

Volume 17 No. 2  
Fall 2002

Journal of Borderlands Studies

Volume 17 No. 2

Fall 2002

**Journal of  
Borderlands  
Studies**

**Borderlands**

# *Journal of Borderlands Studies*

ISSN: 0886-5655

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# *Journal of Borderlands Studies*

Volume 17 • No. 2 • Fall 2002

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# *Journal of Borderlands Studies*

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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.

Manuscripts are blind reviewed by at least two qualified readers.

Manuscripts or inquiries should be sent to:

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Manuscripts with a clear geographical focus on the Americas should be sent to J. Michael Patrick, whereas the ones with a European or Near Eastern focus (including North Africa) should be sent to Henk van Houtum and Martin van der Velde. Other manuscripts can be sent to either address.

See "Instructions to Authors" for additional information.

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The *Journal of Borderlands Studies* is a refereed multidisciplinary journal focusing on borderlands issues and research. The views and opinions expressed in published articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the editors or officers of the Association for Borderlands Studies. Data and computer software used in published articles should be clearly and precisely documented and readily available to any researcher for replication purposes. If this condition cannot be met, the editors should be notified at the time of submission. Detailed instructions for authors are available on the Association for Borderlands Studies's web site at:

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# Editor's Note of Appreciation

We wish to extend our gratitude and thanks to the many colleagues who provided reviews of manuscripts for publication consideration in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*. Many of the articles that appear in Vol. 17, Nos. 1 & 2 of the *JBS* were substantially improved by the critiques and suggestions provided by the reviewers. In particular, we acknowledge the efforts of the following people: Richard Adkisson, Anne Browing-Aiken, Pedro Albuquerque, Don Alper, Tito Alegria, Joan Anderson, Ed Baldson, Jeff Bremer, Christopher Brown, Peter Brownell, Jorge Brusa, Andrew Church, Irasema Coronado, Nicole Ehlers, Adrian Esparza, Celestino Fernandez, Kimberly Folse, Tom Fullerton, Cesar Fuentes, Paul Ganster, Jim Gerber, Stan Green, Jouni Hakli, Ellen Hansen, Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, Ann Kennard, Gregg Bucken-Knapp, Robert Knippschild, Anthony Knopp, Vladimir Kolossov, A. K. McDougall, Jorge Mendoza, Van Miller, David Molina, Steve Mumme, Jose Pagan, Jim Peach, Sergio Pena, Jim Pick, David Pijawka, Michael Pisani, Tony Popp, Barry Rabe, Chad Richardson, Greg Rocha, Ray Sadler, Gerry Schmaedick, Dave Schauer, James Scott, Ian Shuttleworth, Lois Stanford, David Spener, Richard Sprinkle, Terry Sprouse, Paul Storer, Rick Van Schoik, Richard Varady, Roger Vickerman, Roberto Villarreal, Peter Weichhart, Tamar Diana Wilson, Ed Williams, and David Yoskowitz.

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## Cross-Border Cooperation in the German-Czech-Polish Border Region at the Turn of the Century

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# Income Distribution in Mexico's Northern Border States

James Peach and David J. Molina\*

***Abstract:** A high degree of income inequality has been a persistent and troubling feature of the Mexican economy, but the degree of inequality is far from uniform in different regions of Mexico. Given the growth of the maquiladora industry and proximity to the United States, it is reasonable to anticipate that Mexico's northern border states exhibit a different pattern of inequality than other regions in Mexico. Using data from the 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 surveys of income and expenditures (Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares) conducted by INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática), this paper addresses two fundamental questions. First, is the pattern of income distribution in Mexico's northern border states different from that found in other regions of Mexico? Second, has the pattern of income distribution in the border states been changing or has it been relatively stable during the 1992-2000 time period?*

## Introduction

There is ample evidence that income distribution is a severe problem in Mexico. What is less known is: how different regions in the country fair in terms of income distribution; how income distribution has changed in the 1990s with Mexico's membership in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); and, what impact has the dramatic increase in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) had on income distribution in Mexico. This paper addresses two basic questions. First, is the pattern of income distribution in Mexico's northern border states different from other regions of Mexico? Second, has the pattern of income distribution in the border states been changing or relatively stable during the 1992-2000 time period? These questions are important because of the historical pattern of a high degree of income inequality in Mexico. These questions are also important in the context of contemporary policy issues and for understanding the consequences of economic restructuring in Mexico. Even tentative answers to these questions have important policy implications for Mexico.

