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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.

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.

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Editors' Note of Appreciation

We wish to extend our gratitude and thanks to the many colleagues who have provided reviews of manuscripts submitted for publication consideration in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*. Many of the articles that appear in Vol. 20, Nos.1 & 2 of the *JBS* were substantially improved by the critiques and suggestions provided by the reviewers. In particular, we acknowledge the efforts of the following colleagues: Leslie Alm, Jon Amastae, Martha Casas, Chad Day, Bob M. Gassaway, Juan Lira, Jean Melious, Alfonso Morales, Steve Mumme, Jim Peach, Sergio Peña, John Sherman, David Shirk, Federico Subervi, John Sutterby, and David Yoskowitz.

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NAFTA and Cross-Border Relations in Niagara, Detroit, and Vancouver

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly*

Abstract: *This paper addresses two questions. First, does free trade, and particularly economic integration, lead to a process of functional interdependency and to cross-border linkages in North America? Second, do politics and institutions mediate this process? Specifically, how does the intergovernmental network linking local, regional, provincial/state, and federal institutions mediate this process and impact local level initiatives?*

To investigate these questions, this work focuses on cross-border relations in three metropolitan border areas: the Canadian-American border regions of Niagara-Niagara, Windsor-Detroit, and Vancouver-Seattle. This study takes a Canadian perspective and thus primarily focuses on Canada, Ontario, and British Columbia, and on Niagara, Windsor, and Vancouver and their border regions. The findings presented in this paper suggest that economic integration may lead to cross-border institution building when borderland communities also share the same value system.

Introduction

For the past 25 years, the internationalization of the economy has increased the influence of market forces, and states have increasingly been “risking free trade” (Lusztig 1996). For instance, the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) represented a turning point in North American trade relations (Lusztig 1996, 71-114, 120-121); as well, central states have been losing their capacity to regulate effectively within national boundaries. New interests in regional studies suggest that economic reorganization may be the explanatory variable (Ohmae 1990, 1995; Proulx 2003). This literature assumes that current world transformation is affected by free trade and that concurrent economic restructuring creates a borderless world. A borderless economy, then, would foster economic regions delineated by the new borders of information and trade flows, and new cross-border regions would emerge.¹ However, Kenichi Ohmae (1995) recognized that the political influences of those regions may not match their economic influence and suggested that national states and other lower-level governments are affected by the borderless economy.

This paper addresses two questions. First, does free trade, and particularly economic integration, lead to a process of functional interdependency and to cross-border linkages in North America? Second, do politics and institutions mediate this process? Specifically, how does the intergovernmental network linking local, regional, provincial/state, and federal institutions mediate this process and impact local level initiatives?

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In the Eye of the Beholder: The Social Construction of Injustice Along the Mexico-U.S. Border

Mark Horowitz*

***Abstract:** This essay examines the implications of the growing cross-border justice movement along the Mexico-U.S. border. As corporate reorganization in North America threatens “downward harmonization” in wages and working conditions, cross-border activists are responding by attempting to construct “upward harmonization” in wage and workplace expectations among maquiladora workers. Activists do so by utilizing an array of innovative framing practices in their daily activities and organizational literature. The author analyzes such practices by drawing on several years of experience in cross-border advocacy and ten months of field work in a poor colonia in Reynosa, Mexico. The data show that maquiladora activists inside the movement are much more critical of their wages and working conditions than workers with no exposure to the movement. It is argued, however, that the contrast in views does not mean that activists are merely ideological “dupes” of northern organizations. On the contrary, from a social constructionist perspective, it is maintained that conceptions of economic “justice” or “exploitation,” satisfaction or dissatisfaction with wages, are necessarily fluid phenomena bound up with global economic and cultural integration.*

Introduction

The growth of transnational social movements over the past several decades has gained increasing attention (Smith and Johnston 2002; Keck and Sikkink 1998; Smith, Chatfield, and Pugnaccio 1997). Beyond the rhythmic chants of protesters at international trade meetings, a flourishing network of transnational activists is reaching across borders to address a host of global social problems. In recent years, much of the literature on social movements has focused on the cultural aspects of mobilization—framing practices, collective identity, and the power of symbolic narratives to attract and sustain participation (Nepstad 2002; Rupp and Taylor 1999; Friedman and McAdam 1992; Melucci 1996; Snow et al. 1986). Such concepts have been integrated in recent analyses of transnational movements (e.g. Nepstad 2002; Rupp and Taylor 1999). Yet, as Smith and Johnston (2002, 5-6) point out, the emergent literature on transnational movement has neglected the concrete and often innovative strategies used by activists to construct transnational collective identities.

