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Journal of Borderlands Studies

The *Journal of Borderlands Studies* (*JBS*) is the primary publication of the Association for Borderlands Studies. Published semi-annually, it has for more than a decade and a half distinguished itself as a leading forum for borderlands research. The *JBS* is widely consulted by educators, practitioners, policy-makers, and researchers.

The *Journal of Borderlands Studies* welcomes manuscript submissions from all social science, humanities, and business disciplines focusing on borderlands issues. The border emphasis is global. Work from any discipline that illuminates border problems, characteristics, issues, and realities in any part of the world is acceptable for manuscript review. **It is important that the manuscript deals in a substantive way with the border-related aspect of the topic.** Manuscripts should not just be the results of a study in a region near a border without significant consideration of border or trans-border influences and characteristics.

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From the Editors

This issue of the *Journal of Borderlands Studies (JBS)* marks a transition in editorship, and the beginning of a new phase for the journal and the Association for Borderlands Studies (ABS). Over the past five years, Joan Anderson and Paul Ganster have expanded the coverage of *JBS* to include border issues in many parts of the world. They worked closely with the ABS to successfully solicit and publish quality articles on border-related issues in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa and the Americas. Their effort, and those of the ABS membership and officers, have laid the groundwork for the shared international editorship of the *Journal*. Beginning with this issue, the joint editorship of the *Journal* will be shared by Texas A&M International University in Laredo and the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands. We look forward to publishing scholarly research on international boundaries and border regions during these times of unparalleled change in world affairs.

The Editors

Looking Across: A Survey Study of Cross-Border Impression Formation in the Tijuana-San Diego and Seattle-Vancouver Border Corridors

Michael R. Pfau*

***Abstract:** Much of politics is driven by images people may hold in their minds. This is particularly true for cross-border politics, where cultural, economic, linguistic, and legal perceptions and misconceptions may affect meaningful interaction. These may raise hurdles to integration. A first step to overcome such potential hurdles is to understand the processes by which images are formed across cultural and national borders. This study proposes a simple model of cross-border impression formation and tests it with survey research data collected in the Tijuana-San Diego and Seattle-Vancouver border regions. The results confirm that cross-border impressions are influenced by exposure to foreign and domestic media, pre-existing world views, and personal cross-border experiences. The relative importance of these factors is found to vary across cities, countries and regions. Unlike U.S. citizens which rely primarily on their personal cross-border experiences to judge their neighbors, Mexicans and Canadians are significantly influenced in their view of the U.S. presented by U.S. television. The paper concludes with a discussion of some implications of the findings.*

Introduction

While Tijuana and San Diego are geographically separated by a mere boundary line, the economic, cultural, linguistic, legal and political gulf between them could not be etched more deeply into their people's consciousness. Conversely, Seattle and Vancouver, although geographically separated by some 160 miles and an international border, unite under their common economic, cultural, linguistic, legal and political heritage. Yet, all four cities were economically united under NAFTA in one sweep.

In his discussion of the connection between California and Mexico, Rosenau (1993) speculated that the ratification of NAFTA would alter the way in which individuals and groups relate to each other across their shared borders. He appeared to be hopeful that these changes may be driven by multi-centric pressures exerted on the border lands. In other words, he put a lot of trust in the public at large to extend their cognitive horizon across the border. The present study evaluates Rosenau's expectations, by following six steps of analysis.

First, two border regions are identified as ideal cases to assess cross-border impression formation. Secondly, public opinion surveys are conducted in four cities in order to assess the images actually held by citizens of one city about the other. In the

* Professor Pfau is Chair of the Department of Political Science and International Relations at the University of San Diego.

Industrialization and Land Use Change in Mexican Border Cities: The Case of Ciudad Juárez, México

Adrian X. Esparza, Javier Chávez and Brigitte Waldorf*

***Abstract:** The maquiladora (maquila) economy has brought enormous change to Mexico's northern border region during the last few decades. Scholars have studied many aspects of the region's maquila economy, including bi-national trade, a range of environmental issues, and social and cultural impacts arising from rapid industrialization. Few, however, have examined the relationship between industrialization and the development of urban land. We respond to this deficiency by investigating land use change in Ciudad Juárez, México, during the 1988-1993 period. Two objectives guide the research. First, we document the extent to which the maquila economy has fostered rapid population growth and employment change in Ciudad Juárez and other Mexican border cities. Second, a simple simulation procedure is used to show how growth of the maquila economy has distorted residential and commercial land development in the city. The results indicate that during the 1988-1993 period residential land in the city was "overdeveloped" while commercial land was "underdeveloped." The results offer important clues for understanding the impacts of rapid industrialization, and for guiding urban planning efforts in Mexican border cities.*

