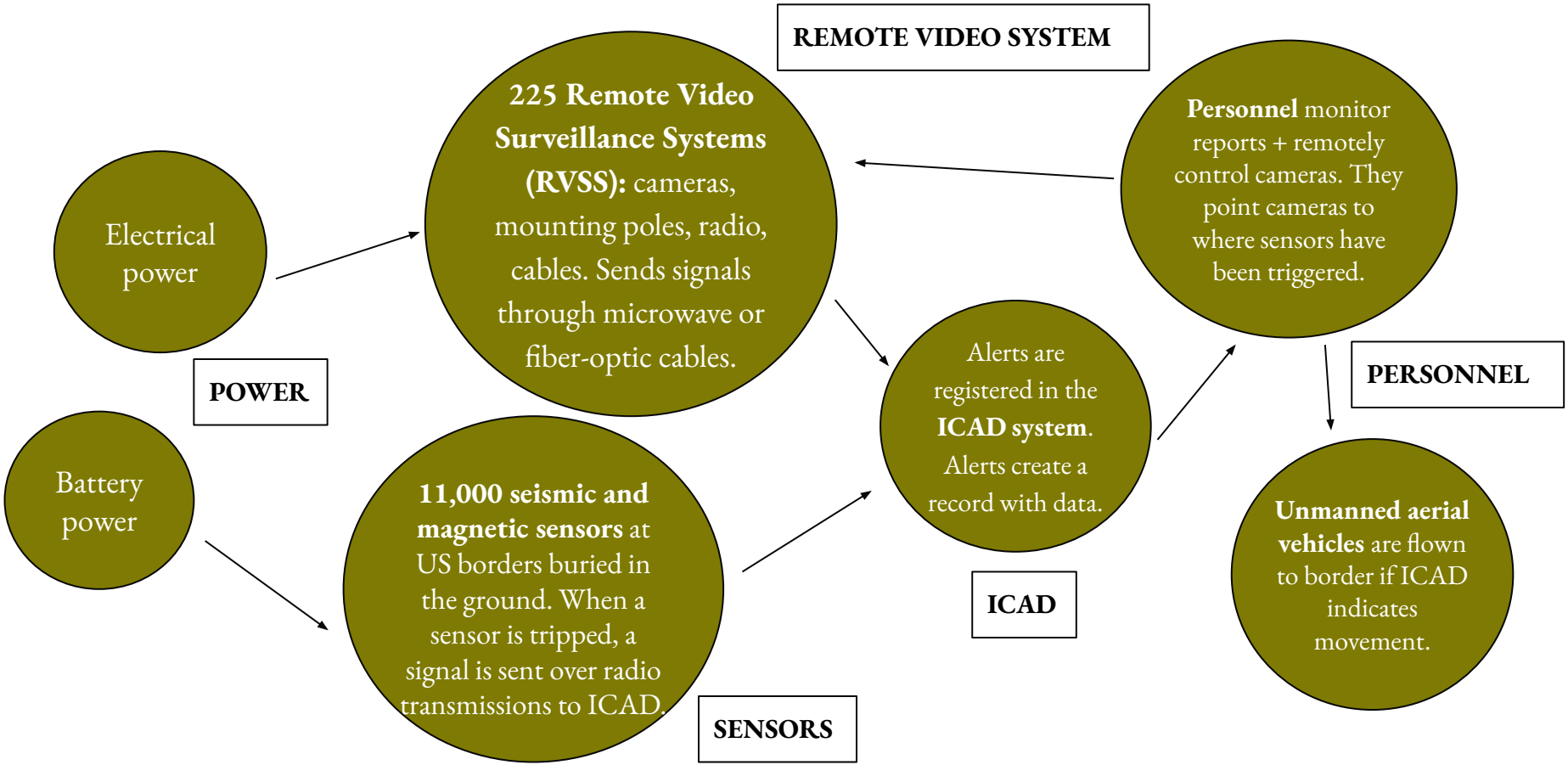
Source: Tony Webster. Just south of San Diego, California at the Pacific Ocean. From the US side, facing south. Link. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license

The Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System (ISIS) in 1998 was the US government's first attempt to build a virtual wall intended to continuously surveil the border.