With this concern in mind, this paper offers a case study of the growing cross-border justice movement along the Mexico-U.S. border. Over the past two decades or so, a vibrant cross-border movement has emerged, confronting the profit-maximizing priorities of transnational capital through corporate campaigns and exposure of the

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Marcos Ramirez Erre: Border Art 'From This Side'

Jo-Anne Berelowitz*

Abstract: *Place—the location of an artist—is a significant issue in the creation of artistic work. The work of many “border artists” recognized by the mainstream art-press is made from the perspective of the United States. The work of Marcos Ramirez ERRE is made from the southern—Tijuana—side of the U.S.-Mexico borderline. This article examines his art and the ways that his perspective marks him as different from other artists who have taken the border as their subject.*

The Importance of the San Diego/Tijuana Border Region

Since the 1980s, there has been growing interest by scholars, artists, and critics in the cultural life of the largest twin cities that span the U.S.-Mexico border: San Diego/Tijuana. While the effects of globalization are evident everywhere, its manifestations here have been particularly evident and intriguing. In spite of the fact that an international border (marked by a corrugated steel fence) cuts northern city from southern, the dividing line has come to resemble the fuzziness of repeatedly sutured scar tissue more than a clearly demarcated cut, for it is here that two different hungry imperatives abut, push against and even accommodate one another: the impoverished and desperate work force of the south and the voracious maw of the U.S.—ever ravenous for exploitable cheap labor. Their encounter resonates with the issues of globalization, hybridization, fluid identity, and transnationalism that engage social scientists as *the* constitutive, distinctive, and ever-more widely reverberant characteristics of early 21st century life.

As Dear and Leclerc (2003, xii) have observed, twinned border cities “no longer represent separate growth poles within each nation. Instead, they have coalesced to become a single city-region, or regional city, that just happens to be bisected by an international border.” To describe such novel city forms and to capture their contradictions and complexities, they and other scholars have coined new designations such as “postborder city” (Dear and Leclerc 2003) and “transfrontier metropolis” (Herzog 1990, xii) in which the composite word carries a contradictory sense of both rupture and extensivity. Indeed, contradiction and paradox are key characteristics of this new urban phenomenon. As transborder architect Teddy Cruz (2006, 2) has noted, the economies of towns that lie astride the border is “radically different [and]...intimately connected,” for such “geographies of contradiction” are at once “both bordered and borderless.” This idea of *intimate* connection is well conveyed by Mike Davis (2000, 25) who pushes the idea of twinned cities to an extreme of bondedness, referring to San Diego/Tijuana as “La Frontera’s Siamese Twins.” Where Davis emphasizes the dense, troubled solidity of this hybridic body, Dear and Leclerc opt for images of fluidity,

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Opportunity Knocks: Entrepreneurship, Informality and Home Gardening in South Texas

Michael J. Pisani and David W. Yoskowitz*

Abstract: *This paper explores small-scale and primarily informal entrepreneurship through the lens of self-employed home gardeners in South Texas. Though the study site of Laredo, Texas lies within the southwestern border area of the United States, South Texas is best characterized by: the underdevelopment of basic infrastructure (e.g., physical, educational, and social), the inadequate development of human resources and income, and the degraded environment. Nonetheless, self-employed gardeners have improved their life chances, in spite of the region's challenges, earning 1.7 times the legal minimum wage. Additional results based on the survey of one-hundred (100) self-employed gardeners reveal a nearly even split between full-time and part-time employment, the importance of the border and the proximity of Mexico to the supply and informality of gardeners, and the ease of market entry into the gardening profession. Four propositions for further research for border entrepreneurship and informality are offered.*