Introduction

In 1965 the Mexican government established the Border Industrialization Program to foster economic development in the country's northern border states. The maquiladora (maquila) industry was born out of the industrialization program, primarily to employ the large reserve of labor made idle by termination of the *bracero* program in 1964 (South 1990; Tamayo 1993; Silvers and Pavlakovich 1994; Maclachan and Aguilar 1998). Maquilas have been effective in this regard because they target labor-intensive assembly of goods: intermediate inputs are received from the United States and final goods are shipped back to the United States for distribution and sales (Wilson 1991). More recently, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has broadened the scope of the maquila economy in terms of plant location, labor relations, the ease of trade, and more liberal treatment of foreign-owned firms (DeVito and Wambsganass 1993; Picou and Peluchon 1995; Perez-Lopez 1996).

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The authors dedicate this article to Kenneth N. Clark, architect and Director of the School of Planning at the University of Arizona until his untimely death in 1997. Ken's work in Mexico and the U.S.-Mexico border region motivated our interest in border urbanization, and we will always be grateful for his guidance and advice.

Relative Wages and Education Premium in Tijuana: 1987-1996

Ranjeeta Ghiara and Eduardo Zepeda*

***Abstract:** Over the last 20 years Mexico has experienced rapid economic reforms which have impacted labor markets and, in particular, relative wages. Based on the fact that these changes have had a differential impact on different industries and different regions of the country, we explore changes in relative wages from 1987 to 1996 in the border city of Tijuana. Using wage regressions for different sections of Tijuana's labor market we find that skill premiums increased during this period. However, comparing results with those for Mexico City, we found that the increase in skill (education) premiums for high-skilled workers in Tijuana is systematically smaller across industries. It seems, thus, that modernization has not radically changed the labor-intensive nature of industrialization in Tijuana. It has increased the demand for skilled workers, but it has not done so either at the pace or at the level of Mexico City.*

Introduction

Over the last two decades, Mexico has experienced rapid trade liberalization and fundamental changes in its industrial structure. Labor markets and, in particular, relative wages have also undergone substantial changes. Based on the fact that these changes have had a differential impact on different industries and different regions of the country, we explore changes in relative wages from 1987 to 1996 in Tijuana. The city of Tijuana has been singled out for its geographical location, for its strong export orientation and for its attraction of investment projects and modern plants manufacturing electronic goods. Using wage regressions for different sections of Tijuana's labor market we compare skill premiums across different industries and compare these results with those for Mexico City.

Concurrent with structural changes in the economy during the last two decades, Mexico experienced important regional adjustments (Garza 1992; Graizbord 1995; Hiernaux 1995; Krugman and Livas 1992; Mendoza and Martínez 1999; Zepeda and Felix 1995; Zepeda, Castro and Felix, 1996). Economic performance during these years witnessed sharp contrasts among regions that could, schematically, be summarized as a burgeoning north in sharp contrast to a stagnant, if not declining south, and a center reshaping itself. The strong economic pace of the north has been led by the increasing stature of three cities: Ciudad Juárez, Monterrey and Tijuana. Monterrey has consolidated its leadership in traditional manufacturing activities with an outward orientation (glass industry) as well as in some high value added services (finance and some engineering services). Ciudad Juárez and Tijuana, in turn, have shaped themselves into preferred sites for export oriented manufacturing activities under the maquiladora pro-

* Ghiara is Associate Professor at California State University, San Marcos, and Zepeda is Visiting Professor at the Centro de Investigaciones Socio Económicas, Universidad Autónoma de Coahuila.