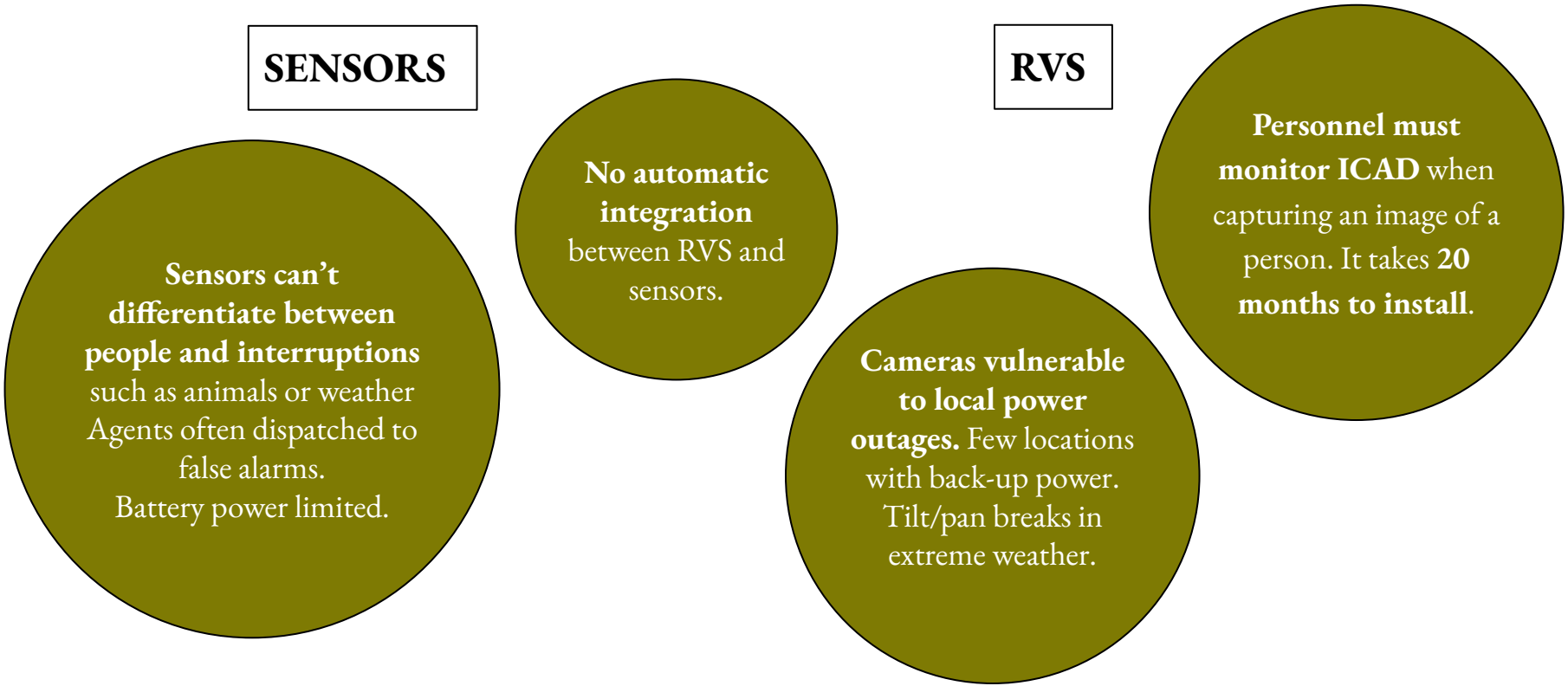
Source: Department of Homeland Security (2005). A review of remote surveillance technologies along US land borders. [Link]; US Mexico Frontier. Alvaro QC. Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported

ISIS was the foundation for today's digital border regime. Here is how it worked:



Source: DHS. A Review of Remote Surveillance Technology Along the U.S. Land Border. 2005. Link.

The border surveillance technologies deployed as part of ISIS were prone to vulnerabilities and failures.