Introduction

The South Texas border area is a zone of relatively high unemployment and intense competition between unskilled laborers. Low education levels, woeful medical care, inadequate housing, not enough access to water and sanitation, and abject poverty bedevil the poor in the region (Ward 1999). Employment (and earnings) strategies for the unskilled take on greater urgency at the margins of existence. Though education is a well known, albeit long-term solution to poverty, fewer options exist for those already bypassed by the traditional educational system. Nonetheless, we suggest that entrepreneurship or self-employment may not only be a safety valve for survival, but also a means to a better life for those willing to undertake the risks.¹

Unskilled (and often informal) self-employment takes many forms along the border, though mostly in the realm of small-scale retail and trade operations (Staudt 1998). Common unskilled entrepreneurial pursuits include fruit and vegetable peddlers, “raspa” vendors, taco stand restaurateurs, roofers, handy-men, and so on. Oftentimes, these entrepreneurial endeavors are carried out under the rubric of informality—that is, business activities that avoid government detection. This paper is an exploratory first step forward in examining a single unskilled and primarily informal self-employment occu-

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The authors wish to extend their appreciation for the helpful comments of four anonymous reviewers and those of the editor of the Journal of Borderlands Studies. The paper is improved because of their suggestions; the remaining errors are those of the authors.

Transborder Use of Medical Services Among Mexican American Students in a U.S. Border University

Leticia Fernández and Jon Amastae*

Abstract: *The geographic and cultural proximity of sister cities along the U.S.-Mexico border suggests that U.S. residents may circumvent financial, social, and legal barriers to healthcare by seeking care in Mexico. While most reports suggest that cross-border use of healthcare is a common practice among low-income Spanish-speaking U.S. residents, little is known about groups with other socioeconomic profiles. We use data from a survey among students enrolled in a U.S. border university to examine their cross-border utilization of healthcare. We find that use of cross-border healthcare diminishes significantly with English language acquisition. The presence of kin on the Mexican side of the border and use of services in Mexico by co-residents, however, increase the likelihood of students' use of healthcare across the border.*

Introduction

Over twelve million individuals reside in counties located along the U.S.-Mexico border. Nearly ninety percent of them are concentrated in “sister cities” connecting urban areas on both sides of the border (U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission 2005). With a combined population close to two million, the sister cities of El Paso, Texas and Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua form one of the largest U.S.-Mexico transborder communities second only to Tijuana-San Diego.

The geographic and cultural proximity of sister cities such as El Paso-Juárez gives U.S. border residents the opportunities to develop and maintain transnational social ties at the personal and institutional levels. Bastida’s (2001) study, for example, shows that Mexican immigrant women in U.S. border cities often have kin right across the border on whom they rely for social support. For these women, border residence and the presence of relatives nearby facilitate their use of the formal systems in both countries: enrolling their children in U.S. schools and seeking health care services in Mexico when needed. At the institutional level, Brooks and Fox (2002) document how transborder non-governmental organizations have emerged in response to shared problems in border regions such as poverty, crime, and public health concerns. Members of these organizations may reside on either side of the border, and their activities connect

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Book Review

On the Boundary: About Humans at the End of Territory

by Thomas Lundén
Södertörns Högskola (2004) ISBN: 9189315421

Reviewed by Roos Pijpers*

At a recently held border conference I attended, I couldn't help hearing one of the participants loudly asking himself, why social differences nowadays need always be termed "border" and processes of social differentiation "bordering processes." "We used to call a social difference simply a social difference," he sighed, expressing his discontent with the social-constructionist flight border studies have taken in recent years. Also present at this same conference was Professor Thomas Lundén of Sweden's Södertörn University College, who presented a paper about borders and language. This paper, I presume, draws on his book *On the Boundary: About Humans at the End of Territory*, published in 2004 by Södertörns Högskola, in which a detailed section is devoted to borders, communication, and languages. Reading Professor Lundén's book would most likely make our grumbling conference participant happy again: in the preface it is stated by the author that "those who expect a text concerning psychological borderline-cases, transvestism and other forms of human transgression will be disappointed" (6).

