

Borderlands

Volume 18 No. 1
Spring 2003

Special Issue
Communicating Borders

Journal of
Borderlands
Studies

Journal of Borderlands Studies

Volume 18 No. 1

Spring 2003

Journal of Borderlands Studies

ISSN: 0886-5655

Editors

J. Michael Patrick

Texas A&M International University
Texas Center for Border Economic and
Enterprise Development
Laredo, Texas

Henk van Houtum

and

Martin van der Velde

University of Nijmegen
Nijmegen Centre for Border Research
The Netherlands

Production Editor: Baldomero G. García, Jr. (Texas A&M International University)

Journal of Borderlands Studies

Special Issue

'Communicating Borders'

Volume 18 • No. 1 • Spring 2003

Contents

Communicating Borders Martin van der Velde and Henk van Houtum	1
On Borders and Power: A Theoretical Framework David Newman	13
Borders, Border Regions and Economic Integration: One World, Ready or Not Joan Anderson and Egbert Wever	27
Crossing Borders of Political Governance and Democracy Olivier Kramsch and Virginie Mamadouh	39
Transboundary Environmental Cooperation: A Conversation on Issues in Research and Methodologies Jaidev Singh and Paul Ganster	51
Migration, Identity, and Belonging Kenneth D. Madsen and Ton van Naerssen	61
Instructions for Authors	77

Editorial and Advisory Boards

Editorial Board

C. Richard Bath
The University of Texas at El Paso

James Peach
New Mexico State University

Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

James Pick
University of Redlands

Niles Hansen
The University of Texas at Austin

Harry Polkinhorn
San Diego State University

David Lorey
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Refugio Rochin
The Smithsonian Institution

Oscar J. Martinez
The University of Arizona

Ellwyn R. Stoddard
The University of Texas at El Paso

Stephen Mumme
Colorado State University

Randy Willoughby
University of San Diego

International Advisory Board

Donald Alper
Center for Canadian-American Studies
Western Washington University

Pertti Joenniemi
Copenhagen Peace Research Institute
Denmark

Anthony I. Asiwaju
University of Lagos
Nigeria

James Scott
Institute for Regional and Structural Studies
Germany

Jorge Carrillo
El Colegio de la Frontera Norte–Tijuana
Mexico

Edgar Ortiz Calisto
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Mexico

Carl Grundy-Warr
National University of Singapore
Singapore

Sidney Weintraub
Center for Strategic and International Studies
Washington, D.C.

Board of Directors and Officers of the Association for Borderlands Studies

Board of Directors

Terms for 2000-2003

Anthony V. Popp, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico

Jorge Carrillo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte–Tijuana, Baja California

Christian Hansen, Danish Institute of Border Regional Studies, Aabenraa, Denmark

Terms for 2001-2004

Joan B. Anderson, University of San Diego, San Diego, California

Christopher Brown, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico

Martin van der Velde, University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Terms for 2002-2005

Jorge Eduardo Mendoza, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Tijuana, México

Thomas Fullerton, Jr., University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas

Tamar Diana Wilson, University of Missouri-St. Louis, San José del Cabo, México

Officers of the Association for Borderlands Studies (2002-2003)

President:	James B. Pick University of Redlands
President Elect:	Anthony V. Popp New Mexico State University
Executive Secretary:	Stephen R. Elliott University of San Diego
Immediate Past President:	Janet M. Tanski New Mexico State University

For a current listing of ABS Board of Directors and Officers, go to:

www.absborderlands.org

Journal of Borderlands Studies

Submission of Manuscripts

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:

J. Michael Patrick (jbs@tamiu.edu)
Texas A&M International University
Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development
5201 University Boulevard
Laredo, TX 78041-1900

or

Henk van Houtum (H.vanHoutum@nsm.kun.nl)
and
Martin van der Velde (M.vanderVelde@mailbox.kun.nl)
University of Nijmegen
Nijmegen Centre for Border Research
P. O. Box 9108
6500 HK Nijmegen
The Netherlands

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.