Farm Labor Dynamics in Southern New Mexico: A Transborder Phenomenon

Clyde Eastman and Laura Orta*

***Abstract:** This study synthesizes and updates data from a number of studies of farm labor in New Mexico during the 1990's. Major conclusions include: 1) Attempts to improve farm labor conditions and to limit immigration by the passage of numerous federal laws has largely failed on both counts. 2) Cheap labor benefits producers but has little impact on retail food prices. 3) Farm labor contractors are often the scapegoats for abuses that arise out of an economic system that generates many pressures to shortcut the rules.*

Introduction

Hired labor is a well-established fixture on New Mexico farms and ranches. This has been true with variations since U.S. occupation of the territory in 1846. Currently, nearly all the unskilled labor and much of the semi-skilled are Mexican born. Some workers cross the border daily, some cross seasonally and some immigrate permanently. While production of many commodities has been mechanized, manual labor is still an essential and substantial element in several commodities, e.g., harvesting chile and onions and performing much of the work in the state's burgeoning dairy industry. Smaller amounts of labor perform essential tasks on other commodities but these three products employ a substantial proportion of the hired agricultural labor in New Mexico. Each commodity has its own peculiar characteristics and requirements which at least partially dictate working conditions, opportunities and earnings in each subsector.

This study will focus on the narrow segment of the U.S.-Mexico border that New Mexico occupies but also on the wider impacts of the immigrant tide and economic forces that sweep across the border, swamping local and national efforts to change undesirable situations and conditions. Chile production is increasingly moving south of the border to the consternation of some southern New Mexico chile processors and producers. While some New Mexico chile producers lament loudly and are organizing in an attempt to stem the move, others are quietly participating in the shift. Some New Mexico processors are contracting with Mexican producers and some New Mexico growers are using a variety of arrangements to participate in production in northern Mexico.

The purpose of this study is to document the farm labor situation in southern New Mexico at the close of the millennium and speculate on future trends. U.S. immigration policy has vacillated between welcoming workers and excluding them. Such policy flip-flops reflect changing economic conditions and public ambivalence toward immi-

* Eastman is Associate Professor Emeritus and Orta is former Research Associate in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Business at New Mexico State University.

“*Por Necesidad*” - Transnational Labor Movements, Informality and Wage Determination: An Exploratory Study of Maids on the U.S.-Mexican Border

Michael J. Pisani and David W. Yoskowitz*

Abstract: *This paper investigates the market for domestic servants (maids) in a region along the U.S.-Mexico border (Laredo, Texas). Survey responses from 195 maids and 194 employers of maids indicate that the border environment plays a significant role in the movement of maid labor, the informality of maid labor as well as the wage determination of maid labor. Two distinct maid subgroups—live-in maids and day maids—as well as employers are discussed in detail. As expected, the “push” factor for becoming a maid was economic necessity while the “pull” factor was good pay. The employer was known to set the wage in a little over half the cases, maids set the wage rate about ten percent of the time and in the remaining cases wages were set through mutual bargaining. The reported results allow the creation of a baseline of data (e.g., demographics, legality, job search, border transparency, and employment statistics) for maids and their employers for further empirical investigation within the borderlands.*

Introduction

The existence of Mexican maids, who are overwhelmingly female, working in the U.S. border cities is primarily the result of dynamic economic forces. That is, the large wage differential between the U.S. and Mexico pulls potential Mexican workers to the border. Additionally, poor employment alternatives for Mexican workers at home push them out of their natal communities simply to find a way for them and their families to survive and make a living. This “push and pull” process affects mostly those low-skilled workers who find work “across” (in the U.S.) very attractive compared to work, if available, at “home” (in Mexico). As Mattingly (1999: 62) has noted, “the international migration of women for domestic service is shaped by several processes, including global and regional inequalities,” including wages.

The location for this research is Laredo, Texas. Laredo is one of the fastest growing metropolis in the U.S. with approximately 200,000 residents, 96% of whom are Hispanic. Nuevo Laredo, Laredo’s Mexican sister city, contains about 700,000 inhabitants and is the source of the majority of the maids working in Laredo. The economic distortions associated with border cities is clearly evident in the maid trade in Laredo where the international bridge, the Rio Grande river and public transportation ferry domestic workers across the border and throughout the city in order for maids to ply their vocation. Maids are a common everyday sight in Laredo. And like the condition

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HIV/AIDS Risk Behavior of Female Sex Workers in Mexico: Comparison of Interviews with a Cohort Study in San Bernardino, California

David James Bellis, Ph.D.*

Abstract: *To compare exposure to Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) by Mexican and Southern California female street sex workers (FSWs), 72 Intravenous Drug Using (IDU) FSWs in San Bernardino, California (1988) and 102 FSWs in four Mexican cities (1998) were interviewed. Both the American and Mexican FSWs were afraid of AIDS. However, the American FSWs were rarely tested for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Unlike their American counterpart, Mexican FSWs were usually not IDUs and knew less about HIV transmission. Still, the fear of AIDS and other STDs is not as much of a burning concern among FSWs south of the border because of the legalized prostitution system and use of condoms.*

