

# Borderlands

## Journal of Borderlands Studies

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# *Journal of Borderlands Studies*

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## Contents

Law Enforcement and Security Challenges in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region David A. Shirk . . . . .	1
Education and Migration in a Border City Leticia Fernández, Jon Amastae and Cheryl Howard . . . . .	25
Employment Determination at Mexican Maquiladoras: Does Location Matter? André Varella Mollick . . . . .	45
The Temporalit(ies) of European Cross-Border Governance: Euregios and the Problem of <i>Sens</i> Olivier Thomas Kramsch . . . . .	69
Migration in the Life Course of Women in the Border City of Matamoros, Tamualipas: Links to Educational, Family, and Labor Trajectories Raquel R. Marquez and Yolanda C. Padilla . . . . .	87
Images of the U.S.-Mexico Border: Voices from a Rancho in Jalisco Tamar Diana Wilson . . . . .	105
Book Review: <i>Borderman: Memoirs of Federico Jose Maria Ronstadt</i> by Edward F. Ronstadt (ed.) . . . . .	115
Book Review: <i>Both Sides of the Border: Transboundary Environmental Management Issues Facing Mexico and the United States</i> by Linda Fernandez and Richard T. Carson (eds.) . . . . .	117
Instructions for Authors . . . . .	121

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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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Employment Determination at Mexican Maquiladoras: Does Location Matter?

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The Temporalit(ies) of European Cross-Border Governance: Euregios and the Problem of *Sens*

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Images of the U.S.-Mexico Border: Voices from a Rancho in Jalisco

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# Law Enforcement and Security Challenges in the U.S.-Mexican Border Region<sup>1</sup>

David A. Shirk\*

***Abstract:** This article examines law enforcement and security challenges of the U.S.-Mexican border region in light of the emergent, but still inchoate policy regime following from the September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. Unlike long-standing challenges rooted in basic economic forces of supply-and-demand, the new national security challenges confronted in the post-9/11 context are the result of the deliberate intent to cause harm. In order to be effective in guarding against this new set of challenges, policy makers and enforcers have therefore begun to adapt existing mechanisms—currently devoted to curbing market driven behaviors—to preventing and reducing harm.*

## Introduction

The context of U.S.-Mexican relations has been transformed by dramatic events in recent years. On the one hand, major changes in Mexico's political landscape have shifted the context for several key policy issues, and introduced new challenges for bringing about change on a number of fronts. On the other hand, new security climate and priorities that have developed in the United States since the devastating terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have fundamentally altered the context for a wide range of foreign and domestic policy issues; this has reshaped—but not abated—long-standing concerns about narcotics and immigration. In this complex and evolving context, both nations have demonstrated a deep appreciation of their interdependence, and the need to further develop a relationship based on shared goals and mutual respect.

The new context of U.S.-Mexican relations is particularly evident with regard to law enforcement and public security, where the challenges facing bi-national relations and particularly the U.S.-Mexican border region are long-standing. Many long-standing crime-related challenges in the U.S.-Mexican relationship are trans-border in nature, ranging from violence against unauthorized Mexican and third-country migrants to the smuggling of drugs, arms, sex slaves, stolen cars, and other contraband. However, the advent of new concerns resulting from international terrorist threats has fundamentally reshaped the law enforcement and security regime along the U.S.-Mexican border. New law enforcement structures and agreements devised to address these challenges may ultimately expand the scope of bilateral relations between the United States and Mexico.