Source: DHS. A Review of Remote Surveillance Technology Along the U.S. Land Border. 2005. Link.

The subsequent Secure Border Initiative (SBINet) (2005) was just as ineffective. Not long after its inception, an audit report detailed a program rife with contradictions, unmet contractual obligations, and routine payments for non-existent deliverables. SBINet drew sharp criticism from both sides of the aisle, reflecting bipartisan consensus over the program's failures.



Source: Méndez-Fierros, H. (2023). The United States-Mexico smart border. Representations of technology and constructions of irregular migrant as a threat-enemy.; *studios fronterizos*, *24*.; Ackleson, J. (2005). Border security technologies: Local and regional implications. *Review of policy research*, *22*(2), 137-155.; Image: US Mexico border Surveillance. CBP. Wikimedia Commons. Link. As a work of the US Federal Government, this image is in the public domain in the United States.

Despite these failures, deportations persist across administrations.

Bush

2.0 million Total deportations (8 years)	**370K** Peak Year (2008)
$5 Billion ICE Budget FY 2008	**90% Male Deportees**

Obama

3.2 Million Total Deportations (8 years)	**400K** Peak Year (2012)
$18 Billion Ice Budget FY 2016	**94% Male Deportees**

Biden

2.1 Million Total deportations (4 years)	**271K** Peak Year (2023)
$25 Billion ICE Budget FY 2024	**90% Male Deportees**

Trump

2.1 Million Total Deportations (5 Years)	**540K** Peak Year (2025)
$70 Billion ICE Budget FY 2026	**81% Male Deportees**

Original analysis by Ananya Anand, Anika Agrawal, Ella Aspinall, Romy Ray and Stephanie Tang for Data C4AC Narratives of Justice, 2026 adapted by Romy Ray for presentation

Even when technology malfunctions, it is harmful to encounter. Border surveillance technology symbolizes organized violence. A good example of how this works is Halim Madi's *Borderline*. His net-art requires users to answer elusive multiple choice questions to proceed to each next prompt. The work shows how these structural obstacles create feelings of alienation, frustration, and fear. Likewise, in his durational performance, *Deserve It,* he invites audience members to fill out immigration forms with no resolution.



Deserve It. Halim Madi. Halim Madi. Link.

5. Towers

Turista Fronterizo (2012) by Coco Fusco and Ricardo Domínguez is an online artwork and game modeled on Monopoly. By replacing Monopoly's map of properties with border surveillance technologies, the game suggests that the border regime, rather than capital alone, determines who can move forward.

Link to play.



Image: Coco Fusco and Ricardo Dominguez. Turista Fronterizo. Link. Image Link: Ricardo Dominguez and Border Patrol Agent, Calexico, California 2009. Brett Stalbaum. Wikimedia Commons. Link.Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International.