Significant differences exist between the two groups at risk of exposure to HIV and other STDs because of the legal environment, sociology, and economics of street sex work. Prostitution is a means of livelihood for the Mexican FSWs compared with their American counterparts north of the border who engage in prostitution for drug money and are at greater risk for acquiring STDs. The inexorable conclusion of this study is that to reduce AIDS and other STDs among American FSWs, a Mexican-style decriminalization of commercial sex work and registration system with needle-exchange, free methadone, and heroin maintenance must be instituted in the U.S. However, political, economic, and moral constraints color the context of these decisions making them unlikely in the near term.

Introduction

This paper analyzes the differences in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) knowledge, fear of AIDS, health, criminal, sexual, and injected drug use practices between 72 San Bernardino female street sex workers (FSWs) interviewed in 1988 and 102 of their counterparts surveyed in four Mexican cities in 1998. The research sought to determine if the possibility of contracting AIDS frightened American and Mexican FSWs into being more careful with intravenous drug use, condom use by customers, and medical checkups.

Female street sex workers in Mexico and the U.S. were interviewed because they occupy the bottom rung of the commercial sex work ladder (Lewis 1985), and would be more likely than “higher class” sex workers to be intravenous drug users (IDUs) and spread Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

* Bellis is Professor and Chair, Department of Public Administration, California State University, San Bernardino.

Book Review

Dancing Alone in Mexico: From the Border to Baja and Beyond

by Ron Butler
University of Arizona Press

Reviewed by Michael G. Ellis*

As I write this review from a refrigerated balcony overlooking the beach in Bahia de Kino, Sonora, Mexico, I think back on yesterday when my family and I were magically transported here. We sped along in a hermetically sealed conversion van, unaware of the searing Sonora wind and the ambient 100 degree heat. My children were immersed in the Star Wars Trilogy on the van's TV and our only exposure to Mexico was to roll down my window and pay an occasional highway toll. From Nogales, to Imuris, to Magdalena de Kino and Hermosillo, and then Miguel Aleman and then finally Kino Bay all eyes turned to us briefly as our two car caravan rolled by. Both vehicles new and white with smoked windows that screamed either "rich gringos" or "narco-traffickers" set us apart both physically and culturally from the population whose land we were passing through.

And now I write about this book by Ron Butler, whose approach to Mexico is the exact opposite of my current one. His is one of immersion and familiarity with the geography, culture and history of the country. He has a lot to teach us and his fluent writing style transports us out and away from the isolated U.S. mode of transportation and into the back streets and cafes of small towns across Mexico. This is more than just a travel book. It's a glimpse at the country through a bittersweet personal experience of the author and we come away yearning to know more of the country ourselves. Those of us who deal primarily with the border find ourselves crossing that arbitrary line with Butler and comparing our impressions with his.

He is a bit of an art historian. His analysis and prose kindle a resurgence of interest in bygone artists of various sorts who lived or hung out in the cities described in this volume. Those cities come alive in his descriptions of their pasts and the colorful and famous people who spent time there. Of the art world in Mexico City he writes:

When one is seduced by Mexican art, its wealth and accessibility can be almost overwhelming.

* Ellis is Professor of Economics at New Mexico State University.

One strong point of his writing is that he shames the nonchalant traveler into becoming more aware of the history and culture we might otherwise disregard. In his chapter on Guaymas, I learned that the once elegant Playa de Cortez Hotel, in which I stayed as a child, was built in the 1930s by the Southern Pacific Railroad. The description of it forces one to recall the interesting history of that firm while on Mexican soil in an earlier era.

Butler's description of the "night ferry to La Paz" again showcases his love of the Mexican people.

But the place to be on the La Paz (the ferry) was not in the first class lounge, but rather down in the economy section, where the smell of boiling coffee was strong, and tequila was poured from clear bottles with a fine, steady hand.

And in describing the city of Morelia he says:

Nowhere in the world do eyes express more, say more, than the dark sweet eyes of Mexican children.