Instead, drawing on his research and travel experience of many years, Professor Lundén has written an interesting book about state borders and their impact on people's lives in the broadest possible sense of the word. *On the Boundary* starts with a conceptually oriented chapter about the definition of "the boundary" itself and its relation (through notions such as "power" and "market") to the individual inhabiting the border area. The subsequent chapter identifies a number of factors which influence human behavior at the border, apart from language problems including issues of nature, technology, governance, economics, and culture. The book continues with two chapters which present extensive case-study elaborations of border cities and border regions throughout Europe. Geographical focus is on and within the Scandinavian-Finnish-Baltic area, but since the author's research interests and travels leave almost no spot on the European map (and beyond) blank, area coverage ranges from the Dutch-German to the Israeli-Palestinian border regions and even to the Nakhichevan exclave in

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Azerbaijan (57). Emphasis is, understandably, on places which the author knows best. Descriptions of the border cities Narva/Ivangorod (between Estonia and Russia) and Valga/Valka (between Estonia and Latvia) as well as of the Swedish-Norwegian borderlands are so detailed that information stretches to include local participation in sports activities, for example (143, 156-157).

In traveling in Professor Lundén's footsteps, I certainly would have found more region, city and land use maps helpful, as my cartographic knowledge of further away or faraway border regions, I must shamefully admit, is rather poor. Whereas I am quite well able to visualize the awkward boundary situation in the Dutch-German conurbation of Kerkrade-Herzogenrath (128), where the boundary is constituted by a street, similarly peculiar circumstances at Savieniba street between Valga and Valka (160-161) were much more difficult for me to imagine without a map. Also, in a study of human life at the boundary I would perhaps have expected more life stories of border dwellers, even though these are to be found elsewhere in recent work (see for instance Ulrike Meinhof on border identities in Europe or Pekka Hakamies on Russian settlers in Karelia). These minor comments notwithstanding, professor Lundén's book offers a rich variety of above all historical empirical material "about humans at the end of territory." In this material, the border appears in ancient municipal verdicts, poems, songs, and newspaper articles. A lovely example concerns the poetical illustration of pornographic and strip-tease activities on the Swedish side of the Norwegian-Swedish boundary, existing because of (or thanks to!) conservative policy on these matters on the Norwegian side (186):

In the Swedish periphery
 Said a stripper, cute Anne Marie
 -my commerce depends
 On the voting trends
 Of Kristelig Folkeparti!

On the Boundary is a well-researched book written by an author with a genuine curiosity and an impressive background of knowledge about borders, border areas, and border issues. It will be of interest to scholars across the broad(ening) field of border studies, including those involved in psycho-analytical studies of human boundary transgressions.

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.**

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[Figure 1 about here]

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Frequently, manuscripts have to be returned a second time to authors because the reference list and the parenthetical citations in the text (including endnotes) do not agree. Problems include the item referenced in the text not appearing in the list of references at the end of the manuscript, the year of the citation within the text not agreeing with the year listed in the reference section, inconsistent spelling of authors’ names, and failure to include accents and other diacriticals for foreign-language references (due to some typographic limitations some diacriticals may not appear exactly as in the original text).

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(Pacini 1997)

(U.S. Department of Transportation 1998)

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Recent literature has examined long-run price drifts following initial public offerings (Ritter 1991; Loughran and Ritter 1995), stock splits (Ikenberry, Rankine, and Stice 1996), seasoned equity offerings (Loughran

and Ritter 1995), and equity repurchases (Ikenberry, Lakonishok, and Vermaelen 1995).

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Litman (1983) finds that Academy Award nominations or winnings are significantly related to revenues.

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As Edward Tufte points out (2001, 139), “a graphical element may carry data information and also perform a design function usually left to non-data-ink.”

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...pertaining to the area. Additional studies concluded that there were inefficiencies in the system involving support services. (Gonzalez 2001, 234)

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(Hollingsworth and Sockett 1994b)

(Yoskowitz, Pisanni, and García 2000)

For four or more authors, only the name of the first author is used, followed by “et al.” or “and others.” Note that “et al.” is *not* italicized in text citations.

(Zipursky et al. 1997)

In a study by Zipursky and others (1997), the data pointed...