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# Education and Migration in a Border City

Leticia Fernández, Jon Amastae and Cheryl Howard\*

**Abstract:** Major demographic processes (fertility, mortality and migration) are both causes and consequences of future and previous processes. Demographers in border locations have special methodological challenges and usually face more rapidly changing dynamics than other locations. Migration is a process most difficult to both measure and understand; unlike birth and death, it does not happen to everyone, but is selective. Age, education, health, wealth, occupation, gender and family composition all contribute to making a person more or less likely to move from one place to another or remain where they are, as are a host of other factors. This study attempts to sort out some of these factors, using primarily Census data from 1990 and 2000. We began with the local concern that El Paso's persistently low indices of education and income result from an outflow of the more educated segments of the community. However, our findings suggest that the relationship between migration and education is not linear. Moreover, other variables such as language, birthplace, gender and ethnicity appear to be as or more important in predicting whether a person will stay or leave than educational attainment. The characteristics of new arrivals also affect the composition of a population at the aggregate level. As the population of Hispanics disperse throughout the country, a process rapidly underway as evidenced by the 2000 Census, our findings may have implications for many other communities. A more complete understanding of the causes and consequences of migration will require a combination of both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

## Introduction

Before incomes can increase along the Border, workers must improve their skills. The people of the Border face a dearth of job skills that serves as a barricade to better wages, more stable jobs, and, ultimately, higher incomes. (Sharp 1998: 67)

Year after year policy makers debate ways to increase the standard of living in U.S.-Mexico border communities. Although an educated labor force is recognized as key to economic development, the road to economic prosperity for border communities, such as El Paso, is paved with challenges. The multiple demands imposed by a rapidly growing population—health care, housing, sanitation and environmental pollution abatement among others—take a toll on resources that could otherwise be directed to the development of a stronger educational infrastructure (Sharp 1998). Adding to, and compounding, concerns about persistently low indices of educational at-

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*The authors are indebted to Tom Fullerton, Alfonso Morales, Manuela Romero, and three anonymous reviewers for their generous comments and suggestions on previous versions of this article.*

# Employment Determination at Mexican Maquiladoras: Does Location Matter?

André Varella Mollick\*

***Abstract:** This paper develops a microeconomic model of employment at Mexican maquiladoras using panel data from border and non-border states. Employment estimates for industry output are always positive, while wage increases depress employment only for the border panel. External factors, such as positive changes in U.S. output, contribute to maquiladora employment, while real effective exchange rate depreciations reduce employment, notably for border firms. Real exchange rate appreciations make imported inputs cheaper and create an output effect: exports fall, real wages fall, and employment increases. The NAFTA dummy variable carries a dual effect: employment rises in border firms and falls in interior firms.*

## Introduction

Mexican maquiladoras (“maquilas” for short) import inputs, mostly from the U.S., process them and send the product back to the country of origin. The maquiladora program allows the inputs and their operating machinery to enter Mexico free of tariffs. On the product’s return (under U.S. jurisdiction), the shipper pays duties only on the value added by manufacture in Mexico (Gruben 2001: 11). The mechanism can be perhaps best summarized in this way: “Maquiladora firms are those that import nearly 100% of their inputs and then export nearly 100% of their output” (Robertson 2003: 40).

Studies on the Mexican maquiladora industry have grown lately. Fernández and Navarrete (1988) is perhaps the first study to estimate maquila output as functions of cost (relative wages) and U.S. demand factors, while Gruben (1990), Brannon and Dilmus (1994) and García (2000) offer analyses with political implications. The survey conducted by George and Hoffman (1990) in the state of Chihuahua documents declining labor costs and the continuing devaluation of the peso as the primary forces behind maquiladora expansion. Stylized work in Hanson (1996) estimates positive effects of labor demand in U.S. border cities as function of local maquiladora production. Papers by Fullerton and Schauer (2001), Cañas (2002) and Coronado (2002) contain estimates of employment equations at border cities through linear transfer function models. Gruben (2001), on the other hand, puts forth a structured change hypothesis to explain time series data showing a positive pre-NAFTA and negative post-NAFTA

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# The Temporalit(ies) of European Cross-Border Governance: *Euregios* and the Problem of *Sens*