The U.S. also has an interest in the answers to these questions. In addition to concerns the U.S. might have regarding the stability of its southern neighbor, any changes in income distribution in Mexico during this period should be of interest since they coincide with the period in which the NAFTA was negotiated, and the first six years of its implementation. For the U.S., the answers to these questions take on an added significance as it seeks to expand the NAFTA free trade zone to the rest of the Western Hemisphere. If income inequality in Mexico improved during the 1992-2000 time pe-

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# Trade Concentration and Homeland Security on the Canada-United States Border

Matthew S. Mingus\*

**Abstract:** *Peace, trade, and culture are the three pillars of Canadian foreign policy, yet the Canada-U.S. Smart Border Declaration and 30-point Action Plan for Creating a Secure and Smart Border demonstrate that trade is clearly first among equals. The events of September 11, 2001, have increased the political and administrative spotlight on border security with the prevailing rhetoric that an “efficient flow” of routine trade and traffic will allow border officials to focus on “higher risk” individuals and freight. However, the maintenance of a dangerous concentration of trade through a limited number of border crossings is an unintended consequence of this approach. This concentration poses its own threat to binational economic security and will likely be worsened because the 30-point Action Plan has five points that facilitate increased concentration at the border and entirely lacks a focus on deconcentrating the flow of goods. The article concludes with a few speculative policy ideas for long-term deconcentration.*

## Introduction

In his 1961 address to the Parliament of Canada, President John F. Kennedy said, “Geography has made us neighbors, history has made us friends, economics has made us partners, necessity has made us allies.” In the intervening 40 years, Canada and the United States have remained strong allies in the international arena. The horrific events of September 11, 2001, reinvigorated this alliance and created an additional stress for the world’s largest trading partnership. The Federal Aviation Administration started to divert 224 inbound flights with more than 33,000 passengers to Canada even before American Airlines Flight 77 hit the Pentagon, providing clear evidence of a highly functional, cooperative relationship. Additionally, nearly 3,000 Canadian troops including the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry Battle Group—representing the largest deployment of Canadian Armed Forces since the Korean War—have served in the Afghanistan region as part of the *U.S. military presence*.

These examples of strength in the bilateral relationship cannot hide one serious stress, Canada-U.S. border security, which has received considerable political attention lately. One reason the border has received increased attention is that shortly after September 11<sup>th</sup> it was widely misreported that some of the 15 hijackers entered the United States from Canada (Russo 2001; Laucius and Wake 2001). While the White House eventually announced that none of the hijackers entered the U.S. via Canada

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*The author thanks the Association for Canadian Studies in Montréal, Québec, for support to present a draft of this research at the April 2003 Canadian American Research Seminar in Niagara Falls, Ontario, acknowledges financial support for this research from his home institution (Arts and Sciences Teaching and Research Award and the School of Public Affairs and Administration), and thanks Christina Barker for assistance in map preparation.*

# The Formation of Imagined Borders in Post-Soviet Estonia: Diaspora or Local Community?

Triin Vihalemm and Anu Masso\*

***Abstract:** This paper focuses to the development of the collective identity of Russian diaspora in transformational Estonia after dissolution of Soviet Union. The case represents the situation in which not only the previous state borders but the the whole political system have changed. The paper analyzes the acceptance and rejection of the collective identification categories. The results indicate limited acceptance of the identification ideologies suggested by Estonian Republics or by Russian Federation. For the people who do not feel strong allegiances towards the state ideologies and surrounding ethno-cultural groups, the regional-cultural self-designations offer a possibility to maintain ones positive distinctiveness.*

## Introduction

This paper offers material for discussion of whether and how territorial and cultural allegiances contribute to the transformation of one's self-designation in a situation in which the previous state borders and the whole political system have changed. It focuses on the development of the identity of the Russian diaspora—a question which, after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, has attracted many scholars. This article builds on this current of research by analyzing collective identities in the transformation society of post-Soviet Estonia. We propose the thesis that the new alternative identification ideologies, the “Integration Ideology” suggested by the Estonian Republic and the “Diaspora Ideology” suggested by the Russian Federation, have been adopted to a certain extent by some Estonian Russian-speakers.<sup>1</sup> Important alternative ideologies involve regional-cultural allegiances. Through regional-cultural self-designation categories, Russian-speakers who feel ambiguously, or weakly, related to surrounding ethno-cultural groups and the new ideologies may express their self-designations and aspirations. Thus, during the period of changes in state borders, a choice of regional-cultural self-designations offers an opportunity to maintain a positive distinctiveness.

