

Y4
.F 76/2
M 57/8/
971

92d Congress }
1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

DOCUMENTS

DEC 11 1971

GOVERNMENT

Storage

THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

MEXICO-UNITED STATES
INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION
ON THE ELEVENTH MEETING, HELD AT
PUERTO VALLARTA

BY
Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Chairman



AUGUST —, 1971

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1971

65-435

KSU LIBRARIES



A11900 920232

MEXICO-UNITED STATES
INTER-AMERICAN GROUP
REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION
ON THE FIFTEENTH MEETING HELD AT

SENATE DELEGATION

MIKE MANSFIELD, Montana, *Chairman*

ROBERT C. BYRD, West Virginia
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, New Mexico
LLOYD M. BENTSEN, Jr., Texas
LAWTON CHILES, Florida

GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
MARLOW W. COOK, Kentucky
EDWARD J. GURNEY, Florida

PAT M. HOLT, *Consultant*

(II)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AUGUST 5, 1971.

Hon. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960, I transmit herewith a report on the 11th meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group which was held in Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara, Mexico, May 27-June 1, 1971.

Representative Robert N. C. Nix, chairman of the House delegation, is submitting a separate report on behalf of his group to the Speaker of the House.

Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Senate Delegation.

(III)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

August 5, 1971

Hon. Spiro T. Agnew,
President of the U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Vice President: I am pleased to transmit a report on the 11th meeting of the Mexico-U.S. Inter-Parliamentary Group which was held in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, May 25-30, 1971. Representative Robert A. G. Vix, Chairman of the House delegation, is submitting a separate report on behalf of the group to the speaker of the House.

Sincerely,

Miss Anastasia
House of Representatives

(11)

CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal.....	
I. Background.....	
II. Program of the conference.....	
III. Work of the conference.....	
Appendix: Financial statement.....	

ELEVENTH MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

I. BACKGROUND

U.S. participation in annual parliamentary conferences with Mexico was authorized by Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960. The first such conference was held in Guadalajara in February 1961. Subsequent conferences have been held in the United States in even-numbered years and in Mexico in odd-numbered years.

The U.S. delegates attending the 11th Conference, which was held in Puerto Vallarta and Guadalajara May 27-June 1, 1971, were:

From the Senate:

Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia.
Henry M. Jackson, of Washington.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., of Texas.
Lawton Chiles, of Florida.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Marlow W. Cook, of Kentucky.
Edward J. Gurney, of Florida.

From the House:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
John E. Moss, of California.
Abraham Kazen, Jr., of Texas.
Morris K. Udall, of Arizona.
William J. Randall, of Missouri.
Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.
Vernon W. Thomson, of Wisconsin.
Sam Steiger, of Arizona.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.

The Mexican delegation was headed by Deputy Octavio Senties Gómez of the Federal District. Senator Luis Farías, of Nuevo León, was the coordinator of the Mexican Senate delegation. Other Mexican delegates were:

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Santiago Roel García, of Nuevo León.
Oscar de la Torre Padilla, of Jalisco.
Juan Moisés Calleja García, of the Federal District.
Oscar Hammeken Martínez, of the Federal District.
Celso H. Delgado Ramírez, of Nayarit.
Alejandro Peraza Uribe, of Yucatan.
Renato Vega Alvarado, of Sinaloa.
Alfredo V. Bonfil Pinto, of Queretaro.

León Michel Vega, of the Federal District.
 Ignacio F. Herrerías Montoya, of the Federal District.
 Salvador Reséndiz Arreola, of Michoacan.
 Marco Antonio Ros Martínez, of Veracruz.
 Luis Horacio Salinas Aguilera, of Coahuila.

From the Senate:

Víctor Manzanilla Schaffer, of Yucatan.
 Gilberto Suárez Torres, of Oaxaca.
 Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, of Sonora.
 Salvador Gámiz Fernández, of Durango.
 Miguel Angel Barberena Vega, of Aguascalientes.
 Pascual Bellizia Castañeda, of Tabasco.
 Guillermo Morales Blumenkron, of Puebla.
 Ignacio Maciel Salcedo, of Jalisco.
 Juan Sabines Gutiérrez, of Chiapas.
 Florencio Salazar Martínez, of San Luis Potosi.
 Franciso Pérez Rios, of Mexico.
 Germán Corona del Rosal, of Hidalgo.
 Vicente Juárez Carro, of Tlaxcala.

II. PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

The U.S. delegation arrived in Mexico City at noon May 27 and went directly from the airport, where it was met by members of the Mexican delegation, to the Presidential Palace where the two delegations were received by President Luis Echeverría. Acting on an impromptu suggestion by the President, the entire group then proceeded to the statue of Benito Juárez in the Alameda where the two delegations and the President paid their respects to the great 19th century Mexican. After lunch, the two delegations proceeded separately to Puerto Vallarta where the meetings of the conference proper were held Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29.

The conference was organized in three committees which dealt with political, economic, and social affairs and which covered the following agenda:

COMMITTEE I—POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1. Relations between Mexico and the United States.
2. Results of the meetings between the Presidents of Mexico and the United States.
3. Evaluation of the ratification of the Second Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, on the U.S. Senate's part.
4. Salinity of the Colorado River.
5. Pan American Highway.

COMMITTEE II—ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

1. Legal measures to prevent the illicit introduction of goods to Mexican territory.
2. Trade problems between Mexico and the United States: (a) Commercial restrictions between Mexico and the United States; (b) border trade (in-bond stores; buying limitations on U.S. citizens' part at the border); (c) trade transactions (cotton, sisal, sugar, fluorine, barite, lead, zinc, meat, fruit, vegetables, etc.); and (d) analysis of the balance of payments.

COMMITTEE III—SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1. Tourism.
2. Technical, scientific, and cultural exchange.
3. Green card workers.
4. Campaign against the illicit traffic of drugs.
5. Temporary workers.
6. Resident workers.
7. Border industries.

The Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conferences never take votes or pass resolutions, but in most years the chiefs of delegations have issued a joint statement. The statement issued in Puerto Vallarta is printed elsewhere in this report, as are the reports of the U.S. rapporteurs of each of the three committees.

On Monday, May 31, the two delegations proceeded jointly to Guadalajara where they visited the Casa de la Cultura, site of the First Interparliamentary Conference 10 years ago, an event which is commemorated by a plaque presented by the U.S. delegation following the first conference.

The U.S. delegation returned to Washington June 1.

As noted in the letter of transmittal, a separate report is being filed by the House delegation. The Senate delegation wishes to take this opportunity to express its deep appreciation to our Mexican hosts who, as usual, left no detail unattended to see that the work of the conference went smoothly. Aside from Deputy Senties, Senator Farias, and other members of the Mexican delegation, particular mention should be made of President Echeverria, Gov. Alberto Orozco Romero of Jalisco, Mayor Marcelo Alcaraz Guarena of Puerto Vallarta, and Mayor Guillermo Cosio Vidaurri of Guadalajara for their most gracious hospitality. We also want to thank the Guadalajara University Folk Group for the splendid ballets which they performed at a dinner offered by Gov. Orozco.

III. WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

A. COMMITTEE I—POLITICAL

U.S. members: Senators Jackson, Mansfield, and Montoya (rapporteur), and Representatives Nix, Frelinghuysen, Thomson, and Wright.

Mexican members: Deputies Senties (Chairman), Vega Alvarado, Bonfil, and Roel Garcia; Senators Farias, Sabines Gutierrez, Carrillo Marcor, and Angel Barberena.

Senator Montoya's report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE I—POLITICAL AFFAIRS

(By Senator Joseph Montoya)

Mr. Chairman, the most important matter on the agenda of Committee I was the salinity of the Colorado River.

The Mexican delegation gave a very clear and forceful presentation of the history of the use of the Colorado River water and of the problems caused for Mexico, particularly in the Mexicali Valley, by the increase in the salt content of the river beginning in 1960.