Later, Butler's introductory chapter comes back to haunt the reader. His travels in Mexico have their origins in a divorce and the need to travel to southern Mexico to try to be a part of his children's lives. This night, on board the "La Paz" he muses:

A slight chill had come into the air, and I suddenly felt unaccountably lonely. Traveling alone in Mexico, or anywhere in the world for that matter, one becomes a voyeur of sorts. I've been content enough in the company of strangers, but not tonight.

The final section of the book is entitled "Loose Pages From a Writers Portfolio". In it Butler offers a profile of the resurgence in worldwide interest in the art of Frida Kahlo, one of several wives of Diego Rivera. This is one of several vignettes tacked on to the back of the book. They are not out of place in this travel volume, given their sense of place and time in Mexico. As with the rest of the book, it leaves the reader richer in knowledge of the people and the country, and feeling a little inept at not having already known these things ourselves.

My one complaint about the book is that perhaps Butler forgives a bit too much. He likes Mexico so much, even bad things seem to endear the place to him. Someone siphons all his gasoline, they attempt to overcharge him in a restaurant, he misses promised appointments, all seem to make him like the place even more. He shows no trepidation regarding food and personal security issues. A realistic traveler must contend with both.

This is an excellent offering for the border community. You have to pass through the border territory en route to the places Butler describes in his book. As a community of researchers, we will be enriched immeasurably by the substance and style of this well written book about Mexico.

Book Review

Batos, Bolillos, Pochos, and Pelados: Class and Culture on the South Texas Border

by Chad Richardson
University of Texas Press (1999)

Reviewed by Ellwyn R. Stoddard*

This book describes select marginalized populations and informal institutions operating in the Texas Lower Valley, the poorest region of the U.S., which differs significantly from poverty enclaves such as Appalachia due to its multinational border location. Its objectivity, while providing descriptive analysis, makes its contributions in substance, methodology and regional valuable, an instant *Borderlands* classic.

Utilizing a vast number of interviews gathered in the [Borderlife Project](#), it describes the survival techniques and adaptability among “those at the bottom” of the Texas Lower Valley social and economic structures. Historically-based perspectives trace intergenerational trends and attitude shifts among ethnic groups from the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth century to the present day. While past anger and misunderstandings have been acknowledged, the feeling of better cooperation and mutual respect has been recognized among more recent generations.

To fully comprehend the institutional context in which these attitudes and changes occur, the reader must first carefully read the preface, acknowledgments and introduction. In the preface, Richardson defines the “slang” labels of Valley groups from which the volume gets its title; batos—young male Mexican Americans, bolillos—Valley Anglos; pochos—Americanized Mexican Americans and pelados—disreputable Mexicans (the latter covered more in a subsequent volume). The author combines a brief acknowledgment with a ten year overview of the [Borderlife Project](#), the massive database from which this comprehensive work was extracted. The introduction (pp. 1-16) outlines the complex social and economic mosaic of diverse Valley groups as well as conceptual frameworks within which to describe and interpret interaction among them. Instead of sterile computer-driven random sampling, the “snowball technique” of informal networking enabled local University students to do probing interviews with local residents, using and interpreting local “slang” correctly. Additional validation arises from the sheer number of exploratory and survey field interviews taken; about

* Stoddard is Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Anthropology at The University of Texas at El Paso.

850 former students, 1,650 migrant farmworkers, 600 colonia residents, 600 Mexican immigrants, 600 undocumented maids, 350 employers of undocumented maids, 90 Mexican street children (mostly street vendors), over 100 Valley Blacks and 530 multi-ethnic peoples whose status defies neat racial/ethnic classifications. In addition, the perceptions of 400 Anglo newcomers and 600 seasonal Valley Anglos (Winter Texas) are examined.

Richardson modestly explains that in “telling the story,” one must be sensitive to the informal systems within these marginalized populations. These contain the dynamic changes in attitudes and perspectives over time. He first presents a representative mini-case study followed by an insightful analysis. Whereas authors unfamiliar with border life excise such material as in irrelevant or deviant, Richardson correctly describes such groups as an integral component of the area’s diverse mainstream culture.