Olivier Thomas Kramersch\*

**Abstract:** *Writing against the grain of historical-materialist as well as social-constructivist accounts of cross-border networking within the European Union, the author draws on a stream of French geopolitical writing so as to craft an alternative conceptual lens for understanding the possibilities and constraints of cross-border governance in Europe today. Informed by phenomenological and hermeneutic approaches, this work attempts to reinsert time as a key analytical variable in grasping the intensity and direction of change and possibilities for novel territorial alignments brought about by recent shifts in the structure and flow of world power. Within this largely Francophone tradition, the challenge thrown up by globalization is framed not so much in political economic terms but fundamentally as a problem of meaning (or, sens), experienced in the dilemma of adequately interpreting the temporal and symbolic break brought on by the end of the Cold War and the demise of all forward-looking ideologies which draw on its Enlightenment legacy. Borders, it is argued, and particularly cross-border regions, are the privileged sites from which to observe the development of this problematic, as today sovereignty must be stretched across political boundary lines in order for national sovereignty to survive. Through the key concepts of ‘event,’ ‘irreversibility’ and ‘coherence,’ the author attempts to convey a poetics onto the transnational dimension of cross-border regions that would in turn provide conditions of accessibility linked to their temporal dynamics. Applying such concepts to the cases of Northern Ireland, the EUROREGION Kent/Nord-Pas-de-Calais and Central and Eastern Europe (notably Poland), the author explores the degree to which the emergence of cross-border regions in Europe today can achieve the status of ‘events’ generating their own spatio-temporal legitimacies.*

## Introduction

It is no longer a question of gaining new spaces but of gaining time. (Laidi 2001a: 99)

Since their concrete institutionalization in the early 1990s, the establishment of transboundary regions (or *euregios*) within the European Union has met with mixed results. While in some instances concrete gains have been identified—heightened cross-border interfirm networking (van Houtum 1999a), the establishment of transboundary parliamentary structures (Kramersch 2001), or the imposition of border-spanning envi-

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*The author would like to thank two anonymous referees for helpful suggestions in revising this essay, and Henk van Houtum, with whom he still has an urgent conversation pending on the temporal dimension of social constructivist approaches to European cross-border regions. All errors are assumed the author's own.*

# Migration in the Life Course of Women in the Border City of Matamoros, Tamaulipas: Links to Educational, Family, and Labor Trajectories

Raquel R. Marquez and Yolanda C. Padilla\*

**Abstract:** *This paper focuses on the role that migration plays in the life chances of women of very limited resources living in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, a major maquiladora site in Mexico. Due in part to the growth of the maquiladora industry, the Mexican border region experiences significant levels of migration. The maquiladora industry, which has been disproportionately geared to employment of women, has no doubt attracted female migration to the border (Pedraza 1991). Thus, in this study we are particularly concerned with understanding the dynamics of migration among women—both among women who are associated with the maquiladora industry and those who are not.*

*Based on rich information obtained through life histories of a group of women from different age cohorts, we find that female migration patterns seem to be consistent with major life events, although the timing of migration was not always optimal. Furthermore, important variations existed for women of different age cohorts. For the older women, schooling was generally cut off prematurely in order to start working or to migrate, this was less often the case for the younger cohorts. In most cases, however, migration did not improve the lot of these women; and, in fact, the women were often caught in a spiral of reverse mobility that took them from low educational attainment to low-level jobs to even lower level jobs with each shift in their life course.*

## Introduction

Due in part to the growth of the *maquiladora* industry, the Mexican border region experiences significant levels of migration. In major cities located on the Mexican border, the rates of migration from both within their own states and from further in the interior are disproportionately higher than in some comparable non-border cities (Roberts and Escobar 1997; Ojeda 1994; Marrujo and Ortiz 1995). For example, it is estimated that sixty percent of the residents of Juárez, Chihuahua, are migrants, and that as many as 1,000 people migrate to the city on a daily basis. Although data is available on the migration flows into the Mexican border region at a macro level, less is known about how migration fits within the life cycle of border residents and how it relates to school, work, and family formation decisions. Analyzing the complexity of migration as a social process helps shed light on the vulnerabilities that confront these highly mobile border populations.