Two or more references in a single parenthetical citation are separated by semicolons. The order in which they are given may depend on what is being cited, and in what order, or it may reflect the relative importance of the items cited. If neither criterion applies, alphabetical or chronological order may be appropriate.

(Armstrong and Malacinski 1989; Beigl 1989; Pickett and White 1985)

Additional works by the same author(s) are given by date only, separated by commas except where page numbers are required.

(Whittaker 1967, 1975; Wiens 1989a, 1989b)

(Wong 1998, 28; 1999, 475)

For further examples of citations consult the *Chicago Manual of Style* 15th Edition.

Format of In Text Citations and 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. The *JBS* prefers that the full names of authors be used. Last name and first initials may be used, but the listing must be consistent. There should be no mixing of either format within the references. Headline style capitalization should be used and only book titles are 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 in text citations and their corresponding reference formats:

Book with One Author

(Martin du Gard 2000)

Martin du Gard, Roger. 2000. *Lieutenant-Colonel de Maumort*. Trans. By Luc Brebion and Timothy Crouse. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Editor (Compiler or Translator) Instead of Author

(Kamrany and Day 1980)

Two Authors or Editors

For two authors use the conjunction “and” (not an ampersand).

(Walker and Taylor 1998)

Walker, J. R., and T. Taylor. 1998. *The Columbia Guide to Online Style*. New York: Columbia Univ. Press.

(Brush and Clark 1983)

Brush, A. H., and G. A. Clark Jr., eds. 1983. *Perspectives in Ornithology*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.

Kamrany, Nake M., and Richard H. Day, eds. 1980. *Economic Issues of the Eighties*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press.

Editor (Compiler or Translator) in Addition to Author

(Menchu 1999)

Menchu, Rigoberta. 1999. *Crossing Borders*. Trans. and ed. Ann Wright. New York: Verso.

Chapter in a Book

(Phibbs 1987, 122-24)

Phibbs, Brendan. 1987. Herrlisheim: Diary of a Battle. In *The Other Side of Time: A Combat Surgeon in World War II*, 117-63. Boston: Little, Brown.

Three Authors or Editors

(Schellinger, Hudson, and Rijsberman 1998)

Schellinger, Paul, Christopher Hudson, and Marijk Rijsberman, eds. 1998. *Encyclopedia of the Novel*. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn.

Organization as Author

(British Standards Institute 1985)

British Standards Institute. 1985. *Specification for Abbreviation of Title Words and Titles of Publications*. Linford Woods, Milton Keynes, UK: British Standards Institute.

More than Three Authors

For works by four to ten persons, all names are given in the reference list. In a note or text citation, only the name of the first author is included, followed by “and others” or “et al.” with no intervening comma. Note that these are not italicized in parenthetical citations.

(Sechzer et al. 1996, 243)

Sechzer, J. A., S. M. Pfaffilin, F. L. Denmark, A. Griffin, and S. J. Blumenthal, eds. 1996. *Women and Mental Health*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press.

Contribution to a Multi-Author Book

(Wiens 1983)

Wiens, J. A. 1983. Avian Community Ecology: An Iconoclastic View. In *Perspectives in Ornithology*, eds. A. H. Brush and G. A. Clark Jr., 355-403. Cambridge: Cambridge University.

Multi-Volume Work

(Wright 1968-78, 2: 341)

For references with eleven or more authors, the first seven are listed followed by “et al.” The in text citation follows the same format as more than 3 authors.

Wright, Sewell. 1968-78. *Evolution and the Genetics of Populations*. 4 vols. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.

Particular Volume in a Multi-Volume Work

(Wright 1969, 129)

Wright, Sewell. 1969. *Theory of Gene Frequencies*. Vol. 2 of *Evolution and the Genetics of Populations*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.

Electronic Book

(Sirosh, Miikkulainen, and Bednar 1996)

Sirosh, J., R. Miikkulainen, and J. A. Bednar. 1996. Self-Organization of Orientation Maps, Lateral Connections, and Dynamic Receptive Fields in The Primary Visual Cortex. In *Lateral Interactions in the Cortex: Structure and Function*, ed. J. Sirosh, R. Miikkulainen, and Y. Choe. Austin, TX: UTCS Neural Networks Research Group. <http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/nn/webpubs/htmlbook96/> (accessed August 27, 2001).