Statement of Editorial Policy

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:

www.absborderlands.org/jbs/jbsmanuscriptstyle.htm

From the Editors

This special issue of the *Journal of Borderlands Studies (JBS)* presents the results of two days of discussions between North American and European scholars on borderlands issues held at the University of Nijmegen, in The Netherlands in September 2002. The conference, entitled 'Communicating Borders,' was sponsored by the Association of Borderlands Scholars (ABS) and organized by the Nijmegen Center for Border Research.

This special issue is the second *JBS* issue dedicated to a specific borderlands topic. The first, *JBS* Vol. 15, No.1, Spring 2000, focused on the European perspectives on borderlands.

It is the goal of *JBS* to establish the tradition of using special issues of the journal to widen and deepen the discussion on borderlands issues and topics across the continents. A special issue on the U.S.-Canadian borderlands is forthcoming in Fall 2004. We encourage and invite borderlands scholars from around the world and *JBS* readers to submit their ideas for special issues.

The Editors

Authors' Contact Information

Communicating Borders

Martin van der Velde
University of Nijmegen
The Netherlands
e-mail: M.vanderVelde@mailbox.kun.nl

Henk van Houtum
University of Nijmegen
The Netherlands
e-mail: H.vanHoutum@nsm.kun.nl

On Borders and Power: A Theoretical Framework

David Newman
Ben Gurion University of the Negev
Israel
e-mail: newman@bgumail.bgu.ac.il

Borders, Border Regions and Economic Integration: One World, Ready or Not

Joan Anderson
University of San Diego
e-mail: joana@sandiego.edu

Egbert Wever
University of Utrecht
The Netherlands
e-mail: e.wever@geog.uu.nl
University of Nijmegen
The Netherlands
e-mail: e.wever@nsm.kun.nl

Crossing Borders of Political Governance and Democracy

Olivier Kramersch
University of Nijmegen
The Netherlands
e-mail: o.kramersch@nsm.kun.nl

Virginie Mamadouh
University of Amsterdam
The Netherlands
e-mail: V.D.Mamadouh@uva.nl

Transboundary Environmental Cooperation: A Conversation on Issues in Research and Methodologies

Jaidev Singh
University of Washington
e-mail: jsingh@u.washington.edu

Paul Ganster
San Diego State University
e-mail: pganster@mail.sdsu.edu

Migration, Identity, and Belonging

Kenneth D. Madsen
Arizona State University
e-mail: kmadsen@asu.edu

Ton van Naerssen
University of Nijmegen
The Netherlands
e-mail: t.vannaerssen@nsm.kun.nl

Communicating Borders

Martin van der Velde and Henk van Houtum*

Introduction

“When we meet.” This was the original title of a conference (changed later to “Communicating Borders”) that was organized in Nijmegen (The Netherlands) in September 2002. This titled tries to capture the two main objectives for organizing the conference: (1) to discuss borders as places where people from different regions meet and interact; (2) to facilitate a dialogue between scientists from all over the world dealing with borders, border-regions and border-related issues. Whether these objectives were met is for you to judge based on the contributions in this special issue, but the preconditions for a dialogue were present, witnessing the continental composition of the participants.¹

This special issue summarizes the main outcomes of the conference sessions. It distinguishes itself from the special issues² and edited volumes on border related themes that have been published in recent years (Ganster (2001); Van Geenhuizen and Ratti (2001); Meinhof (2002); Perkmann and Sum (2002) and Berg and Van Houtum (2003)). These special issues focus on specific topics or themes within the realm of border research. This special issue is not so much topical; here the emphasis lies on the differences in approaching the several themes within border-studies.

The first part of this introduction will address some of the differences we observe between Europe and North America when dealing with border studies. Our observations are partly based on participation in several conferences, seminars and meetings both in Europe and the U.S. Furthermore our co-editorship of the *Journal of Borderland Studies* (JBS) also provides us with useful insights into the way cross-border issues are dealt with and which topics are the center of interest, of course keeping in mind that we still are embedded in a European context.