Much of the discussion centered on the provision of the 1944 water treaty guaranteeing Mexico 1.5 million acre-feet a year. The Mexican delegation maintained, and the U.S. delegation agreed, that the treaty clearly implied that this water

should be of a sufficient quality to be usable for the purposes of the treaty. In this connection, the U.S. delegation also strongly expressed the view that the United States must honor its treaty obligations.

The U.S. delegation also pointed out the continuing political differences within the United States over use of the Colorado River and the division of its waters among the several interested States. Fundamentally, the problem arises from the increasing demand for water and from the fact that the flow of the river has been decreased through evaporation of storage.

Several projects are underway to provide a long-term solution. These include weather modification studies to increase the supply of water in the river, a broad 10-year study of the U.S. West as a whole, and the joint studies which Mexico and the United States have undertaken of the feasibility of a nuclear desalinization plant.

At the same time, the Mexican delegation emphasized, and the U.S. delegation agreed, that the immediate problem of salinity, especially as it affects the Mexicali Valley, has an urgency which cannot be expected to wait on long-term solutions. The various proposals for a long-term solution are clearly separable from the immediate problem.

The U.S. delegation was fortunate to have among its members the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, Senator Henry Jackson of the State of Washington, who announced that his committee would have early hearings to explore all aspects of the Colorado River problems.

It was also recognized, however, that the initial proposals for agreement on the problem had to come from the diplomatic representatives of the two countries. The Committee noted that this is a current subject of discussion between the two governments, and both delegations expressed the hope that early agreement would result.

The other items on the agenda of Committee I were relations between Mexico and the United States, the results of meetings between the Presidents of the two countries, ratification by the United States of the Second Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, and the Pan American Highway.

Both delegations expressed the view that relations between the two countries have never been better, and that Colorado salinity is the only outstanding bilateral problem. The U.S. delegation expressed its appreciation for Mexico's firm adherence to its traditional principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples.

Both delegations also felt that meetings between the Presidents of the two countries have produced beneficial results and that the custom of holding these meetings should be continued.

Similarly, both delegations expressed their gratification over the progress which has been made, at Mexico's initiative, in bringing about a nuclear free zone in Latin America.

With respect to the Pan American Highway, the U.S. delegation reported on a recent agreement among the United States, Panama, and Colombia to close the Darien Gap. This would finally make it possible to drive from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego. In order to realize jointly the maximum benefits from this engineering accomplishment, it was suggested that consideration be given to creation of a Pan American Highway Authority, perhaps supported by user taxes, to maintain the highway and also to develop a system of secondary roads.

Finally, the American delegation referred to the problem of the screw-worm. Both countries have established a zone along the border where an eradication program is carried out through sterilizing the flies. The U.S. Congress has passed legislation authorizing agreement with Mexico, on a cost-sharing basis, to move this zone farther south, to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where it would be easier to prevent the northward movement of the screw-worm. So far, however, no agreement has been reached, and the hope was expressed that there could be an agreement in the near future.

B. COMMITTEE II—ECONOMIC

U.S. members: Senators Bentsen, Aiken, and Chiles, and Representatives Kazen (rapporteur), Steiger, de la Garza, and Moss.

Mexican members: Deputies Reséndiz Arreola (Chairman), Herrierias Montoya, Delgado Ramirez, Ros Martinez, and Michel Vega; Senators Bellizia Castañeda, Salazar Martinez, Corona del Rosal, and Morales Blumenkron.

Representative Kazen's report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE II—ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(By Representative Abraham Kazen, Jr.)

I am happy to report that the delegates who participated in Committee II followed the advice given us by our Co-Chairman that as friends we can be sincere and that we can think aloud. Committee II considered seven subjects. Each of these was discussed with candor.

