**No Tombstone is complete without its Epitaph**

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**Sheriff Snags Border Cash**

By Emily Lai

The Tombstone Epitaph

**Local Edition**

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**Vol. cXXXvi no. V**

**136 years in the town too tough to die**

**Friday, December 11, 2015**

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Whipsawed Border
100 years of Arizona’s immigration policies

The state’s history is riddled with border security, mass deportations and cases of racial profiling. Hispanic immigrants, both legal and illegal, continue to live and work in the state since the early 1900s despite alienation, profiling and deportation. On many occasions they were invited in to work during war times, one occasion being the Bracero Program of the 1940s, and after the conflict ended were rounded up and forced to leave such as Operation Wetback in the 50s. Decades later hundreds more were rounded up in Chandler in 1997 renewing interest in immigration concerns. SB 1070 in 2010 reinstated debate nationally and in Arizona about immigrant rights. Now election 2016 declarations by candidates to build massive fences and round up immigrants nationwide stirs new debate.

Here’s a distilled history of Arizona’s past on this issue.

Content compiled by: Alicia Vega, David McGlothlin, Kethia Kong

Mexican Repatriation of the 1930s
Following the Stock-Market Crash of 1929, close to 1.5 million Mexicans were deported from the United States. The impact of the Great Depression left U.S. government no other choice than to drive out the people who weren't citizens. According to Arizona Historical Global Immigration Realities, National Media and Governmental Policies, edited by Luisa Santos and Celito Ceballos, Mexican farmers, these deportees were rounded up in Los Angeles, El Paso, and Arizona. This made it close to impossible for people to re-enter the U.S.

Operation Wetback (June 1954)
Following World War II, President Dwight Eisenhower signed an order to send back undocumented immigrants to Mexico. As many as 1.6 million laborers were deported. Many were denied of their civil rights and had to endure harsh conditions. While most accepted their fate, some resorted to hiding and escaping through windows to try to escape arrest. Deportation led immigrants to reason and organized themselves in the community. Many of them found that their wives and small children were left behind in Mexico. Those who were rounded up were sometimes sent to detention camps, like the one in El Paso and Nogales. Afterwards, they were shipped to places, trains, and boats bound for Mexico. The deportation process was one with little to no legal scrutiny. In one instance, 600 undocumented immigrants died due to harassments, according to Steve N. Ng, a history professor at Columbia University.

Wetbacks Herded at Nogales Camp

1187 Wait in Blistering Heat for Lake Lure of Journey

Nogales, May 30 — A100 men were confined here until a blustering desert sun and winds of 50 miles an hour. A metal girder named “Penitencia” is a frightening sight. A steel frame with no roof or windows. The wall of the tower is bare concrete, giving no shade. It is a virtual death trap. The men were kept in this penitentiary for four days. They were sharing the effort of packing the cattle cars with more than 1,000 other men.

Visivos a trabajar. No visivos a quitar nada a nadie. English: We came to work. We didn’t come to take anything from anyone.

From 1942 to 1954, 65 million contracts were signed with many individuals receiving several times or different contracts. He remembers his father saying the laborers were not well dressed when they arrived to the train station. They were wearing sandals and old clothes.

Police in Arizona Accused Of Civil Rights Violations

Lawful Citizenship Denied at Illegal Immigrants

Source: Washington Post

VICE news - a report for Arizona Journalism Network, a service from the School of Journalism with the University of Arizona. Contact her at sanchezjornal@asu.edu

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Bracero program voices: remembering their stories

By Silvia Sanchez

The Bracero Program was a national program in the United States and Mexico during the 1940s. The program allowed workers from Mexico to work in the United States and Mexico during the 1940s. Due to a shortage of laborers during World War II, many workers were encouraged to leave Mexico to work in the United States. The program was designed to help both countries by providing workers to meet the labor needs of the United States and by providing a source of income for Mexican workers.

The Bracero program was established by the United States government in 1942 as a way to address the labor shortage in the United States during World War II. The program was initially limited to agricultural workers, but was later expanded to include workers in other sectors such as public utilities, construction, and manufacturing.

By the end of the program in 1954, an estimated 5 million workers had participated, with Mexico providing more than 65% of the workers. The program was widely criticized for its poor working conditions, low wages, and lack of enforcement of labor laws.

During the program, the U.S. and Mexican governments worked closely together to provide workers with employment opportunities. Workers were required to have a passport to enter the United States and were subjected to a rigorous screening process to ensure they met the qualifications for employment.

The Bracero program ended in 1954, but its legacy continues to be felt in both countries. The program was a turning point in the migration of Mexican workers to the United States, and its impact can still be seen in the cultural and labor landscapes of both countries.

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Tucked away in Southwestern Arizona off a rugged road filled with cracks and pot- holes is one of the nation’s least known lake havens.

Sitting on the Colorado River, Kiochi Lake is Parker Lake's smaller sibling. Fishing in the Colorado River, Kiochi Lake is Parker Lake's smaller sibling. Fishing opportunities in the Kiochi Lake are significant, providing excellent trout angling and other freshwater species in the winter. One can also enjoy the sand dunes and off-road trails that are available in the area. The lake is also known for its beautiful sunsets and starry nights, making it a perfect destination for camping and stargazing. Visitors can also engage in boating and water sports, such as kayaking and canoeing, on the lake's calm waters.

There are several campsites available around the lake, offering various amenities, including electric hookups and water and sewer connections. Campers can enjoy the tranquility of the lake while taking in the stunning natural beauty of the surrounding landscape. The lake is surrounded by scenic mountains, providing a peaceful and serene retreat.

Parker Lake is a popular destination for outdoor enthusiasts, offering a variety of activities that cater to all ages and skill levels. Whether it's fishing, boating, hiking, or simply relaxing by the lake, Parker Lake provides a great opportunity for families and friends to enjoy the great outdoors.

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Parker Lake is a gem for those seeking a quieter, more peaceful escape from the hustle and bustle of daily life. So, pack your bags and prepare for an unforgettable adventure at Parker Lake!