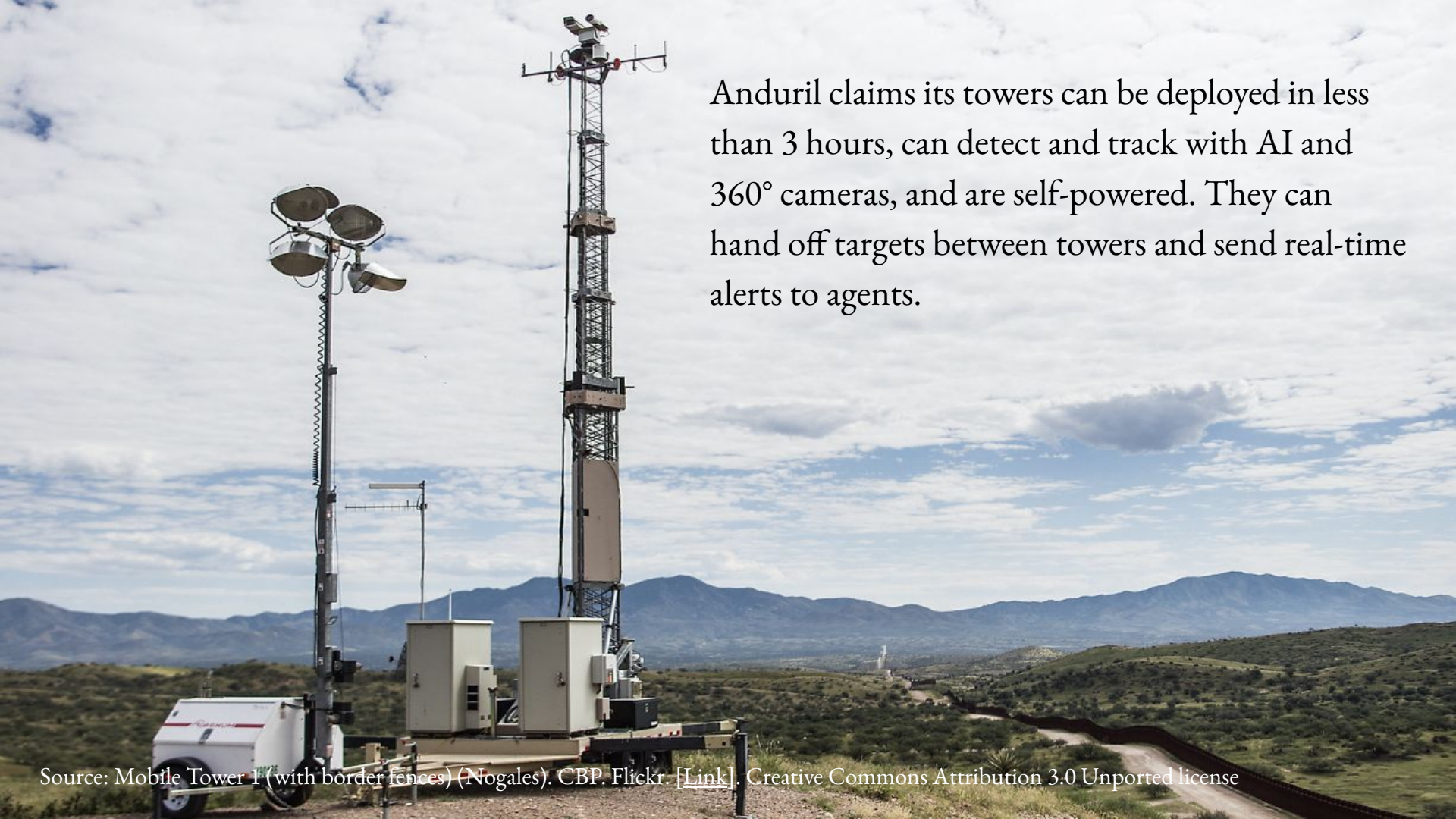
Towers are one of the most common border surveillance technologies deployed. The provision of towers is concentrated between two firms. Elbit Company provided the first wave of Integrated Fixed Towers (2015). These were permanently installed and relied on wired power, with a remotely operated camera installed on top.

Source: An Integrated Fixed Tower at US Customs and Border Protection's Lukeville Port of Entry, in Pima County, AZ, Electronic Frontier Foundation. Wikimedia Commons.[Link]. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported.



Since 2019, Anduril has been the sole provider of autonomous towers to the US government. These modern autonomous surveillance towers purport to be mobile, modular, rapidly deployable, and can operate off-grid.

Source: Electronic Frontier Foundation. An Anduril sentry tower located in California. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license.



Anduril claims its towers can be deployed in less than 3 hours, can detect and track with AI and 360° cameras, and are self-powered. They can hand off targets between towers and send real-time alerts to agents.

Source: Mobile Tower 1 (with border fences) (Nogales). CBP. Flickr. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported license

According to Anduril, long and extended range variants can track people and objects that are up to 5 miles away. Cold Weather Sentry variants are equipped with internal lens heaters to prevent frost on cameras; mobile towers are on wheels; and maritime towers are equipped with sensors optimized for water detection.



Source: Anduril (2025). Sentry. Anduril. [Link]. Image Source: An extreme close-up shot of the lens of an Integrated Fixed Tower (IFT) camera on Coronado Peak, Cochise County, AZ. EFF. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported.