On the matter of the balance of payments issue, the U.S. delegates brought to the attention of their Mexican colleagues the strong pressures that were developing in the United States for increased protection of various American industries and products. They did not feel that the Mexican presentation on the matter of repatriation of profits was thoroughly understood by their Mexican colleagues, and that there was need for clarification of the Mexican contention that the U.S. Government repeal the laws requiring American companies abroad to return profits to the parent companies in the United States. The U.S. delegates pointed out that Mexico has limited license agreements which have the effect of limiting incentives for Mexican manufacturers. The United States along with Mexico is opposed to tariff barriers. In the case of our agricultural exports it was pointed out that, beginning shortly after World War II, the United States embarked upon a large agricultural export program designed to alleviate hunger in many parts of the world. Not only did the United States export its agricultural produce, but it sent abroad large numbers of agricultural experts to help raise food production. The net effect of these two movements has been to raise the living standards in many countries and increase the U.S. exports of agricultural products. The point was that raising standards of many peoples can result in increased trade between them. My colleagues were impressed by the creation of the Mexican Government Institute for Foreign Trade as evidence of the determination of the Mexican Government to pursue wide-ranging international activities.

The next topic discussed was restrictive measures of the commercial trade between Mexico and the United States. On this subject my colleagues noted the existence of minimum wage laws in the United States which had the effect of providing a higher standard of living to workers in many industries but at an increased cost of production. The U.S. Congress has been holding hearings on the matter of farm income which will result in higher costs of agricultural production. We were tremendously impressed to learn of the assistance by the Mexican Government to the small farmers. As was pointed out several times during our deliberations, the recent heavy assault on the U.S. dollar and the rise of unemployment in the United States make it politically more difficult for American legislators to resist pressures for protectionist measures. We asked our Mexican colleagues to understand something of the current U.S. fiscal difficulties.

On the matter of "in bond stores" it appeared to many of the U.S. delegates that the issue was one of better enforcement of present laws. Our Mexican colleagues gave us some helpful insights into the problem and we are returning home better informed about the details of administration, and we will examine the whole matter.

The Committee also considered the buying limitation placed upon U.S. citizens returning from Mexico. In order for our Mexican colleagues to better understand the situation, we traced the history of the legislation resulting in a law limiting the amount that an American tourist can bring back with him. It was pointed out that at the time of passage of that legislation, an effort was made by a number of Members to exempt the Western Hemisphere from these limitations. Unfortunately their views did not prevail. All of us hasten to add that this measure was not in any way directed against Mexico, although Mexico has been the unfortunate recipient of much of its application. We hope that we may be able to do something to alleviate this matter.

On the matter of measures to prevent the illegal introduction of goods into Mexico, the problem seemed to many of us to be one of more adequate law enforcement. Given the fact that we have a long common border, much of it unguarded, it is difficult for the authorities of our two countries to prevent all illegal importation. Additional efforts should be made by both countries to cope with the problem of smuggling. However, we should be very careful not to endanger the legal trade of both countries so as not to adversely affect the communities on both sides of the border.

Our Mexican colleagues provided us with a most thoughtful and detailed analysis concerning a number of specific commodities in which Mexico has large interests in seeking entrance into the American market. Time does not permit a complete explanation of either their position or of our position. I would best summarize the American viewpoint as one of intense sympathy with the position

expressed by the Mexican delegates. We did point out several matters that ought to be kept in mind by Mexico. One that the United States has in some cases historic interest and relations with other countries; that the United States is committed to assisting many developing countries throughout the world; that there is in some cases, for example, fruits, vegetables, and meats, a rising demand for protectionism within our own country. Second, the expressions of our Executive are often at variance with those of our Congress. We cannot in all honesty tell our Mexican colleagues that the United States will do something to relieve Mexican concern on all these matters. But we do commit ourselves to take back to our Congress a better understanding and a greater degree of sensitivity on these problems. Thus, when measures come before Congress for legislative consideration we will have a better appreciation of the interests of Mexico.

In closing we wish to thank our Mexican colleagues on Committee II for the clarity, thoughtfulness, and frankness of their presentation. We particularly wish to commend our Chairman, the Honorable Deputy Salvador Reséndiz Arreola, for the expeditious manner in which he conducted the deliberations of the Committee.

C. COMMITTEE III—SOCIAL

U.S. members: Senators Byrd, Cook, and Gurney, and Representatives Udall, Lujan, Randall, and Wiggins (rapporteur).

Mexican members: Senators Manzanilla Schaffer (Chairman), Gámiz Fernández, Maciel Salcedo, Pérez Rios, Suárez Torres, and Juárez Carro; Deputies de la Torre, Hammeken Martínez, Peraza Uribe, and Moisés Calleja.