Reflections from a European Border Scholar

To start, please look at the four pictures on the following page (Figures 1 and 2). What differences do you see? These four pictures were taken at the outer border of the European Union (EU), in the Spanish enclave of Ceuta on the African continent, and at the inner border of the NAFTA-region at the San Diego-Tijuana border.

It would be interesting to play the game: “Find the ten differences.” At first glance there seems to be a striking resemblance in the pictures. Even the colors of the border patrol cars are similar. From this, one might come to the provisional conclusion that there are lessons to be learned from each regarding the other. However, a major distinc-

*Van der Velde and Van Houtum are co-editors of the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, and are at the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research at the University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

On Borders and Power: A Theoretical Framework

David Newman*

Introduction

Border studies have come a long way during the past decade. From the study of the hard territorial line separating states within the international system, the contemporary study of borders focuses on the process of bordering, through which territories and peoples are respectively included or excluded within a hierarchical network of groups, affiliations and identities (Welchman 1996; Newman & Paasi 1998; Newman 2000; 2002a; Kolossov & O'Loughlin 1998; Van Houtum 2000). The lines which are borders are as flexible as they were once thought to be rigid, reflecting new territorial and aspatial patterns of human behavior. While modern technologies, particularly cyberspace, have made the barrier role of borders redundant in some areas, they have also served to create new sets of borders and boundaries, enclosing groups with common identities and interests who are dispersed throughout the globe, lacking any form of territorial compactness or contiguity.

This paper raises the question whether it is possible to develop a theory of bordering which will encompass the diverse types of border and boundary experience. I have previously argued that the only way to create a common language between the different disciplinary languages (including geographers, political scientists, anthropologists, sociologists, economists and others) is to create a common set of theoretical constructs and frameworks which can be used as a generalized explanatory model for understanding changing border/boundary phenomenon (Newman 2003). In essence, this paper reiterates a question asked long ago in one of the classic studies of international boundaries, namely how are boundaries (borders) to be redefined in the settings of contemporary time and place (Jones 1959).

Others have argued that any such attempt to create a single analytical framework is doomed to failure. The study of borders is so diverse, both in terms of the geographic and spatial scales (ranging from the global to the local, and from the State to the urban neighborhood) and in terms of the type of borders being discussed (from the hard geographic, to the social and cultural, and from the concrete visible boundaries to the

*Newman is Professor of Political Geography in the Department of Politics and Government, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel, and editor of the journal, *Geopolitics*.

This article is partly inspired by discussions at a session held at the University of Nijmegen (The Netherlands) in Fall 2002 as part of the "Communicating Borders" workshop, co-sponsored by the Association of Borderlands Studies and the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research. The session was labeled "Loosening or tightening: do borders still exercise a control function?" The session started with brief comments by Ulrich Best, David Newman, Mark Salter, Anke Strüver and Herman van der Wusten. References to participants in the bibliography indicate comments and statements made at this session rather than a published source. Additional participants joined in the subsequent dialogue. The author wants to thank the scholars who participated in these sessions. The author is responsible for the content of this contribution. Whenever references are made to comments and statements by the participation, they concern the interpretation of the author.

Borders, Border Regions and Economic Integration: One World, Ready or Not

Joan Anderson and Egbert Wever*

Introduction

The effects of a border on economic interaction depend on the nature of that border with respect to the degree of openness, the degree of cultural, racial and linguistic differences, political relations between the respective regions and the degree of economic disparity. High walls and slow border crossings are detrimental to economic exchange. Economic and political tensions surrounding a border are directly related to the degree of economic disparity. At the same time, large differentials in relative factor costs (i.e. cheaper capital on one side and cheaper unskilled labor on the other) tend to encourage cross-border production sharing, as well as cross-border shopping and cross-border working. The extent and shape of border relationships vary widely and are strongly influenced by the degree of asymmetry in the neighboring economies, as well as the social and political organization of each. This paper presents a discussion of factors affecting the degree and nature of economic interactions between borders that are moving toward increased economic integration. It addresses the question of why in some cases with all political barriers removed, barriers to trade and cooperation persist, while in other cases large amounts of trade and cooperation exist despite substantial political barriers.