The Electronic Frontier Foundation reports that 30% of the surveillance towers left over from the ISIS program are no longer working, affecting 150 towers.



Source: U.S. Border Surveillance Towers Have Always Been Broken. Dave Maass, The Electronic Frontier Foundation.Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 .Unported license.

Anduril claims its towers monitor 30% of the border. But regardless of how effective these newer towers are, they still produce a lived reality of fear and surveil the people who cross.



Source: “US Surveillance Tower” by Jonathan McIntosh. Flickr. CC BY 2.0 [Link].

Border Cantos: Richard Misrach | Guillermo Galindo is a collaborative artwork. It pairs Misrach's photographs of the border with Galindo's musical instruments built from objects left behind by migrants.

Together, the two artists document the human toll of border militarization. Galindo's sound composition *Effigy* centers the sonic experience of crossing the border.



Image Source: Wall, Playas de Tijuana. Richard Misrach. Flickr. [Link]. CC BY 2.0

6. Aerial Technology

In this image of a NSA data center, Trevor Paglen uses aerial images to expose concealed surveillance systems. He turns the camera back on those surveilling, using photographic techniques to look inside the "black box" and challenge who normally holds the power to observe and monitor others.



Image Source: Creative Time Reports (2013). Aerial photograph of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency. Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication.



The MQ-9 Reaper (originally the AMO Predator B Unmanned Aircraft) is a remotely piloted plane that operates discreetly at high altitudes (50,000 feet) for over a day. These aerial technologies are meant to detect aircrafts, small boats, and cars across wide areas.

Source: US Customs and Border Protection (2023). Air and Marine Operations' Unmanned Aircraft System [Link]. Image Source: MQ-9 Reaper UAV. U.S. Air Force Photo / Lt. Col. Leslie Pratt. Wikimedia Commons. Link. As a work of the U.S. federal government, the image or file is in the public domain in the United States.

Tethered aerostat radar systems (TARS) operate at a slightly lower altitude. Floating 10,000 feet above ground, these large helium aircrafts are equipped with radar that can track aircrafts and boats up to 200 miles away. They have an onboard diesel generator, allowing them to remain airborne for several months.



Lockheed Martin. Aerostats Brochure. [Link]. Source: Tethered Aerostat Radar System Site (2015). US Customs and Border Patrol. Wikimedia Commons. [Link].As a work of the U.S. federal government, the image or file is in the public domain in the United States.

The Center for Land Use Interpretation has a detailed archive of information about all eight TARS sites available at this link.

MARFA TARS SITE, TEXAS



This Tethered Aerostat Radar System (TARS) site is part of a network of inflated static aircraft (aerostats) that are raised aloft and cabled in place (tethered), for use as radar stations along the USA/Mexico border. Jointly operated by the Air Force and the US Customs service until 2013, when U.S. Customs and Border Protection assumed full managerial responsibilities. TARS' primary mission is to detect small aircraft entering into the country from the south. The system currently employs around eight of the unmanned aerostats, at locations that span from Yuma, Arizona, to the Florida Keys.

Source: The Center for Land Use Interpretation (2013) Marfa TARS Site [Link]. Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License.



Autonomous aerial technologies often fail due to weather, despite narratives of high-tech resilience. In 2015, this surveillance blimp broke free and crashed due to high winds.

Source: USA Today (2015) JLENS Aerostat Breaks Free from Tether [Link]. Image Source: *A 200-foot-long tethered aerostat blimp containing more than 2,000 pounds of radar gear, used by Customs and Border Protection at eight sites along the US/Mexico border.* Center for Land Us Interpretation. Link.
Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License

United States CBP also flies manned aircrafts, such as this KA350-CER Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft. It has advanced sensors and can sustain a range of 1,380 miles for up to 5 hours.



Source: US Customs and Border Protection (2007). Super King Air 350ER [Link]. Image Source: 190505-H-DO456-010. CBP Photography. Wikimedia Commons. Link. As a work of the U.S. federal government, the image or file is in the public domain in the United States.