Representative Wiggins' report is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE III—SOCIAL AFFAIRS

(By Representative Charles E. Wiggins)

The work of the Third Committee—the Social Committee—covered a rather broad range of subjects—educational, cultural, and scientific exchanges; border industrialization; tourism; migratory workers; green card workers; and illegal trafficking of harmful drugs.

Initially, permit me to pay tribute to the fine leadership given by Senator Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, who skillfully and patiently guided our work. Similarly, we owe a debt of gratitude to the Mexican delegation for the background papers which they prepared and which served as excellent starting points for discussion.

Rather than trying to summarize the discussion on each agenda item discussed in the Committee, I should like to concentrate on the three issues which took most of the Committee's time and effort.

First was the issue of educational, cultural, and scientific exchanges. It was pointed out by the Mexican delegation that, with the exception of the Lincoln-Juarez scholarship program initiated in 1966, the remainder of our bilateral exchange agreements date back to the late 1940's and early 1950's. The thought was expressed that perhaps the framework established by these agreements was no longer adequate to meet current needs and requirements and that consideration should be given to updating these agreements or negotiating new ones.

With respect to the exchange programs in existence, a member of the U.S. delegation suggested that a thorough review of them be made by the appropriate committees of the U.S. Congress, as well as by the appropriate agencies and departments in the executive branch. Such a review might disclose any impediments or obstacles to full implementation of existing programs. Admittedly, some of the problems that occur in this area are the result of archaic State laws and regulations, but here, too, reviews should be made by State governments with a view to removing any barriers to educational and cultural exchanges. In addition, the hope was expressed that private organizations, such as labor unions, trade and professional associations, and universities should be encouraged to promote more exchanges between our two countries.

Finally, the point was made that although there are few, if any, direct legal barriers to Mexican students who wish to study at U.S. colleges and universities or vice versa, there are substantial economic obstacles that have the effect of discouraging student exchanges of this kind. In connection with this, a member

of the U.S. delegation called for the elimination of the practice of having increased tuition rates for foreign students. Such a practice is clearly discriminatory and of course acts to further reduce the exchange of students between our nations. Moreover, because students generally have to work part time to support themselves while they are going to school, there should be a relaxation of any barriers to foreign students earning a living at the time they are trying to get a college education.

Turning now to the migratory worker issue, it should be remembered that until 1968 formal bilateral arrangements existed between the United States and Mexico for the entry into our country of thousands of these workers each year. Although these arrangements were terminated almost 4 years ago—largely because of pressure from organized labor in the United States—Mexican workers by the thousands continue to cross the border in search of employment in the United States. In many cases these workers are encouraged to do so by unscrupulous U.S. employers. The false promise of high wages and good working conditions are often sufficient incentive for these workers to run the risk of entering the United States illegally.

To say this problem is a complex one is to say the obvious. Clearly both sides have a responsibility to insure that their citizens respect and obey not only their own immigration laws but those of their neighbors as well.

For its part the U.S. Congress is presently considering legislation which would prescribe legal penalties against any U.S. employer who knowingly hired workers who had illegally entered the United States. But, by the same token, legal penalties ought to be brought against those who cross the border illegally in search of work. In other words, legislative action is required from both governments if we are to solve this problem.

I should now like to shift to the final issue discussed by the Third Committee; namely, the campaign being waged by our governments against illicit and harmful drugs.

I should like to point out that, in addition to receiving an excellent oral presentation on Mexico's efforts in this regard, the members of the U.S. delegation were privileged to view two recent films produced by the Government of Mexico on the drug abuse issue.

The members of the Third Committee discussed the drug abuse issue for more than 2 hours. While it is difficult for me to do justice to such a discussion in a couple of minutes, I believe the following points deserve special attention:

In the United States, drug abuse is one of our major social problems. Fortunately, this is not the case in Mexico and, in fact, much of its problem in this regard is the result of the high demand for drugs in the United States. Purchasers from the United States either directly or indirectly offer tremendous economic incentives to Mexican farmers for the production of illegal drugs and to pharmacists who distribute pills capable of abuse.