Given the large number of variables affecting border interactions, is it possible to develop a theoretical model to explain border interactions in general? Van Houtum (2000) suggests three categories that classify theoretical approaches to the analysis of border interactions:

- the flow approach
- the cross-border cooperation approach
- the people approach.

*Anderson is Professor of Economics and International Business at the School of Business Administration, University of San Diego, San Diego, California, and Wever is Professor of Economic Geography in the Department of Human Geography, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands and Department of Human Geography, University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

This article is based upon discussions at two sessions held at the University of Nijmegen (The Netherlands) in Fall 2002 as part of the "Communicating Borders" workshop, co-sponsored by the Association of Borderlands Studies and the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research. The two sessions were "Reimagining economic (a)symmetry and transnational development: Do we need border-regions?" and "Reimagining economic (a)symmetry and transnational development: (Inter-)actions and transactions." The first session included brief statements to start discussions by Joan Anderson, Frans Boekema, Robert Knippschild, Ingo Neumann and Hans de Weert. The session during the second day was started off by Manuel Chavez, Gerhard Heimpold, Gerry Schmaedick, Gerrit van Vilsteren and Egbert Wever. Additional participants joined in the subsequent dialogue. The authors' thanks go out to the scholars who contributed on these issues around the table at this event, but conference participants are not responsible for the contents of this article.

Crossing Borders of Political Governance and Democracy

Olivier Kramtsch and Virginie Mamadouh*

Introduction

Political governance and democracy are associated so closely with the modern nation-state that it is difficult to imagine them in any other political setting. As a consequence of globalization, the alleged passing or “unbundling” of the nation-state (at the very least its transformation) therefore poses a severe challenge to these two founding concepts, requiring a new language of politics and rule which can at least partially transcend traditional state-centric territorialities (Ruggie 1993; Held 1995; Linklater 1998). The field of human geography, in particular, has been challenged to think beyond the “territorial trap” of perceiving culture, identity and politics as isomorphic with national space (Agnew 1999).

Scholars working in the field of border studies are perforce joined to this debate. Indeed, during the early 1990s, a stream of scientific research has begun to address emergent forms of subnational decision-making operating at the transboundary, regional scale, notably in Europe (Church and Reid 1995; Häkli 1998; Kicker et al. 1998; Scott 1999; Perkmann 1999; Kramtsch 2001; Telò 2001; O’Dowd 2002; Anderson, O’Dowd and Wilson 2002). In devising new institutional mechanisms of cross-border governance, European member states are said to engage in a “negotiated suspension of sovereignty” (Scott 1999: 607) in exchange for the creation of a more flexible, networked and “multi-level” European polity capable of engaging successfully the demands of market-driven globalization (Kohler-Koch and Eising 1999; Hooghe and Marks 2001). Scholars drawing on materialist-inspired accounts of state restructuring have tended to grasp the underlying logic of the transformation of borders and border regions in terms of capital-centered “spatial fixes” furthering new rounds of accumulation within a largely unregulated neoliberal regime (Sparke 2000; Jessop 2002; Perkmann and Sum 2002). In these narratives, the particular scale represented by borders and

*Kramtsch is Senior Research Fellow at the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research and lecturer in the Department of Human Geography at the University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands, Mamadouh is a researcher at the Amsterdam Study Centre for the Metropolitan Environment (AME) and lecturer in the Department of Geography and Planning at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

This article is based on discussions at two sessions held at the University of Nijmegen (The Netherlands) in Fall 2002 as part of the “Communicating Borders” workshop, co-sponsored by the Association of Borderlands Studies and the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research. The two sessions were organized under the title “Crossing borders of and bordering political governance and democracy” and were labeled “Do we need scale?” and “People and Power.” The first session started with brief statements by Luis Alberto di Martino, Tom Edwards, Ann Kennard and Olivier Kramtsch. Olivier Clochard, Virginie Mamadouh, Gabriël Popesco and Dennis Soden, together with Christine Brenner and Janet Conary, started off the second session. References to participants in the bibliography indicate comments and statements made at one of these two sessions rather than a published source. Additional participants joined in the subsequent dialogue. The authors want to thank the scholars who participated in these sessions. The authors are responsible for the content of this contribution. Whenever references are made to comments and statements by the participants, they concern the interpretation of the authors.