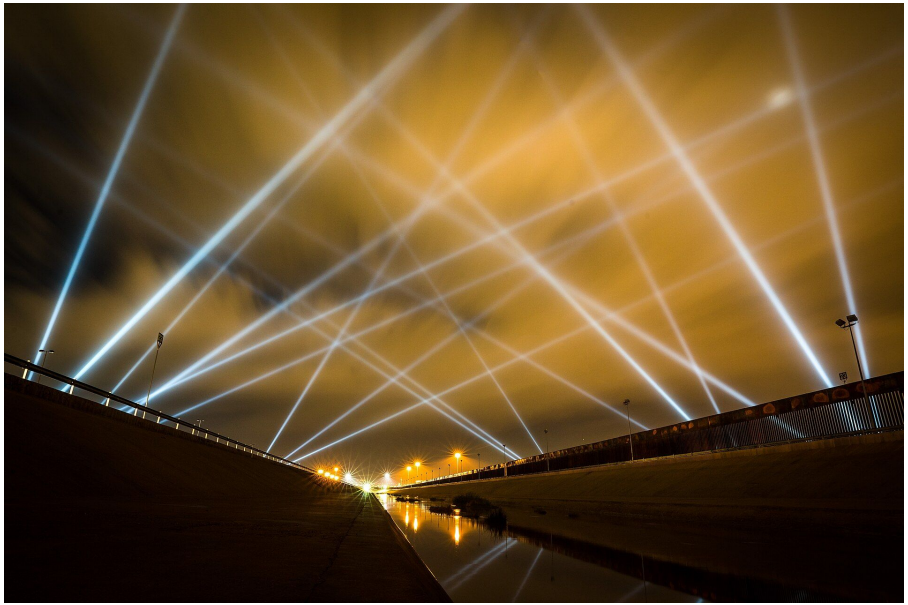
The use of smaller drones is expanding. In 2025, over 600 agents were trained in drone use. Autonomous drones can fly up to 1,200 feet for 30 minutes per flight. Their cameras have 30x zoom and infrared settings.



US Customs and Border Protection (2025). Small Drones Program [Link]. Image Source: 210831-H-NI589-0037. CBP Photography. Wikimedia Commons. Link. As a work of the U.S. federal government, the image or file is in the public domain in the United States.

7. Buried Linear Ground Detection Systems

Border Tuner by Rafael Lozano-Hemmer is an interactive light-based artwork. Searchlights and an audio connection formed luminous bridges between El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, crossing the border between the US and Mexico. This gave residents a shared space to acknowledge one another's humanity across the dividing line.



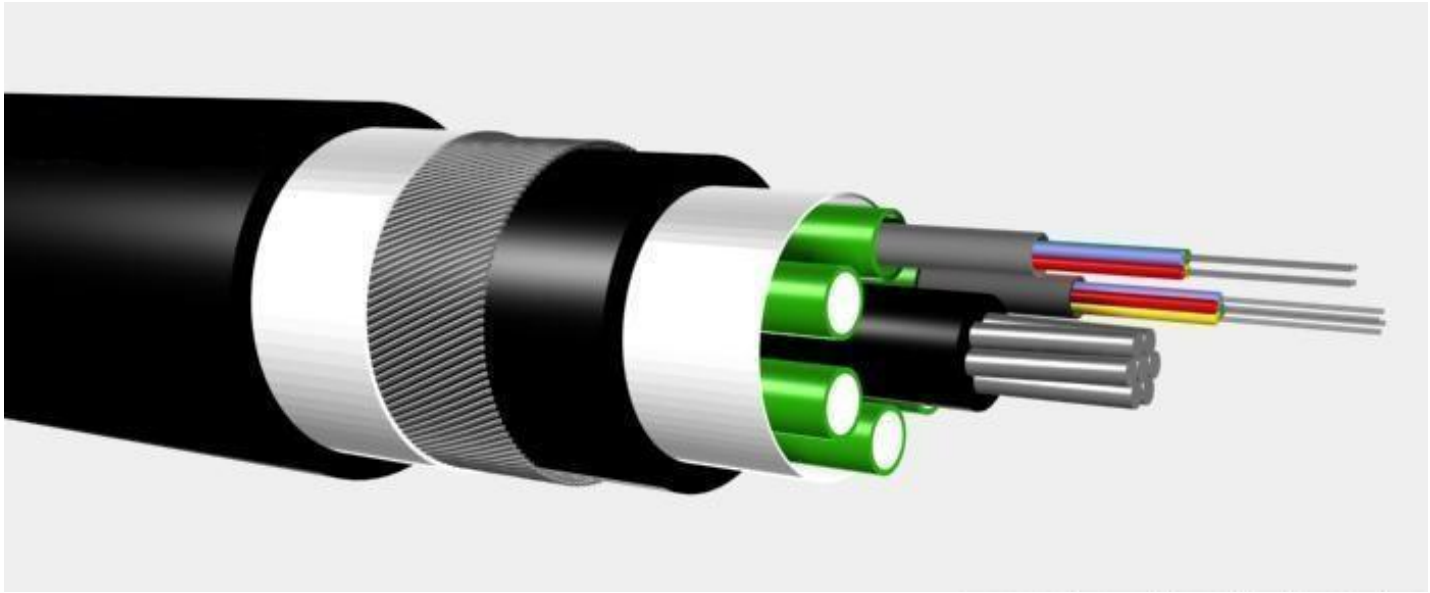
Source: Rafael Lozano-Hemmer (2019). "Border Tuner / Sintonizador Fronterizo [Link]. Image Source: Border Tuner 2019. Monica Lozano. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license.