Rather than deploying sterile demographic comparisons of Anglo vs. Mexican Americans as many advocacy authors do, Richardson insists on using both social class and ethnicity variables to explain existing disparities within valley society. Such an enlightened analysis is indeed refreshing. Moreover, instead of being trapped in an earlier time warp (as most advocates are), he examines attitudes found in earlier eras of discrimination and intolerance and compares them to new class-based perspectives among contemporary Anglos, Mexicans and Mexican Americans. By implementing this intergenerational approach, strong hostile feelings from the past can be acknowledged while also recognizing the emergence of a greater acceptance and understanding among Valley groups among contemporary generations. Each chapter yields a fascinating glimpse into “invisible,” informal networks, usually overlooked even by seasoned researchers. From nearly every page of the first few descriptive chapters I acquired new information and insights which enabled me to better comprehend the complexities of border life in the Valley. For example, I assumed that since my dissertation field research among migrant families of Hidalgo County some 40 years ago, the number of migrant farm worker families and many of their problems had decreased, both of which were erroneous. As this narrative detailed the nomadic schedule of the migrant farm workers, it correctly emphasized their resourcefulness in preparing to leave home, their life on the road, working conditions and even treatment in other towns before heading home again. As I paused to reflect, I wondered how it was that corporate personnel in the larger society who suffer the inconvenience of constant mobility receive lavish economic support and rewards whereas mobile farm worker families receive less than minimum wage to face potential disaster for the smallest economic miscalculation in their seasonal trek. Moreover, the process of “breaking out” of the migrant stream can only be reversed with structural changes in Valley institutions and lifestyle changes based upon SES, not ethnic, identification.

In describing the quality-of-life in border colonias, revealed some interesting paradoxes were revealed. While the lack of infrastructure and quality-of-life services within the colonia were deplorable, a neighborhood in which 20% more than the nation’s average own their own home and nearly one-half of the resident families watch out for others has some very desirable characteristics for any American neighborhood. Like residents of more prosperous communities, colonia residents evaluate their own misery or good fortune by comparing their situation with that of their own neighbors. And although some poverty conditions seem to signify a state of hopelessness, colonia families are far from passively wanting a better life than they now have.

A superb description of “illegal Mexican maids” also contains the attitudes of their respective employers which presents a much more balanced picture of the occupational setting. While generally distrusting their maids, employers render help to them in abstract ways—solving legal problems, education and learning the language. On the other hand, maids report help of a more practical nature—free food, gifts of used clothing and use of the telephone. The powerlessness of maids is seen among employers who constantly increase their duties to fill up the maid’s “free time.” As reported in most other studies, nearly all work in the U.S. because of economic necessity, with more than 90% sending money home regularly.

Chapter 4 “Social Class on the Border” is one of the most important contributions in this volume. Not only are patterns of bigotry and intentional discrimination separated from unintentional practices and institutionalized forms which perpetuate inequity, it examines occupational groups which are poorly understood such as child street vendors. Though commonly regarded as “beggars,” young street vendors are actually engaged in a complex territorial system of “penny capitalism.” Strangely, the very rich Mexicans treat them the worst, cheating them out of payment or laughing at their misery.

The last few chapters are more analytical than earlier ones. Chapters 5, 6 and 8 discussing self identity, labels and intergroup relations are extremely valuable in understanding the complex cross-currents among racial/ethnic/SES groups found in the Valley. Those researchers who still utilize racial/ethnic categories as major analytical factors need to read these discussions on the intragroup diversity within each of these racial/ethnic categories. Survey data from the Valley and extramural research cited find that current obstacles to educational achievement are not so much from counselors “tracking” of minorities as in the past. Rather, the lack of middle class values and skills (whatever the race/ethnicity) and limits future upward mobility. The case is also made that without access to higher education, poor Borderlands students cannot afford to “go away to college” (irrespective of ethnicity) and continue to live in poverty. Only by providing Texas border community residents with greater opportunity for higher education can significant inroads to Borderlands poverty be realized.

For me, Chapter 7 was the hidden pearl of this volume. I was fascinated with the analysis of Valley Anglos—traditional and monolingual types, bilingual accommodation Anglos and a growing number of seasonal Anglo migrants (Winter Texans) who often come to the Valley for leisure and recreation. While some of these engage in their leisure pursuits, annoyed with the poverty of people around them, others do volunteer work among the less privileged of the Valley thus getting to know, appreciate and accept Borderlands poor and minorities as genuine, enterprising people. Incidentally, with RV parks doubling, this expanding economic enterprise could revolutionize the subsistence economy of the Valley, impacting and changing its institutions and culture more rapidly than any federal poverty program yet devised.