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# Images of the U.S.-Mexico Border: Voices from a Rancho in Jalisco

Tamar Diana Wilson\*

*Abstract:* There are heterogeneous images of the U.S.-Mexican border among residents of a rancho in Jalisco I interviewed in the 1989 to 1990 period. These images reflect not only the history of a community with high rates of outmigration to the United States, but personal experiences of crossing the border, or being the wife and mother of recurrent immigrants, most of whom are undocumented. Some of the images are conditioned by representations beamed to the rancho via television, and some are embedded in the history of Mexico and the United States.

## Introduction

Jalisco has been historically, and is contemporaneously, one of the major sources of immigrants to the United States from Mexico (Jones 1984). Its immigrant sending communities have been the subject of a number of monographs, articles, and dissertations (e.g., Cornelius 1976; Massey et al. 1987; Massey et al. 1994; Rouse 1989; Wilson 1992). Wherever the source regions of immigrants, little has been written about how they and their relatives perceive U.S. immigration laws or the U.S.-Mexican border. Such an analysis may be considered a gap in the literature on Mexican immigration, whether documented or undocumented.

For five months in 1989 and 1990 I studied an immigrant sending community in Jalisco, a *rancho* (unincorporated rural settlement)<sup>1</sup> I call “*Los Arboles*.” With the aid of two advanced sociology students from the Universidad Autonoma de Baja California, Mexicali<sup>2</sup> I obtained interviews with 203 of the 204 heads of household resident on the *rancho*. Of the 152 male heads of household interviewed, 115 (76 percent) had worked in the United States at least once in their lifetimes, most in undocumented status, although some had gone under *bracero* contract and others had eventually received amnesty under the provisions of the 1986 Immigration Control and Reform Act (IRCA). Of the 51 women who were interviewed, 26 of them had husbands working in the United States at the time I was on the *rancho*.<sup>3</sup> The interviews sought information about the migration history of the head of household, about network aid received from previous migrants, and about offspring and other relatives present in the United States and elsewhere in Mexico.

At the time, new rural development projects had been proposed by the Mexican government and the amnesty provisions of IRCA formulated after years of discussion in the United States Congress, had gone into effect several years earlier. Believing, along with Peter Berger (1976), that people are experts in their own lives and can define their problems and possible solutions far better than governments can, I decided to ask a non-random stratified sub-sample of 42 household heads and/or their wives for

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## Book Review

# Borderman: Memoirs of Federico Jose Maria Ronstadt

by Edward F. Ronstadt (ed.)

The University of Arizona Press: (May 2003), ISBN 0-8165-2336-3

Reviewed by Michael G. Ellis\*

Those of us growing up in Arizona through the 1960s took great pride in the rock stardom of Linda Ronstadt of Tucson. We were all aware that the Ronstadt family name adorned a hardware store in Tucson and that the family had ties south of the border. Years into her singing career Linda Ronstadt switched gears a bit and recorded "Canciones de Mi Padre," a collection of mostly mariachi style music that called attention to her family's background and its ties to Mexico. Now comes this delightful little book written in the first person by her grandfather Federico Jose Maria Ronstadt and edited by Edward Ronstadt. The substance and prose contain absolutely no pretense whatsoever. "Fred" Ronstadt recorded them in longhand on company stationary at the urging of his family. He was putting down in writing what he remembered about growing up in the 1880s in the area from Tucson south through the Northern Sonoran desert to Hermosillo and beyond. Oddly enough, very little has changed physically in the small towns and villages in Northern Mexico since his memories were forged. It is still a severe, drought prone region plagued by hardship and difficulties of everyday life. As a border researcher, this little volume offers me an excellent barometer with which to judge the extent and pace of economic development along the U.S-Mexico border. Fred Ronstadt was a consummate entrepreneur, adventurer, musician and astute observer of the human condition. His book is a time machine. We can look back and watch a fledgling border economy in its early years.