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*This article is a product of the research program “Integration of Russian Youth into Estonian society,” financed by the Ministry of Education of Estonia and the Estonian Science Foundation. My gratitude is due to colleagues with whom I have worked on the research program. I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to the editors of JBS and anonymous reviewers of this manuscript for their suggestions and constructive criticism.*

# Penetration of the Mexican Peso into U.S. Retail Operations: An Examination of Texas Firms Along the Mexican Border

David W. Yoskowitz and Michael J. Pisani\*

**Abstract:** *The use of a hard currency, such as the United States dollar, to purchase goods and services in foreign countries is a known practice. This paper examines the opposite, where the Mexican peso, traditionally a soft currency, is used to purchase goods and services in the United States. Three hundred retail firms were surveyed in the border region of Texas to ascertain whether or not they accepted pesos for payment. Almost 26% of the firms acknowledged that they do accept Mexican pesos. Included in this group were local, regional, and national businesses.*

## Introduction

For those individuals that live along the border in Texas, the use of the Mexican peso for purchasing goods and services in U.S. businesses is known to exist. In fact, many may have engaged in this practice themselves at one time or another. What these consumers have done is to use a “soft” currency (the peso) in a “hard” currency environment (U.S.).<sup>1</sup> This poses an interesting dilemma as the international business literature is replete with discussions of exchange rate maintenance and hard currency regimes (e.g., dollarization), but the literature is relatively silent on the phenomena of soft currency adoption by firms that reside in hard currency countries.

The cross-border shopping literature has focused extensively on what motivates the consumers’ actions to take their business across the border. This study extends that literature by focusing on decisions made by the firm when serving foreign customers. Therefore, given that consumers from one country (Mexico for example) will choose to purchase goods in another country (United States) what choices will the firm make in order to maximize the return on their investment with regards to that consumer group? One of those choices might be the decision to accept a foreign currency (the peso) in exchange for goods and services.

This current research is motivated on two levels. The first is to answer a question of intellectual curiosity: “Do firms in the United States southern border region accept Mexican pesos in exchange for goods and services?” The second investigates the process and rationale for the acceptance of the peso (e.g., what determines whether a firm will or will not accept pesos and to what degree are they accepted?). The results of this study will fill a void in the literature, as there currently does not exist any research on a topic of this nature. This research reveals the extent of peso acceptance, which might

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*The authors would like to thank Marili Cavazos for her research assistance. This project was supported by a grant from the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development (Texas A&M International University).*

# Land-Borders and Sea-Borders: An Exploration of Differences in Border Region Development

Marina van Geenhuizen and Piet Rietveld\*

**Abstract:** *Land-borders and the adjacent regions have attracted considerable attention since the early 1980s. However, there has been a neglect of sea-borders and the adjacent coastal regions. This paper has the aim to signal differences in development between land-border and sea-border regions, based on a different historical development of interaction costs in cross-border transport and on differences in the characteristics of land-borders and sea-borders. To this purpose, the focus is on two types of border impacts on border regions, i.e., interaction between adjacent border regions (mainly in transport) and economic development of these regions. Border impacts are illustrated with examples from a small country, the Netherlands, with an almost equal length of land-borders and sea-borders. The paper concludes with a summary and indications of future research.*

## Setting the Scene

Since goals were established to accelerate the integration between member states of the European Union (EU) and to allow various East European nations to gain EU membership in the near future, border regions have been in the main stream of regional economic and geographic research. In the fast growing literature, most attention is paid to land-border regions. Theoretical approaches and empirical research mainly focus on regions adjacent to political borders on land (Cappellin and Battey 1993; van Geenhuizen et al. 1996; Ratti and Reichman 1993; Anderson and O'Dowd 1999). In addition, policy attempts, particularly from the EU, are directed to increase cross-border cooperation mainly in land-border situations. The question may be posed, given the lifting of many political borders, whether sea-border regions now remain the real border areas, because they are where the land simply ends. In this vein, it can be questioned whether today sea-border regions suffer from a larger isolation and smaller interaction across the border compared with land-border regions (Rietveld 2001). Of course, impacts from land-borders and sea-borders on border regions manifest themselves in countries in different situations, dependent *inter alia* on the (relative) length of these borders. In this respect one may distinguish extremes like peninsulas, such as Malaysia, and states with only small access to the sea, such as Zaire, and states with a substantial length of both land-borders and sea-borders.

