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# Journal of Borderlands Studies

# Borderlands

# *Journal of Borderlands Studies*

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# *Journal of Borderlands Studies*

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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.

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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.

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The Economic Consequences of an International Water Market in the Paso Del Norte Region that includes Ciudad Juárez

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Systemic Evaluation of Cross-Border Networks of Actors: Experience with a German-Polish-Czech Cooperation Project

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The Border as a Zone of Conflict: Foreign Volunteers in the Mexican Revolution and the Issue of American Neutrality, 1910-1912

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Border Tales: A Comparison of Spanish-Language and English-Language News

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Borderland Education and Teacher Education Reform in California: Unfulfilled Promises

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# Border Security in Risk Society

Jason Ackleson\*

**Abstract:** *This article examines contemporary migration and border controls in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands through the prism of 'risk society,' a theoretical approach that reconceptualizes security and social change. Specifically, it analyzes the interplay between undocumented migration flows, policy reform, and the new 'Smart Border' regulatory regime initiated by the United States to police its frontiers. The events of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent focus on possible terrorism across U.S. borders, altered the political equation on migration and other bilateral issues in favor of technologically-oriented border control systems. These systems, along with a potential guest worker program, are seen as a response to the difficult to detect threats inherent in and complicated by risk society; they are designed to facilitate free trade but at the same time screen out terrorists, weapons of mass destruction, illicit drugs, and undocumented migrants. These risks are insecurities introduced, in part, by processes of modernization and globalization themselves. The article concludes by arguing for a cooperative transnational approach to deal with some of the challenges of maintaining border security in risk society.*

## Introduction

President Vicente Fox of Mexico returned home from Washington, D.C. on September 7, 2001. His trip was the first official state visit offered by the George W. Bush administration. At that moment, bilateral U.S.-Mexico relations were seemingly at a new high; agreements on often-intractable issues such as trade and migration were in the offing. The two presidents shared a unique friendship. Numerous economic and social interests in both countries lined up to support the policy initiatives. For the first time in decades, real progress in the U.S.-Mexico relationship and border issues seemed possible.

Four days later, however, the U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canadian borders effectively closed down. With them, so did the optimism produced by Presidents Fox and Bush just days earlier. In the years that have followed, U.S. national security has trumped nearly all other issues and forced a new security paradigm on U.S. borders, including its long, relatively open southern frontier with Mexico. "Level 1," "Orange," and "Yellow" alert status would, in the days and months that followed the attacks, trigger intense inspections of incoming vehicles and persons, sometimes slowing traffic bound for the United States to a virtual standstill. At the U.S.-Mexico frontier, travelers frequently encountered multi-hour waits to cross into America. At the San Ysidro-Puerta border between San Diego and Tijuana, for example, waits of up to four hours were reported (U.S.-Mexico Border Governors Conference 2002). The delays had negative

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*This article was presented at the 2004 Annual Conference of the International Studies Association in Montreal on 17 March 2004. I am grateful for the comments provided by the audience, participants, and discussant at that convention, particularly H. Richard Friman. In addition, I would like to acknowledge the helpful suggestions of J. Michael Patrick and the three anonymous referees of this journal.*

# Identification with Transboundary Places and Support for Ecological Transboundary Governance: A Case Study of British Columbia Environmental Activists

Don K. Alper and Debra J. Salazar\*

***Abstract:** This paper is a case study of BC environmentalists to assess activists' identification with transboundary places and support for transboundary governance. The focus is on environmental cases and issues involving British Columbia and its American neighbors. The study draws on semi-structured interviews with twenty seven environmentalists to characterize their identification with regional, provincial and national entities and to explore the relation between their identification and political practices. Assessing support for transboundary governance is important as regional and multinational governance systems continue to evolve to manage ecological assets shared across borders. This study concludes that although transboundary political practices is common to the environmental movement, there is little support for expanded or new institutions for transboundary governance.*