I found some minor inconsistencies and debatable items in the book. Whereas the superb discussion of illegal maids was given the euphonious label of “undocumented immigration,” the use of documents in crossing the border was then discussed. At another site, maquiladora workers who engage in repetitive work for low wages were described as “powerlessness.” But if these workers manipulate their own work environment and initiate suggestions to increase the efficiency of a production line (as Peña has argued), is not their powerlessness manifest by not being reimbursed for their contributions, not because of the monotonous work they perform. And lastly, since Mexi-

can unions are not proletarian-based associations used in bargaining for better wages/conditions, their presence or absence seems to have little to do with worker powerlessness. So, when compared with the scope and penetrative analysis found throughout the volume, these items are more nitpicking than major flaws. In sum, this is one of the most significant books published in Borderlands studies in recent years. The author hints that another volume dealing with transboundary criminal commerce will be forthcoming. If it maintains the same high quality standards of this present volume, I await it with great anticipation.

Instructions for Authors

Submission of Manuscripts

The *JBS* welcomes manuscript submissions from all social science and business disciplines, as well as border-specific manuscripts from other disciplines. The border emphasis is global. Work from any discipline that illuminates border problems, characteristics, issues, and realities in any part of the world is acceptable for manuscript review. It is important that the manuscript deals in a substantive way with the border-related aspects of the topic. It should not just be the results of a study in a border region without significant consideration of transboundary influences and characteristics.

Manuscripts are reviewed by at least two qualified readers. Inquiries and manuscripts should be sent to:

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Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development
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Please submit four (4) copies of the manuscript and a cover letter identifying the author(s), his/her institutional affiliation and academic rank, and the name, address, telephone, fax, and e-mail of the contact person with respect to the submitted manuscript.

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At the end of the text, after the endnotes (if any), the full listing of all items included as references within parentheses in the text should appear in a section titled References. While the references in the text used only the first author and “et al.,” for works with more than three authors, the reference section should list all authors.

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Following are some examples of reference formats:

Journal Article—one author

Custred, Glynn. 1995. “Language Boundaries in South America.” *Journal of Borderlands Studies* 10 (Spring): 69–88.

If no issue number, month, or season is used for the journal, use the number of the volume, if available.

Journal Article—two authors

Maillat, Denis, and Gilles Lécho. 1995. “The Franco-Swiss Jura Arc: From Cut-Off to Seam.” *Journal of Borderlands Studies* 10 (Spring): 1–18.

Book

Williams, Edward J., and John T. Passé-Smith. 1992. *The Unionization of the Maquiladora Industry: The Tamaulipan Case in National Context*. San Diego: Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University.

Article in Edited Book

Simmons, Marc. 1983. "New Mexico-Colorado History." Pp. 42–45 in *Borderlands Sourcebook*, Ellwyn R. Stoddard et al., eds. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

Newspaper Article—no author

New York Times. 1990. "The Iron Curtain Rises." (17 February): A3.

Newspaper Article—author

Norman, Michael. 1990. 1990. "The Iron Curtain Rises." *New York Times* (17 February): A3.

Paper Presented at Meetings, Seminars, or Conferences

Author. Year. "Title of Paper." Paper presented at annual meeting of the Association for Borderlands Studies, 21–22 April, City, State.

Unpublished Paper or Manuscript

Marciniak, Edward, and Nancy Jefferson. 1985. "CHA Advisory Committee appointed by Judge Marvin E. Aspin: Final Report" (December). Chicago. Unpublished.

Organization as Author

Task Force for Regional Development in Poland (TFRDP). 1996. *Outline of a Regional Development Strategy for Poland: Final Report*. Warsaw: Task Force Secretariat.

Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development (TCBEED). 1995. *Survey of Border Retailers*. Laredo: Texas A&M International University.

U.S. Government Document

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1986. *Household Net Wealth and Asset Ownership. Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 3*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1986. *Toxicology Handbook*. Rockville, MD: Government Institutes.

Thesis or Dissertation

Author. Year. "Title of Work." Ph.D. diss., Name of Department, Name of University, City, State, Country.

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Internet Document

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For example:

Kameras, David. 1996. "NAFTA Hearing Exposes Sprint." AFL-CIO News (cited 8 March), www.aflcio.org/newsonline.

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When referencing interviews conducted by the author that are not published or broadcast, the following format should be used: Last name of interviewee, first name. Year. Interview by author. Tape (video) recording [if applicable]. City, State (Day Month).

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Alexander, Robin. 1966. Telephone interview by author. San Bernardino, Cal. (12 February).

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Borderlands