By comparison, I am always struck with the relative ease with which I drive or fly through the same geography described in this book. Fred Ronstadt relied on horses, mules, buckboards, ships in the Sea of Cortez, occasionally a railroad, and more often than not, his own two legs for transportation. Perhaps there is a lesson here regarding self sufficiency. As the son of a German mining engineer, Fred Ronstadt defied all odds in a primitive land to educate himself despite an early life spent mostly on the move. He was a trained musician who was to leave his mark on the cultural tableau of Tucson. And he was a businessman in the truest sense. He learned the carriage makers trade

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through a grueling apprenticeship, and never stopped building businesses and relationships throughout his life. I find it interesting that across such a primitive landscape, Fred Ronstadt could view human relationships through a lens influenced by where each actor in the drama found himself in the economic arena. An early piano teacher, someone who carried water in buckets to sell, a potential buyer for an animal or a ranch, his work in his fathers assay office bagging up ore tailings, and even offering loans to bereft miners for the rate of “twelve and a half cents on the dollar per week!” all fit into the human mosaic Ronstadt describes.

I study the U.S.-Mexico border and it's economics and I travel frequently through this region described by the book. My experiences there will be richer for having read these memoirs in both a geographic and personal sense. I can't help but think my border investigations will be enhanced as well. Through the Altar Valley and over on the main road from Nogales through Imuris, Magdalena and on to Hermosillo, my economist's thoughts will be centered on methods of commerce more than a 100 years ago and how much this tough land has changed and yet stayed the same. I'll be wondering how many more Fred Ronstadts there are out there, driven by raw entrepreneurialism in this new millennium, forging the economy and the legacy of the U.S.-Mexico border. I'm grateful Edward Ronstadt put his father's memoirs in order and gave them to those of us who travel, study and respect this region and its inhabitants.

## Book Review

# Both Sides of the Border: Transboundary Environmental Management Issues Facing Mexico and the United States

by Linda Fernandez and Richard T. Carson (eds.)  
Kluwer Academic Publishers: (2002)

Reviewed by Donna Lybecker\*

The Mexican-U.S. border region remains an area of great dynamism and growth. Particularly since the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the border region has experienced rapid expansions in both population and development. The effects that accompany this rapid growth have heightened international interactions and forced the border region to recognize the often paradoxical and always complex challenges facing institutions attempting sustainable management of shared natural resources.

Fernandez and Carson's edited volume, *Both Sides of the Border: Transboundary Environmental Management Issues Facing Mexico and the United States*, explores a variety of issues that are associated with the border's rapid growth. Specifically, the volume focuses on a broad range of environmental management issues currently facing the Mexican-U.S. border region. Drawing on the work of numerous border scholars, many of who have studied and followed border issues for years, this edited volume brings together a variety of perspectives on elements contributing to environmental concerns and the potential for various institutions and policies to deal with those concerns. In addressing this array of environmental issues, the editors hope to advance the understanding of connections among factors, with an eye toward promoting increased cooperation for border environmental protection.

The book is divided into six sections. The first five sections focus on management concerns: Law, Politics, and Institutions for a Border Environment; Characteristics of the Border Community; Border Water; Air Pollution, Transportation, Energy, Hazardous Materials; and Biological Resources, Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Protection. These sections include case studies in which researchers examine environmental issues and analyze the integration of ecological and social policy components. The final section presents Fernandez and Carson's concluding thoughts and suggests directions for future research.

\*Donna Lybecker is Assistant Professor of Political Science and Environmental Studies at Penn State University, Altoona, Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The first section of the book addresses Law, Politics, and Institutions for a Border Environment. In the first paper, Spalding provides an historical examination of growth, both expansion and development, to explain ever-expanding environmental concerns along the border. This paper explores a theme that not only links the articles within this section but also functions as a tie binding together the edited volume's diverse articles. Following the historical examination, Spalding discusses federal, tribal, binational, and trination environmental institutions and policies. This discussion gives a valuable overview of efforts to deal with these concerns, highlighting the limited but positive effect on binational environmental cooperation in the region and the need for a more holistic alternative.

The remaining articles within this section further develop Spalding's theme of rapid growth and more holistic efforts for binational cooperation. Carter and Ortolano focus specifically on water and wastewater infrastructure within the Mexican-U.S. border region. By first providing background on the evolution of border water cooperation and the functioning of the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), Carter and Ortolano set the stage for a fairly comprehensive look at BECC and NADBank's accomplishments, obstacles, and opportunities. Finally, Sánchez offers a Mexican perspective on how political pressures and the managerial approach have created obstacles within binational cooperation, ultimately limiting success in solving border environmental problems.