Transboundary Environmental Cooperation: A Conversation on Issues in Research and Methodologies

Jaidev Singh and Paul Ganster*

Introduction

How do we understand nature, let alone manage it, especially if we attempt to confine nature into nation-state containers. In a recent meeting of academics and practitioners, a conversation¹ ensued to discern how something so fluid like nature could be bounded by administrative boundaries. This conversation also attempted to discuss the power relations and politics that determine the conservation and environmental governance of natural resources and transboundary environmental issues such as air and water pollution as well as how we judge, measure, and ameliorate environmental conflicts? This conversation is an important one as it touches upon a larger philosophical discussion on the role of scientific management of the environment. Scientific management of nature gets even more complicated across states that share borders but little else. Some of these complicating transborder factors include asymmetrical economies along with vastly different cultures of knowledge creation and dissemination.

Talbott (2003: 35) explains, “The problem with scientific management, founded as it is on the hope of successful prediction and control, is that complex natural systems have proven notoriously unpredictable and uncontrollable.” Are the limits of our knowledge really a defining limitation of our practices? If so, then Talbott (2003: 35), playing Devil’s advocate by quoting Jack Turner, reasons that we should “refuse to mess with wilderness for the same reason we should refuse, beyond certain limits, to mess with the atom or the structure of DNA. We are not that wise, nor can we be.”

The “preservation as management” tradition that began with [Aldo] Leopold is finished because there is little reason to trust the experts to make intelligent long-range decisions about nature...If an ecosystem can’t be known or controlled with scientific data, then why don’t we simply can all the talk of ecosystem health and integrity and admit, honestly, that its just public policy, not science? (Turner quoted in Talbott 2003: 35)

*Singh is Affiliate Assistant Professor at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington and Ganster is Director of the Institute for Regional Studies of the Californias, San Diego State University.

This article is partly inspired on discussions in one of the workshops held at the University of Nijmegen (The Netherlands) in Fall 2002 as part of the “Communicating Borders” workshop, co-sponsored by the Association of Borderlands Studies and the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research. The session dealt with an increasingly important theme: Borders, nature conservation, and transborder environmental concerns. The session started with brief comments by Paul Ganster, Heather Nicol, Tjeerd Schaafsma, Jay Singh and Al Sweedler. References to participants in the bibliography indicate comments and statements made at this session rather than a published source. Additional participants joined in the subsequent dialogue.

Migration, Identity, and Belonging

Kenneth D. Madsen and Ton van Naerssen*

Introduction

In this contribution we focus on cross-border migration and how it is related to processes of identity formation. We conceive cross-border migration as a movement across the borders of (nation-)states, regardless whether it occurs long-distance or nearby. It differs from commuting in the sense that the people concerned settle in a place, an environment that differs from the region where they originated. In a stable border context where cross-border flows of people are effectively regulated the impact is quite different from where cross-border flows are transient and being actively discouraged. In the former case (at least in contemporary times) the population that gets through is generally quite well-educated and skilled, a carefully orchestrated brain gain composed of individuals that in all probability are somewhat culturally familiar with their destination. In the latter case, migration remains partly or completely hidden from certain sectors of society and consists of lower-wage earners. Such individuals are often less prone to integrate and intend to stay only a short time. But in either context, people are trying to make a living and a home, even if temporary, and in due course their identities change as they will undoubtedly adjust their lives to some degree to accommodate their new residence and/or reinforce aspects of their heritage in counter-reaction to what is going on around them.

Geographical border studies, among others, concern the place and space dimensions of people crossing borders. Besides cross-border migration in border areas themselves, in our globalizing world long-distance migration and the related phenomenon of transnationalism increasingly call for our attention. This contribution does not pretend to give a comprehensive view on all of these subjects, but rather we will present some ideas that we feel in the future will have to be worked out within the discipline of border studies. Since this article is the result of a conference organized in The Netherlands, this country and its sub-regions will often serve as representative cases for countries of the European Union (E.U.).