## Introduction

British Columbia (BC) environmentalists are experienced at working across provincial (and national) borders. Forest issues especially have been framed for a global audience (Bernstein and Cashore 2000; Magnusson and Shaw 2003). By expanding the geographic scope of forest conflict, BC environmentalists have been able to enlist allies throughout the world. Environmentalists have appealed to consumers in the United States and Western Europe to boycott BC forest products produced under ecologically untenable conditions. Newspaper advertisements depicting BC as the “Brazil of the North” have embarrassed provincial officials and given impetus to the creation of a transnational coalition for the preservation of BC’s forest ecosystems. This coalition, a form of transboundary political practice, exemplifies a kind of border crossing. It rests on the creation of collective identities built around the protection of particular places (Levesque 2001). Though the identities are rooted in place, the people are not.

A second kind of border crossing occurs through transboundary governance regimes. Ecosystems often transcend national borders, creating challenges for management, which gives impetus to transboundary political practices and proposals for binational, or transboundary, governance institutions. The Georgia Basin-Puget Sound and

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# The Economic Consequences of an International Water Market in the Paso Del Norte Region

Tom McGuckin and Maria Teresa González\*

**Abstract:** *This research estimates the economic benefit of a water market within the Rio Grande Project (Project). Currently, water is released from Elephant Butte Dam for the purpose of agricultural production. Cities including Ciudad Juárez obtain municipal water from groundwater sources. Ciudad Juárez and El Paso are significantly depleting the underlying Hueco Bolson and will need to find more expensive external sources of water if the Project water remains unavailable. This research constructed a large optimization model of water users in the Rio Grande Project. For agriculture, multiple water irrigation activities including deficit and trickle irrigation were defined. For municipalities, desalination, groundwater recharge and import of distant groundwater activities were also defined. The model incorporates concepts of consumptive and priority water rights. The net income from water use in agriculture (net income remaining after payment to other factors) and willingness to pay based on urban demand formed the objective function. Environmental benefits of water allocated to riparian restoration are considered in an additional scenario. The model simulates allocation and net benefits of water use that would occur with exchange of consumptive use water rights assuming trade is free of transaction costs. An international water market would have substantial benefits in aggregate to water users in the Project. In particular, the City of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez would have present value benefits of \$490 million dollars. The water market would not kill off agriculture. By 2043, there would still be very active production in the Mesilla Valley. Net income to farmers in both Elephant Butte Irrigation District and El Paso Water Conservation District #1 would increase between 200% and 250% respectively from current levels when water sales are factored into net income. Under full trade, restoration of the riparian Bosque cottonwoods along the river banks (4,000 acres) is economically viable.*

## Background on Water Supply and Demand in the Region

This study reports the economic benefits and costs of an international water market along the reach of the Rio Grande river, from Elephant Butte to Fort Quitman, by comparing a hypothetical market institution to current non-market allocations of water. The only meaningful source of surface supply is the Rio Grande river that is a river

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*The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of the Junta Municipal de Agua y Saneamiento de Ciudad Juárez, as well as to Arq. Salvador Barragán Flores from IMIP who have been extremely helpful in providing water use data on Juárez. They also wish to thank Rosa Manuela Salas from the Departamento de Reuso y Tratamiento de Agua, for giving the adequate access to data, and the Southwest Consortium for Environmental Research and Policy (SCERP) for providing funding support for this research.*