The second section in this volume discusses Characteristics of the Border Community—both current conditions and alterations due to growth. The first two papers, one by Gianos and the other by Velez-Ibanez et al., report statistics on socio-economic, demographic, and environmental resources along the border. These data are then used to analyze the effects of environmental projects and uncover links between policy, the economy, and physical and environmental resource use. The third paper also ties community characteristics to environmental challenges and policies along the border. Martin discusses the issue by looking at factors, such as income disparities between Mexico and the U.S., which promote the migrant population flow and thus result in increased environmental pressures within the region. All three papers emphasize the interdependence of the region's economic conditions and environmental challenges.

The third section within this volume is comprised of papers on Border Water. Despite a substantial number of publications on border water issues, this group of papers is successful in discussing issues that augment rather than repeat observations of existing research. As such, the papers present data on a variety of water resources—the Rio Grande (Fernandez, and Book and Ward), the Santa Cruz River watershed (Levesque and Ingram), and the Tijuana River watershed (Michel)—and from a variety of perspectives—economic incentives, binational hydrocommons, and holistic resource management. In addition, a paper by Frisvold and Caswell explores the transboundary water management institutions and the financing of border water infrastructure with a game theoretic framework. Common themes throughout these papers include a concern for burgeoning water quantity and quality problems that arise with shared resources water supplies, and the recognized need to value water resources in order to avoid a “tragedy of the commons.”

Papers in the fourth section analyze the significance of Air Pollution, Transportation, Energy, and Hazardous Material along the Mexican-U.S. border. Carlos Rincón begins this section with a paper on the success of community-led efforts to improve quality of air within the binational Paso del Norte region. Richard Halvey's paper speaks

to both air quality and transportation issues, combining field research and scientific modeling to shed light on congestion at border ports of entry and exit and to provide plausible solutions for four twin city ports. The paper by Sciara also looks at transportation, addressing the transportation infrastructure deficit due to NAFTA, the environmental externalities associated with transport problems, and larger binational transportation planning concerns. The last two papers in this section deal with current and future energy supply and demand (Pasqualetti) as well as the production and transportation of hazardous materials along the border (Varady et al.). Both papers examine key institutional processes and environmental concerns, in addition to suggested policy changes including greater decentralization and a regional, border-oriented cooperative management.

The final collection of papers is comprised of works that explore the Management of Biological Resources, Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitat Protection along the Mexican-U.S. border. Again these papers describe changes occurring in the border region affected by the rapid growth. Minnich and Franco-Vizcaíno provide a spatial and dynamic investigation of fire management and forest sustainability through an analysis of California and Baja California, and offer suggestions to aid the efforts for fire prevention and suppression. Spalding's paper on Pacific Gray Whales offers a discussion of the ecological, legal, and institutional factors that play a role in migratory species protection; and Dutton et al. propose policy strategies for international, binational, and local cooperation for management of marine turtles. Both of these papers point to the importance of comprehensive multilateral agreements to cooperatively conserve and manage species that migrate between Mexico and the U.S. Finally, Lynch contributes a piece on Mexican-U.S. cooperative efforts to control economically significant pest migration.

This book explores an expansion of traditional border studies through its presentation of diverse perspectives concerning the environmental results of rapid growth along the Mexican-U.S. border. By providing a variety of perspectives on environmental management concerns, the authors invite scholars to expand their understanding of this region and promote a movement toward a more holistic approach for addressing border environmental concerns. Although some of the data in the papers are from the mid-1990s, the majority is recent and telling of current environmental concerns along the border. Overall, contributors to this collection offer work that is accessible and evocative. *Both Sides of the Border: Transboundary Environmental Management Issues Facing Mexico and the United States* constitutes an important contribution to border studies.

# 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 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](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).

### Fonts

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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 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

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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