Scholarly or Professional Journal

In reference lists, the volume number follows the journal title without intervening punctuation and is not in italics. Arabic numerals are used even if the journal itself uses roman numerals.

(Terborgh 1974)

Terborgh, J. 1974. Preservation of Natural Diversity: The Problem of Extinction-Prone Species. *BioScience* 24: 715-22.

In reference lists, the issue number is in parentheses.

Allison, G. W. 1999. The Implications of Experimental Design for Biodiversity Manipulations. *American Naturalist* 153 (1): 26-45.

When a journal uses issue numbers only, without volume numbers, a comma follows the journal title.

Meyerovitch, Eva. 1959. The Gnostic Manuscripts of Upper Egypt. *Diogenes*, no. 25: 84-117.

When the year itself serves as volume number, it is an indispensable element and should therefore not be enclosed in parentheses. A comma follows the journal title.

Myers, N., and R. Tucker. 1987. Deforestation in Central America: Spanish Legacy and North American Consumers. *Environmental Review*, Spring 1987, 55-71.

Forthcoming Works

If an article has been accepted for publication by a journal but has not yet appeared, *forthcoming* stands in place of the year and the page numbers. Any article not yet accepted should be treated as an unpublished manuscript.

(Researcher and Assistant, forthcoming)

Researcher, A. A., and B. B. Assistant. Forthcoming. Article Title. *Journal Name* 103.

Newspaper Article (Printed and Online)

Newspaper articles are commonly cited in notes or parenthetical citations. A list of works cited need not list newspaper items if these have been documented in the text. No corresponding entry in a reference list would be needed for the following citation:

In an article on rampage killers (*New York Times*, April 10, 2000), Laurie Goodstein and William Glaberson describe...

If for some reason, an entry were included, it would appear as follows:

(Mitchell and Bruni 2001)

Mitchell, Alison, and Frank Bruni. 2001. Scars Still Raw, Bush Clashes With McCain. *New York Times*, March 25, 2001.

Citations to online newspapers or news articles posted by news services are identical to their print counterparts, with the addition of a URL and the date the information was accessed.

Mitchell, Alison, and Frank Bruni. 2001. Scars Still Raw, Bush Clashes With McCain. *New York Times*, March 25, 2001. <http://www.nytimes.com/2001/3/25/politics/25MCCA.html> (accessed January 2, 2002).

Unsigned Newspaper Article

Unsigned newspaper articles or features are best dealt with in text or notes. But if a reference list entry should be needed, the name of the newspaper stands in place of the author.

(*New York Times* 2002)

New York Times. 2002. In Texas, Ad Heats Up Race for Governor. July 30.

Working Paper and Unpublished Work

(Ferber 1971)

Ferber, R. 1971. Family Decision-Making and Economic Behavior. Faculty Working Paper 35, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Thesis or Dissertation

(Schwarz 2000)

Schwarz, G. J. 2000. Multiwavelength Analyses of Classical Carbon-Oxygen Novae (Outbursts, Binary Stars). PhD diss., Arizona State Univ.

Paper Presented at Meetings, Seminars, or Conferences

(O'Guinn 1987)

O'Guinn, T. C. 1987. Touching Greatness: Some Aspects of Star Worship in Contemporary Consumption. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, New York.

Letters and other Communications in Published Collections

A reference to a letter, memorandum, or similar communication in a published collection begins with the names of the sender and the recipient, in that order, followed by a date and sometimes the place where the communication was prepared. The word *letter* is unnecessary, but other forms, such as reports or memoranda, should be specified. The title of the collection is given in the usual form for a book.

In a letter to Charles Milnes Gaskell from London, March 30, 1868 (Adams 1930, 141), Adams wrote...

Adams, Henry. 1930. *Letters of Henry Adams, 1858-1891*. Ed. Worthington Chauncey Ford. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Unpublished Letters or Personal Communications

In parenthetical citations the terms "personal communication" (or "pers. comm."), "unpublished data," and the like are used after the name(s) of the person(s) concerned, following a comma. Reference list entries are unneeded. The abbreviation "et al." should be avoided in such citations.