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*The authors wish to thank Professor Michel Beuthe (University of Mons, Belgium) and two anonymous referees for their fruitful comments to a previous version of the article.*

# Mexican-American Women in the Colonias: Effects of Cultural and Environmental Stressors

Bonnie F. Hatchett, Celia Cruz Garcia and Leola Williams\*

**Abstract:** *This study examined stressors experienced by a group of Mexican-American women living in rural areas along the Texas/Mexico border, as well as the methods employed to cope with the identified stressors. Major stressors were related to financial issues, with primary coping mechanisms including: involvement with others, spiritual involvement, as well as various activities (physical, creative, soothing). Implications for allied health professionals working with this population and intervention strategies are also discussed.*

## Introduction

The purpose of this study is to determine the types of stressors experienced by Mexican-American women in rural areas and to look at the coping mechanisms employed. Research suggests that women may be more psychologically susceptible to the stressful effects of life events than men (Cronkite and Moos 1984). The impact of the environment including cultural stressors is taken into account in this qualitative study of Mexican-American women living in the *colonias* or rural areas in western Texas. The *colonias* described are geographically located along the Mexico border in western Texas. Approximately 1.5 million people live in *colonias* along the U.S.-Mexico border. The term *colonias* is used to describe rural unincorporated communities with high levels of poverty that are physically, legally and jurisdictionally isolated from neighboring cities (The Community Development Partnership Network 2002). *Colonias* are characterized by substandard housing, inadequate plumbing and sewage disposal systems, and inadequate access to clean water (Mroz, R., Morales, L. L., Van Derslice, J. 1996). Policies contributing to the development of *colonias* include the importation of agricultural workers from Mexico to the United States in early part of the twentieth century; the Texas constitution that limits regulation of county lands outside of incorporated communities, giving unscrupulous developers an opportunity to prey on persons with limited incomes. The NAFTA and the maquiladora industry have also resulted in a rapid population growth in Mexican border cities such as Ciudad Juarez.

Stressors may take many forms, however, the stressors that are faced by residents of *colonias* include environmental, economic as well as socio-cultural stressors. Social and environmental conditions found in rural areas in the U.S.-Mexico border region can lead to health concerns for its residents. Inadequate housing poses special risks. Homes that are not well-sealed or insulated offer limited protection from heat, cold,

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# Cross-Border Cooperation in the German-Czech-Polish Border Region at the Turn of the Century

Peter Jurczek\*

***Abstract:** The development of the German-Czech-Polish border region has been strongly influenced by the political changes that took place at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. An enormous number of tasks in several fields (e.g. traffic, economy, culture) had to be newly organized. In this context, cross-border Euroregions play an important role. Despite a positive assessment of the present situation concerning further European integration, there are numerous problems to be solved. The adaptation of economic, administrative and other standards as well as the need to minimize resentments and prejudices between the formerly different political systems are included here.*

## Introduction

For more than fifty years, Europe was politically separated into a communist and a democratic part. The “iron curtain” separated the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) from the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Czechoslovakia, and Austria from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Slovenia. The separation had a negative impact on relationships at the national level as well as in the respective border regions. For decades, there were no reciprocal visits or joint activities across the border.

This period, characterized by distrust and an almost complete lack of communication was only brought to an end by political changes about fifteen years ago. Suddenly, formerly tightly sealed borders were opened. In the border regions, people started to visit and to get to know each other breaking down prejudices that had been built up. Since the border regions themselves initiated interactions with their neighbors, they characterize a bottom-up approach.

At the turn of the century, the borders' situation in Europe might be unique and cannot be compared to that on other continents. Only a unification of North and South Korea may have similar characteristics but with less influence on the international political climate. Since the early 1990s in East Central Europe, the informal relations between the inhabitants of the border regions have become a constant factor. Decision-makers from several segments of society have participated in the cross-border cooperation in addition to the population. Euroregions have been established in order to better support the development of the peripheral regions across the border. Their work is funded by the European Commission, by the INTERREG program in Germany and Austria, and the PHARE-CBC program in the Czech Republic, Poland and other states of Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC).