In recognition of the need for cooperative action to stem the flow of drugs across the border, the Mexican Government in recent years has been doubling and tripling its efforts to eradicate and seize these drugs before they can reach the border. This task is a difficult one at best, but few of our difficult problems are resolved easily.

As to further action that each government might take, the suggestion was made that the Mexican Government consider limiting the manufacture of narcotic drugs to the known legal demand for them. Investigations by the U.S. Congress reveal, for example, that subsidiaries of some of our large drug companies located in Mexico distribute excessive amounts of drugs to its northern states. With respect to more effective action on the part of the United States, the suggestion was made that it increase and rigidly enforce penalties against those who are caught purchasing drugs in Mexico for resale in the United States—but it must be remembered that the purchase of illegal drugs in Mexico is no crime in the United States. Mexico must and should prosecute those offenders for the United States lacks the jurisdiction to do so.

These points, I think, give some indication of the intensity of our discussion on this issue, and, speaking on behalf of my American colleagues, I know we could not have been more pleased by the reception given this problem on the part of the Mexican delegation.

This concludes my report on the discussions held in the Third Committee, and let me reiterate my sincerest thanks to our Mexican colleagues for their genuine interest and active participation in these discussions.

Thank you for your attention.

D. JOINT DECLARATION

The following is the text of the joint declaration issued by the heads of delegations at the conclusion of the Conference:

The Chairman of the delegations of Mexico and the United States to the 11th Interparliamentary Meeting between the two countries, at the end of discussions make the following

JOINT STATEMENT

I. We recognize the high value of the interparliamentary meetings that began in 1961. We consider them a valuable instrument of cooperation in the decisions taken by our two governments, through the appropriate agencies, with respect to problems dealt with in the agenda of these meetings.

II. We reiterate the high value of the friendly dialog without protocol, that the Members of the Congresses of Mexico and the United States of America have had in presenting and analyzing matters of common interest. This is of great importance for a more equitable and just treatment of matters dealt with.

III. We also confirm that the attitude of common friendship which the two countries have been strengthening in recent years is important for the advantageous settlement of conflicts which might arise in the future as well as those which presently exist.

IV. We also recognize that current or future differences or discussions between the two neighboring countries ought to be resolved within the framework of respect for the principles of law and justice, appropriate to international behavior.

Therefore, we agree to reject any attitude tending to deny this norm.

V. We reiterate our conviction that the democratic form of government is the one that is most appropriate to the institutions and traditions of both countries and that fosters development at all levels.

As to the items considered during the discussions:

1. We believe that commercial trade is mutually beneficial when done according to equity and just reciprocity.

2. We consider that to bring about a closer relationship and a better understanding between individuals of both countries, it is desirable to encourage with accelerated dynamism, touristic and cultural exchange.

3. We recognize that in all development of border resources, the integrity of the rights of each country and its people should be respected in accordance with laws, treaties, and the principles of just reciprocity which ought to rule the relations between both countries.

4. As to the problem of the use of the waters of the Colorado River by both countries, it is desirable to act in such a way that this well-known problem be resolved satisfactorily, with due respect to the jurisdiction of the Chief Executives of both nations.

5. We agree as to the desirability of members of both delegations to this interparliamentary meeting proposing, in their respective nations, solutions for the problems dealt with during the working sessions, in order to strengthen the friendship between Mexico and the United States.

We wish to express our profound gratitude to the people and the government of the State of Jalisco for their kind hospitality and for having set a gracious and cordial background for the work of this 11th Interparliamentary Meeting.

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the filing of this report, the estimated total of the Senate delegation's official expenses for the 11th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference came to approximately \$4500. A consolidated report showing all expenditures of the delegation at the conference will be filed later with the Senate in accordance with law.

(9)

○

APPENDIX

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the filing of this report, the estimated total of the
separate delegations' official expenses for the 11th Africa-United
States Interparliamentary Conference came to approximately \$4500.
A consolidated report showing all expenditures of the delegation at the
conference will be filed later with the report in accordance with the