Throughout this paper, our focus is on consideration of the disjuncture between political and cultural borders (as reflected and caused by inter-state migration and the sustaining of a national identity) and what this means for where and how one “be-

*Madsen is a Ph.D. candidate at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona and Van Naerssen is Associate Professor at the University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

This article is inspired by discussions at two sessions held at the University of Nijmegen (The Netherlands) in Fall 2002 as part of the “Communicating Borders” workshop, co-sponsored by the Association of Borderlands Studies and the Nijmegen Centre for Border Research. The two sessions were “Identity, belonging, and migration: Making home/making difference” and “Identity, belonging, and migration: Belonging and longing to be.” The first session included brief statements to jump-start our conversation by Nicole Ehlers, Enza Lissandrello, Thomas Lundén, Moreno Zago, and Willem van Schendel. The session the next day was started off by Marisha Maas, Ton van Naerssen, Nienke van Olst, Bruno Maltoni, and Kenneth Madsen. Additional participants joined in the subsequent dialogue. The authors’ thanks go out to the scholars who contributed on these issues around the table at this event, but conference participants are not responsible for the contents of this article.

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:

J. Michael Patrick (jbs@tamiu.edu)
Texas A&M International University
Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development
5201 University Boulevard
Laredo, TX 78041-1900

or

Henk van Houtum (H.vanHoutum@nsm.kun.nl)
and
Martin van der Velde (M.vanderVelde@mailbox.kun.nl)
University of Nijmegen
Nijmegen Centre for Border Research
P. O. Box 9108
6500 HK Nijmegen
The Netherlands

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.

The Editors will assume that submission of an article to the *JBS* indicates that the manuscript has not been published elsewhere. If manuscripts are accepted and published, all rights, including subsidiary rights, are assigned to the *JBS*. The author retains the right to use his or her article after it has appeared in the *JBS* without charge for any book or anthology of which she or he is author or editor, and to reproduce copies for classroom or for other noncommercial use.

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 lower-case. 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.*

cit., and so forth. Each reference to the same source should appear in exactly the same format with the possible exception of different page numbers indicated.

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.

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.

Size

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).

Fonts

The preferred font for illustrations is Helvetica and 8 point. Arial is a fairly close equivalent. Legends should be in Helvetica and 8 point.

Frames

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

Titles and Legends

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 lower-case.

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.

Hard Copies and Electronic Copies

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

minor corrections to illustrations without returning the material to the author for revisions.

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

The *JBS* accepts manuscripts in English only.

The *Journal of Borderlands Studies* (*JBS*) is sponsored by the Association for Borderlands Studies. The *JBS* is published in the spring and fall of each year.

Individual annual membership dues for the Association for Borderlands Studies are \$35. Student membership dues are \$20. Dues include a subscription to the *JBS*. Membership dues should be sent to:

Stephen R. Elliott
Executive Secretary, Association for Borderlands Studies
TransBorder Institute
University of San Diego
5998 Alcalá Park
San Diego, CA 92110

www.absborderlands.org

Library subscriptions to the *JBS* are \$25. Library subscriptions should be sent to:

Journal of Borderlands Studies
Texas A&M International University
Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development
5201 University Boulevard
Laredo, TX 78040-1900

Manuscripts submitted for consideration are welcome. For manuscript preparation, please consult “Instructions for Authors” at:

www.absborderlands.org/jbs/jbsmanuscriptstyle.htm

Manuscripts or inquiries should be sent to:

J. Michael Patrick (jbs@tamiu.edu)
Texas A&M International University
Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development
5201 University Boulevard
Laredo, TX 78041-1900

or

Henk van Houtum (H.vanHoutum@nsm.kun.nl)
and
Martin van der Velde (M.vanderVelde@mailbox.kun.nl)
University of Nijmegen
Nijmegen Centre for Border Research
P. O. Box 9108
6500 HK Nijmegen
The Netherlands

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