\*Jurczek is Professor of Social and Economic Geography and head of the Department of Geography at Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany.

## Book Review

### Big Bend Pictures

by James Evans with a foreword by Robert Draper  
Austin, TX: University of Texas Press (2003)

Reviewed by Greg Smith\*

The attractive, coffee-table size, *Big Bend Pictures* by James Evans does not offer a mere photographic collection of the people and landscapes of a vast 801,000-acre borderland in West Texas. Evans' 102 black and white photos of the Big Bend region convey a feel for the lives of the area's inhabitants along with a sense of the beautiful terrain to which these people must conform in order to live, survive, and thrive in this area of unique beauty. As unique and beautiful as the topography of Big Bend, the people of the area and their "highly individualized presence" are captured by Evans' photos of borderlands in Marathon, Texas and Boquillas, Mexico.

For Evans, this work represents both life becoming art and art becoming life, as Big Bend provides "his home, his muse and his everlasting subject." The affair began in 1988, eight years after he left his West Virginian roots. In that year, Evans moved to Marathon, Texas to his newfound home and inspiration in Big Bend. Evans claims, "I moved here to dedicate my life to the Big Bend and its people. I don't shoot pictures and leave and make a book. The work is a slow accumulation of years of being here. The mountains are familiar friends and the people my heroes. I am one of them."

In his foreword, Robert Draper mentions two remarks often heard from Evans regarding his work. First, "...his work is not cutting edge..." He utilizes a documentary approach to his photography, which is immediately obvious in the black and white exposures in this collection. Second, the vastness of his subject maintains the humble nature of Evans' work and character. In his humbleness, Evans manages to provide a celebration of the free spirit that led him to Big Bend and captures the spirit of the eccentric individuals that dwell in this region and the "unburnished beauty" of the park in the process.

With images of a "Bull Snake on Sofa," "Dancing Feet," "Glass Mountains," and the people that live among the vast Trans-Pecos landscapes, flora and fauna, Evans offers a collection that captures the essence of this borderland. Also included are Evans' "Notes and Stories" in which he discusses his own anecdotes behind each photograph, but the images alone tell the largest part of the story. He combines the photos and stories of these people that include "real cowboys," former prisoners of war, former outlaws, and "quick-witted, straight-forward," old women and their surroundings to tell the story of his home and inspiration. In doing so, he tells a story with images of

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“...a phenomenon that happens often in this part of the country. Sometimes you are fortunate enough to get it on film.”

James Evans work has been recognized by both the Museum of Fine Arts in Houston, Texas and the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin along with several Texas museums, private collections and national magazines. This particular series was made possible by the support of the Bill and Alice Wright Photography Series and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

## Book Review

# World Investment Report 2003

by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)  
Geneva and New York: United Nations (2003)

Reviewed by Tagi Sagafi-nejad\*

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has attracted a great deal of attention in the post-war period, being considered either a panacea for development or a detriment to it. In the past decade, the pendulum has swung from emphasis on controlling FDI to developing policy instruments that help attract it. For the 14th year, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has published its seminal report on foreign direct investment and related issues. This publication has become a standard reference for researchers and policy makers, chronicling trends and providing useful statistical and analytical material. Each issue typically deals with global and regional trends in the inflow and outflow of foreign investment, as well as a chosen topic—treated in depth. The *World Investment Report 2003 (WIR03)* has “FDI Policies for Development: National and International Perspectives” as its major theme.

This publication contains succinct case studies of policy instruments and their impact on FDI, relevant for students of border studies, readers of this journal. A few examples illustrate the point:

- In a section focusing on regional integration and production networks created or expanded by transnational corporations (TNCs) in ASEAN countries, *WIR03* illustrates how Honda, Nissan, Isuzu and other Japanese auto manufacturing TNCs have expanded their network of suppliers in the region as a response to regional agreements. Similarly, it reports on the increased cross-border flow of trade and investment between India and Sri Lanka as a result of their bilateral agreement.
- Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) is discussed as a case study in the evolution of regional agreements. The report provides useful details regarding negotiations on issues such as national treatment, fair and equitable treatment, performance requirements and dispute settlement.
- The impact of NAFTA on Mexico’s policies regarding FDI admissions and establishment is another case of interest to students of border studies. The report provides a case study of how Mexico was able to benefit from NAFTA

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membership by synchronizing its liberalization policies on admission and establishment with the accord. The report answers the question of whether NAFTA hindered Mexico's right to regulate incoming foreign investment by observing that it "did not stop Mexico from retaining existing restrictions or introducing new ones in areas agreed on during negotiations. It did prohibit Mexico (and the other two countries) from making existing regulations on admission and establishment more restrictive for U.S. and Canadian investors" (p.110).