# Systemic Evaluation of Cross-Border Networks of Actors: Experience with a German-Polish-Czech Cooperation Project

Markus Leibenath and Robert Knippschild\*

***Abstract:** Cross-border networks of actors constitute a special type of cross-border cooperation as well as a special kind of network. This form of cooperation is characterized by a high degree of uncertainty, particularly in the case of the Polish-German and the Czech-German borders with their problematic history and rather weak traditions of cooperation. Evaluations can help to raise the effectiveness of cross-border networks. This article refers to the concept of systemic evaluation. Such an evaluation is a collective process of learning and deliberation which is intended to increase the problem-solving capacity of the system and to involve the participants and users from the beginning of the process. The main question dealt with in this article is how systemic evaluations of cross-border networks of actors have to be designed and implemented. In the article, a brief survey on the state of art of systemic, participatory cross-border evaluation is supplemented by a case study of the evaluation of the project Enlarge-Net. The conclusions include the findings that systemic evaluations cannot be regarded separately from the intervention logic and that evaluators who are dealing with systemic evaluations of cross-border networks of actors need a diverse tool box and have to adapt their methods to the actual phase of the cooperation.*

## **Cross-Border Networks of Actors: An Experimental Type of Policy with Diverse Needs for Evaluation**

The fact that public funds are available for cross-border cooperation highlights the interest of government bodies in this kind of activity. The European Union (EU), particularly, wants to foster cross-border cooperation in order to support the development of a European identity, to facilitate the implementation of European policies, to increase security and political stability, and to improve territorial cohesion by reducing disparities and opening-up new markets (European Commission 2004: XXX [Latin numeral]; Keller and Stamm 1997: 16; Scott 1999: 607 f.; Williams and Ward 1997: 443 f.). The most important funding instrument of the EU in this regard is strand A of the “Community Initiative concerning trans-European cooperation intended to encourage harmonious and balanced development of the European territory—INTERREG III.” For the period 2000-2006, INTERREG III has a total budget of approximately 4.9 billion Euros at 1999 prices, at least half of which has to be allocated to strand A (CEC

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# The Border as a Zone of Conflict: Foreign Volunteers in the Mexican Revolution and the Issue of American Neutrality, 1910-1912

Lawrence D. Taylor\*

***Abstract:** The article examines the participation of foreign volunteers—the majority of whom were American—in the campaigns in northern Chihuahua during the initial years (1910-1912) of the Mexican Revolution and the question of U.S. neutrality concerning this issue. It analyzes the views and policies of the U.S. government with respect to this particular aspect of the neutrality problem created by the rebel contraband flow of men and supplies across the border. It also considers the attitudes of the Maderista leaders with regards to the recruitment of foreigners during this period, the circumstances which fostered this development, as well as the diplomatic disputes which arose between the two countries over the participation of foreign combatants in the struggle.*

## Introduction

The Mexican Revolution (1910-1920) illustrates the difficulties that often arise in international border zones when a state of war exists in one country and not the other. The country which is not at war is often affected not only in the passive sense of experiencing some of the effects of the conflict, but also by becoming actively involved in the struggle as well.

Americans, especially those living in towns and other areas close to the U.S.-Mexico border, could not help becoming involved in some way or other with the revolution. That had a significant bearing on the perception that Americans and their government in general had of the struggle as well as their reactions to it.

The important role that the U.S.-Mexico border region played in the Mexican Revolution has long been recognized by historians. Many of the leaders and members of the rebel factions, operating from bases situated in the U.S., acquired and exported arms to their fighting groups in Mexico. The Mexican federal government, for its part, attempted to assure its own supply of war materials from the U.S. and other countries while at the same time—mainly through its embassy and consular offices in that country—to block the flow of resources to the rebels.

The revolution affected the inhabitants on the U.S. side in many other ways. As a result of the carnage and unsettled conditions in Mexico, large numbers of Mexican, as well as American and other foreign residents of that country, crossed the border into the U.S. seeking refuge. When battles occurred in the Mexican border towns, scores of

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# Border Tales: A Comparison of Spanish-Language and English-Language News