Perhaps the most discrete bordering practice is the placement of Buried Linear Ground Detection Systems (LGDS), fiber-optic cables equipped with sensors. Buried underground, some are new, and some are old, converted telecommunications cables.

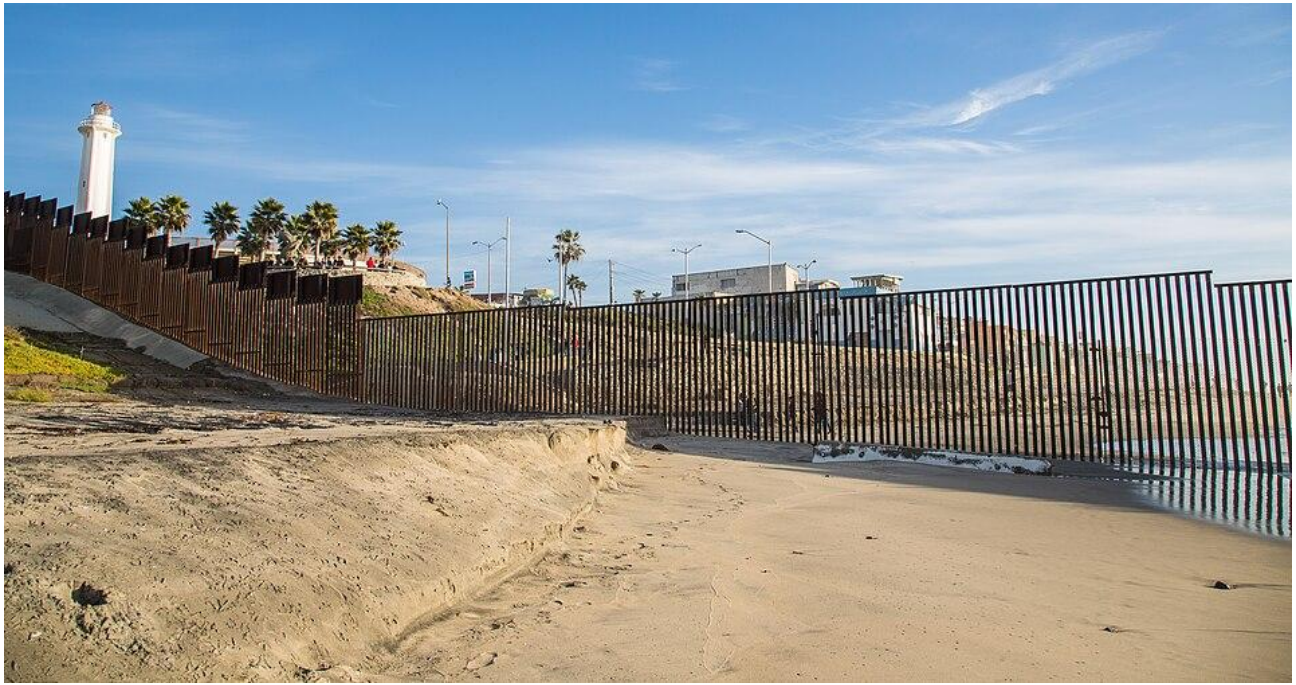
Source: Raw Pixel (2019). Border wall Imperial Sand Dunes. RawPixel. [Link]. CC1.0 Universal License.