- The report continues its tracking of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and contains a mapping of BITs world-wide. As countries collaborate with one another on this policy plane, a deeper understanding of how BITs have evolved, including what they intended to accomplish is warranted, and *WIR03* provides this deeper understanding. The global network of alliances they help create can also be a guide to decision makers.

Like its predecessors, *WIR03* contains a wealth of other important data in statistical Annexes and Tables. These include data on FDI by country of origin and destination, the list of the world's top 100 TNCs, ranked by foreign asset, an 11-page bibliography, and a ten-page list of international agreements dealing with FDI between 1948 and 2003.

Analytical contributions of this volume are not limited to its in-depth treatment of international investment agreements. Also of interest, particularly to developing countries interested in attracting FDI to border regions or the mainland, is the concept of benchmarks regarding FDI performance vs. potential. Originally introduced in *WIR01*, indicators in this year's help explain the gap between the amount of FDI countries are capable of receiving versus what they actually receive. This exercise generates a matrix of leaders and laggards in various categories—reported for three different time periods (1988-90, 1993-95, and 1999-2001). One quadrant includes countries that have high potential for receiving FDI, and indeed perform well (i.e., receive high amounts) and are thus the "front-runners". At the opposite end are countries with low potential and low performance—the "under-performers". The other two quadrants are more interesting and raise more policy concerns as well as researchable questions.

This publication is a valuable resource for those engaged in policy making or implementation concerning foreign direct investment at the corporate, host and home country levels, including those interested in flows of investment into border regions.

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

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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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Notes and comments concerning articles previously published in the *JBS* are also welcome.

## Preparation of Copy

All copies must be typed (including indented material, endnotes, and references), double-spaced, and printed on white paper. Number all pages consecutively, including those with tables and endnotes. A separate page clearly identifying and defining all mathematical symbols must be attached. All tables, graphs, and illustrations should be on separate pages. Finished copies of graphs and illustrations should be submitted, both in hard copy and on diskette. Indicate clearly where illustrations should appear in the text. A note in the text in brackets will be sufficient, as in the following example:

[Table 1 about here]

The *JBS* prefers the use of references in parentheses within the text and the use of footnotes and endnotes is discouraged. If necessary, endnotes may be used, but they must appear separately at the end of the text. For word processing programs, the endnotes must not be embedded in the text. *JBS*-preferred styles for references and footnotes are indicated below. For additional questions of style not covered in these *JBS* instructions, authors should consult *The Chicago Manual of Style*, fourteenth edition.

Italicize all foreign words and provide their translation into English. When using acronyms, provide their definitions on the first use in the manuscript, and if in a foreign language, provide the translation.

Authors of articles accepted for publication must provide an electronic version of the work on diskette. WordPerfect is the preferred format, but Microsoft Word and other widely-used software programs are acceptable. The diskette must be clearly marked with the author's name, word processing program and version, as well as the operating system (Mac or IBM compatible).

Please do not use fancy fonts or formatting for manuscripts submitted to the *JBS*. Formatting complexities cause problems with the typesetting software used by the *JBS*. For the body of the text, use Times or Times New Roman, 10 point font. Headings should be in all capitals and bold. Subheadings should be in initial capitals and lowercase. Margins should not exceed 4.75 inches (12.065 centimeters) wide by 8.00 inches (20.320 centimeters) high. All other elements, such as, maps, illustrations, charts and tables should follow the prescribed formats.

## Format of Text

All references to monographs, articles, and statistical sources are to be identified at an appropriate point in the text by last name of author, year of publication, and pagination when appropriate—all within parentheses. Be sure that the year and the spelling of the author's name within the parentheses exactly match those in the reference list. Frequently, manuscripts have to be returned a second time to authors because the reference list and the references in the text (including endnotes) do not agree. Frequent problems include the item referenced in the text not appearing in the list of references at the end of the chapter, the year of the citation within the text not agreeing with the year listed in the reference section, inconsistent spelling for authors' names, and failure to include accents and other diacriticals for foreign-language references.