Kristin C. Moran\*

***Abstract:** Spanish-language media in the United States have experienced unprecedented growth in the past few years and KBNT, the local Spanish-language station in San Diego, has seen a 218 percent jump in viewers since 2003. Therefore, the mass media environment has broadened for viewers who choose Spanish-language programming. From an agenda-setting perspective, two newscasts—KBNT, the Spanish-language station, and KGTV, a station devoted to the English-language audience—were analyzed to compare the types of news items presented. The data from the content analysis confirm that KBNT focuses on stories more relevant to a Latino audience while the English-language news is less likely to focus on issues related to immigration or the border. This may have a significant impact as the Latino population continues to grow in southern California.*

## Introduction

Spanish-language media in the United States have experienced unprecedented growth in the past few years, significantly changing the mass media environment for those who choose Spanish-language programming. Televisa, Mexico's most dominant broadcaster, has spread its wings back into the United States by regaining control over Univisión—the highest rated Spanish-language television network in southern California. Univisión's California affiliates include KMEX in Los Angeles, KBNT in San Diego, KVYE in El Centro, and KVER in Palm Springs, which air programming exclusively in Spanish. Univisión has recently merged with Hispanic Broadcasting Corporation, a network of 55 radio stations, allowing for increased access to the Spanish-language market by expanding its media outlets. It is clear that the television industry is changing, especially in areas where there are large groups of Spanish-speaking households.

According to the 2000 Census, Latinos are the nation's largest minority group making up 13.5% of the U.S. population ([www.uscensus.gov](http://www.uscensus.gov)) with close to 9 million television households ([www.neilsenmedia.com](http://www.neilsenmedia.com)). This segment of the population has not gone unnoticed by the media industry, but has had little attention from mass communication researchers in the United States. A community on the border between two nations provides an opportunity for researchers to learn more about the interaction between the cultural distinctions and similarities these two countries hold. Specifically, San Diego is a site of constant negotiation between a Mexican heritage and a present defined by an Anglo-American majority.

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*This research was funded by a grant from the Transborder Institute at the University of San Diego.*

# Borderland Education and Teacher Education Reform in California: Unfulfilled Promises

Juan Necochea and Zulmara Cline\*

***Abstract:** This article examines the gap between the kinds of public schools needed in the borderlands and the current reform initiative in California, with its obsessive compulsive emphasis on high-stakes testing, standardization, and accountability. Borderlands schools require curriculum and instructional practices that are more closely aligned with the bicultural and bilingual needs of diverse students and communities. However, the current reform movement is likely to exacerbate current social injustices and inequalities by increasing the failure of diverse students as curriculum, instructional practices, and teacher preparation are driven by high-stakes testing programs. This increasing inadequacy of educational reform is clearly reflected in the recent passage of AB 2042 in California, the new legislation governing teacher preparation in the state. Suggestions are offered in the type of teacher preparation and schools needed for effective borderlands education.*

## Borderland Instruction

Borderland instruction or educating the millions of California's students who live in and around the border region requires that educators be visionary, thinking of what could be, not what is, as programs and instructional practices are designed to meet the complex academic, social, and cultural needs of borderlands students. Due to the proximity of Mexico, fluidity, and the interconnectedness of the two border regions, there is a constant flux of people, goods, and services that requires educators to prepare students to navigate a very complex social, cultural, and political borderlands context (Martínez 1999). This borderland context requires public schools that are closely connected to a dynamic transnational ambience that is ever changing, complex, and interdependent (Cline & Necochea 2003; Rouk 1993).

Current reform efforts in California, which ironically are intended to revolutionize an educational system that has been classified as bureaucratic, unwieldy, and unresponsive to societal needs, fails to accommodate the dynamic and interconnected nature of the borderlands and produce the kinds of schools needed on the California/Baja California border (Cline & Necochea 2003). Although the call for high-stakes testing, standardization, and accountability reforms supposedly are driven by the desire to improve schools for poor, minority, and inner-city youth, the most disenfranchised by public education, it is highly unlikely that the intended outcomes will be realized, especially for the border region, due to the fact that the peculiarities of the vibrant border-

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## 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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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) . . .].

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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.

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### 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).

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