These cables detect granular disturbances near them. They send short pulses of highly coherent light down the fiber and measure backscattered signals. With AI integration, they can classify the location of activities such as people moving, digging, or other actions.



Source: Wikimedia Commons (2009). Optic Fiber Cable [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported, 2.5 Generic, 2.0 Generic and 1.0 Generic license.

Sintela is the largest provider of LGDS at the Border. The Sintela system "...provides gapless, persistent surveillance along the 1,900 miles extent of the southwest border between the United States and Mexico." Sintela has a contract worth 7 million dollars with the U.S. government (2025).



Source: Sintela Border Surveillance (2020) DAS system and advanced machine learning distinguish types of border activity [Link]. United States - Mexico Ocean Border Fence. Tony Webster. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution 2.0

Sensor alerts were particularly flawed as part of the ISIS program, drawing into question the effectiveness of present-day sensor programs.

Southwest border ICAD ticket results (April-May 2005)

Ticket Source	Number of ICAD Tickets	Apprehensions		Staging, Turn or Got Away	Identified False Alarm	Unidentified, Unknown or Not Available
Sensor Alerts	29,710	252	< 1 %	3 %	34 %	62 %
RVS Camera Observations	155	89	57 %	41 %	1 %	0 %
Non-ISIS Sources	780	382	49 %	4 %	40 %	7 %

Source: Department of Homeland Security (2005). A review of remote surveillance technologies along US land borders [Link].

The *Transborder Immigrant Tool* by The Electronic Disturbance Theater and b.a.n.g. lab was an artwork and app intended to provide moral support and tips for people crossing the border through the harsh Sonoran Desert. It delivered poetry and survival information.



Transborder Immigrant Tool. Net Art Anthology. Rhizome. Link. Image Source: Transborder Immigrant Tool Concept (2011). Working tool and screenshot from Nokia e71. Wikimedia Commons. [Link]. Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported

8. Conclusion

Artists, scholars, and activists have provided a vital alternative imaginary to border surveillance technologies. These works help us to imagine a path to resistance and better future built on solidarity, collective care, and liberation, concerning and beyond the US-Mexico border.



Image source: Poor People's March at Lafayette Park ppmsca. Warren K. Leffler, U.S. News & World Report. Wikimedia Commons. Link. "This work is from the U.S.

Why does it exist despite repeated failures?

It symbolically frames the tech companies providing technologies as worthy of continued financial investment, and it frames the government as wielding the power to maintain national sovereignty. These mythologies are racist and xenophobic.



Source: Lighter than Air. Center for Land Use and Interpretation (2018). A 200-foot-long tethered aerostat blimp used by Customs and Border Protection along the US/Mexico border. [Link]. Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Creative Commons License.

Resistance to surveillance technologies at the US-Mexico border is an international project spanning generations. In addition to the artists and activist groups mentioned in this guidebook, Chicanx communities, publications such as *La Raza*, the Brown Berets, and countless other groups, have long worked to weave networks of resistance.



Source: Protest in Mexico City 1989. Wikimedia Commons (2016). [Link]. Image source: Solidarity march with immigrants & refugees. Fibonacci Blue. Wikimedia Commons. Link. Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic

Electronic Frontier Foundation

Security Vision Project

American Immigration Council

Southern Border Communities Coalition

National Immigration Forum Border Resources Directory

Border Angels

RAICES

American Civil Liberties Union

Humane Borders

Border Angels

Non-Profits, Migrant Support, and Legal Services

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