Footnotes are not acceptable, and endnotes are to be used only for substantive observations, not for the purpose of citation. There is no need to use *ibid.*, *op. cit.*, *loc.*

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If the author of a source referred to appears in the text, follow it with the year of the publication in parentheses [according to the work by Peach (1986), the data are inaccurate]. If the author's name does not appear in the text, insert the author's name, year, and pagination (if appropriate) in the text in parentheses [according to some works (Peach 1986: 14–15), the data are inaccurate].

For more than one work published by the same author in the same year, distinguish these by the use of a letter attached to the year of publication in the reference in the text and in the list of references at the end of the article [Peach 1984a, 1984b].

With triple authorship, give the three last names; for more than three, use the last name of the first author and "et al." For institutional authorship, supply minimum but adequate identification from the beginning of the complete citation that appears in the list of references [occupational data (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1985: 473–75) revealed that]. When several references appear in the same location in the text, enclose in parentheses and separate by semicolons [(Peach 1995a: 41; Smith 1981; García 1996: 14–15) . . .].

## **Format of References**

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.

The *JBS* prefers that the full names of authors be used, not just last name and first initial(s). Only book and journal titles should be italicized. For references in foreign languages, please translate parts of the reference such as month, volume, city of publication, and so forth.

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.

Author. Year. "Title of Work." Master's thesis, Name of Department, Name of University, City, State, Country.

### Internet Document

When referencing sources of information found on the internet, please include sufficient information so that other researchers can easily locate the materials.

For example:

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

### Interview by Author

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).

For example:

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

### Personal Communications

Personal communications to the author should be formatted as follows: Last name of person with whom author communicated, first name. Year. Telephone conversation, conversation, or letter with/to author. City, State (Day Month).

For example:

Nickey, Laurence N. 1991. Conversation with author. El Paso, Texas (21 June).

## **Format of Tables, Graphs, Charts, Maps, and Other Illustrations**

Authors may include illustrations in non-standardized format with initial manuscript submissions to the *JBS*. Once a manuscript is accepted by the editors for publication, it is the responsibility of authors to submit all illustrations in the proper format and in electronic form. Authors may wish to provide illustrations to *JBS* specifications at the time of original submission of the manuscript in order to avoid later revisions and delays. Provide a printed sample for verification.

If authors do not or cannot provide camera-ready illustrations, the *JBS* will have these prepared and will bill the author for the cost of their production. The cost of a fairly simple full-page map, for example, would be approximately US\$40.00; a full-page table would be approximately US\$50.00.

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All illustrations, including legends and notes, must fit within a frame that is 4.75 inches (12.065 centimeters) wide by 7.75 inches (19.685 centimeters) high. Tables that are wide or long (landscape format) must be restricted to 7.75 maximum width. Tables that are longer than 4.75 inches will carry over to the following page(s).

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### Frames

Illustrations should not be enclosed frames. Any need for framing will be determined by the production editor.

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Tables should be titled and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. The titles or legends should be in Helvetica, 8 point, bold, and in initial capitals and lowercase.

Punctuation should be as in the following example:

Table 1. Per Capita Income in Border Counties

All other illustrations (maps, diagrams, charts, and graphs) should be labeled as “Figure” and numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals.

For example:

Figure 1. The Russian-Finnish Border Region

The legend or title should be located at the top of the illustration and centered. The legend typeface should be Helvetica, 8 point, and bold.

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Authors should submit hard copies of illustrations printed on separate sheets of white paper and not integrated into the text. In addition, an electronic file on diskette must be provided for the illustration and clearly marked with author, manuscript title, software and version, and operating system. Occasionally the *JBS* staff is able to make

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#### For More Information Regarding Illustrations

For more information with regard to illustration requirements and format, contact *JBS* Production Editor Baldomero Garcia (baldogarcia@tamiu.edu). Please review illustrations in recent issues of the *Journal of Borderlands Studies* for examples.

### **Spelling**

Our spelling authority is Webster's Third New International Dictionary. The Editors assume that all manuscripts have been proofed for errors, spelling accuracy, and consistency prior to submission. In addition, it is important that authors determine the proper use of accents and diacriticals and use these consistently in their manuscripts.

### **Languages**

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Manuscripts with a clear geographical focus on the Americas should be sent to J. Michael Patrick, whereas the ones with a European or Near Eastern focus (including North Africa) should be sent to Henk van Houtum and Martin van der Velde. Other manuscripts can be sent to either address.

**Borderlands**