(H. J. Brody, pers. comm.)

(E. Simpkins, S. Warren, M. Turck, and S. Gorbach, unpublished data)

Government Document

(U.S. Bureau of the Census 1986)

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

Internet Document

When referencing sources of information found on the internet, please include

sufficient information so that other researchers can easily locate the materials.

(Kameras 1996)

Kameras, David. 1996. NAFTA Hearing Exposes Sprint. AFL-CIO News. <http://www.aflcio.org/newsonline> (accessed March 8, 2002).

Interview

In whatever form interviews or personal communications exist—published, broadcast, preserved in audiovisual form, available online—the citation normally begins with the name of the person interviewed or the person from whom the communication was received. The interviewer or recipient, if mentioned, comes second.

Published Interview

An interview that has already been published or broadcast is treated like an article in a periodical or a chapter in a book.

(Bellour 1979)

Bellour, Raymond. 1979. Alternation, Segmentation, Hypnosis: Interview with Raymond Bellour. By Janet Bergstrom. *Camera Obscura*, nos. 3-4: 89-94.

Unpublished Interview

Unpublished interviews are best cited in text but they occasionally appear in reference lists. Citations should include the names of both the person interviewed and the interviewer; brief identifying information, if appropriate; the place or date of the interview (or both, if known); and, if a transcript or tape is available, where it may be found.

(Hunt 1976)

Hunt, Horace [pseud.]. 1976. Interview by Ronald Schatz. Tape recording. May 16. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

For further examples of citations consult the *Chicago Manual of Style* 15th Edition.

Format of Graphs, Illustrations and Tables

The initial manuscript submission to the *JBS* may include graphs and illustrations within the text. Once a manuscript is accepted by the editors for publication, it is the responsibility of authors to submit all graphs and illustrations separately and in the proper electronic format. Authors may wish to provide graphs and illustrations to *JBS* specifications at the time of original submission of the manuscript in order to avoid delays.

If authors do not or cannot provide 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.

Graphs and Illustrations

Graphs may be placed in the text for positioning, but a separate electronic file must be provided in its native file format (such as Excel —*.xls— or equivalent) with its accompanying data. At times, adjustments need to be made due to space limitations and/or grayscale issues, thus requiring corresponding data.

Illustrations may be placed in the text for positioning, but a separate electronic file must be provided in its native file format. Acceptable formats are JPEG, TIFF or AI (Adobe Illustrator). These illustrations should be 300 dpi or greater in resolution and may be submitted in black and white or grayscale.

Size

All illustrations and tables, including titles, legends and notes, must fit within the printable area of the *JBS*. The area is 4.75 inches (12.065 centimeters) wide by 7.75 inches (19.685 centimeters) high. The margins provided previously in the "Preparation of Copy," are a good approximation and should be used as a guide for orientation (portrait or landscape), size, readability and placement of these items.

Fonts

The preferred font for illustrations titles and legends is Helvetica/Arial at 8 point.

Frames

Graphs and illustrations should not be enclosed in frames. Appropriate framing will be done at the time of production editing.

Titles and Legends

Tables should be titled and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. The title should be in Helvetica/Arial at 8 point, bold, and in initial capitals and lowercase. The legend should be placed at the bottom in Helvetica/Arial at 8 point and in initial capitals and lowercase.

Punctuation should be as in the following example:

Table 1. Per Capita Income in Border Counties

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

For example:

Figure 1. The Russian-Finnish Border Region

The title should be located at the top of the illustration and centered in Helvetica/Arial at 8 point and in initial capitals and lowercase. The legend should be placed at the bottom in the same typeface and point size.

Questions Regarding Illustrations

For more information with regard to illustration requirements and formats, contact *JBS* Production Editor Baldomero G. 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.

*Examples derived from the *Chicago Manual of Style* 15th Edition.

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www.absborderlands.org/jbs/jbsmanuscriptstyle.htm

Manuscripts or inquiries should be sent to:

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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