

Y4
.F 76/2
M 57/8/
974

3d Congress }
2d Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

DOCUMENTS

NOV 4 1974

GOVERNMENT

Storage

THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

MEXICO-UNITED STATES
INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION ON THE
FOURTEENTH MEETING, HELD AT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BY

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Chairman



OCTOBER 18, 1974

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1974

39-861

KSU LIBRARIES



✓
A11900 920266

SENATE DELEGATION

MIKE MANSFIELD, Montana, *Chairman*

JOSEPH M. MONTOKA, New Mexico
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Minnesota
LAWTON CHILES, Florida
SAM NUNN, Georgia
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr., Delaware
WALTER D. HUDDLESTON, Kentucky

GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
JACOB K. JAVITS, New York
PAUL J. FANNIN, Arizona
CHARLES H. PERCY, Illinois
PETE V. DOMENICI, New Mexico

PAT M. HOLT, *Staff Member*

(II)

CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal.....	Page v
Preface.....	vii
I. Background.....	1
II. Conference Program.....	2
III. Committee Reports.....	3
A. Committee I—Political Affairs.....	3
B. Committee II—Economic and Social Affairs.....	6
IV. Joint Statement by Heads of Delegations.....	10
Appendix:	
A. Statement of Congressman Wright in opening plenary session.....	13
B. Statement of Senator Mansfield in closing plenary session.....	15
C. Financial statement.....	17

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

OCTOBER 18, 1974.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President Pro Tempore,
United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. President Pro Tempore: In accordance with Public Law 86-420, approved April 9, 1960, I am transmitting herewith a report on the 14th meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, which was held in Washington, D.C., May 13-15, 1974.

This year's conference was necessarily shortened in order to accommodate our Mexican guests who, because of a number of political campaigns and election activities, were required to return home as soon as possible. Unfortunately, therefore, we were unable to maintain the customary practice of spending a few days with our distinguished guests away from Washington.

Congressman James C. Wright, Jr., Acting Chairman of the House delegation, is submitting a separate report to the Speaker of the House.

Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Senate Delegation.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

October 12, 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 8, 1954, regarding the matter of the proposed release of the subject of this letter. The Bureau is currently reviewing the matter and will advise you of the results of its review as soon as possible. In the meantime, the subject of this letter is being held in custody at the Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

PREFACE

For 14 years, Mexican and United States Parliamentarians have been meeting annually to consider matters of joint interest. An array of issues between the two nations has passed in review during this period. Examined year after year by the Parliamentary group, a few of the issues have receded in importance and, in time, some have disappeared altogether. There comes to mind, in this connection, for example, the issue of the Chamizal, a strip of border territory which was in dispute for many decades. It was settled by Treaty but only after repeated discussions in the Parliamentary meetings had laid a basis in mutual understanding for its resolution. In a similar category, is the question of the level of salinity of the Colorado River as it flows across the border into Mexico. A source of serious irritation, this issue was defused by the work of the Mexican-United States Parliamentary group and an accord has now been reached by the two governments.

Certain questions between the nations appear perennially on the agenda of the meetings. The movement of migratory workers and other aspects of the two-way flow of peoples across the border, for example, create a continuing stream of problems. So, too, do tariff and other economic questions between the two countries. With respect to those issues, the Parliamentary encounters do not necessarily lead to solutions but they do provide, at least, a forum for face-to-face consideration, the effect of which is to mitigate what would otherwise be emotionally-charged contentions in each Capital.

Thanks in part, then, to the Mexican-United States Parliamentary meetings, it can be said that bilateral issues which have confronted the United States and Mexico over the past decade and more have been kept at manageable levels and that positive progress has been made in a final resolution of some previously intractable difficulties. It would appear, however, that we are now moving into a clouded and uncertain era of hemispheric relationships. The efforts of all concerned, in Mexico and in the United States, need to be intensified if we are to preserve the high level of mutual understanding and restraint which has developed during the years of the Mexico-United States Parliamentary meetings and extend the area of joint action in which the two governments can work together for the benefit of their peoples. There appeared on the agenda of the 14th meeting, for example, the question of energy shortages, a problem whose world-wide ramifications are only beginning to be appreciated. Yet, energy is only one aspect of the more fundamental question of availability of a whole range of basic materials and their equitable international pricing and distribution not only in this hemisphere but throughout the world. The law of the sea and its relationship to the use and conservation of the resources of the sea also come under discussion. This issue, too, has hemispheric and universal ramifications.

In the same vein, the 14th meeting opened a discussion of certain propositions advanced at the Conference of Tlatelolco which call for a new approach to the whole range of hemispheric relations. These projections are of concern not only to foreign offices but, increasingly, to the Parliamentarians of both nations. They pertain to matters which are at least as significant to the well-being of our Parliamentary constituencies as flood control, electric power generation, transportation or other local questions. It would be my hope, therefore, that the annual meetings of Mexican-United States Parliamentarians, while continuing to deal with bilateral problems of immediate and localized interest will not shrink from a consideration of long-range, hemispheric and world-wide issues. On the basis of the mutual understanding and trust which has accumulated over the years, I am confident that the Parliamentarians of the two nations can make a positive contribution to the resolution of these larger questions.

MIKE MANSFIELD.

FOURTEENTH MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

I. Background

United States 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 United States delegates attending the 14th Conference, which was held in Washington, D.C., May 13-15, 1974, were:

From the Senate:

Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Joseph M. Montoya, of New Mexico.
Hubert H. Humphrey, of Minnesota.
Lawton Chiles, of Florida.
Sam Nunn, of Georgia.
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware.
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky.
George D. Aiken, of Vermont.
Jacob K. Javits, of New York.
Paul J. Fannin, of Arizona.
Charles H. Percy, of Illinois.
Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico.

From the House of Representatives:

Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas, Acting Chairman.
Henry B. Gonzalez, of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Abraham Kazen, Jr., of Texas.
Morris K. Udall, of Arizona.
Jerome R. Waldie, of California.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
Manuel Lujan, Jr., of New Mexico.
Edward J. Derwinski, of Illinois.
J. Herbert Burke, of Florida.
John B. Conlan, of Arizona.

Senator Enrique Olivares Santana served as Chairman of the Mexican delegation. Deputy Luis Danton Rodriguez was Co-Chairman of the Mexican delegation. The other Mexican delegates were:

From the Senate:

Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, of Yucatan.
Enrique Gonzalez Pedrero, of Tobasco.
Oscar Flores Tapia, of Coahuila.
Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, of Sonora.
Ignacio Maciel Salcedo, of Jalisco.

(1)

Francisco Aguilar Hernandez, of Morelos.
 Carlos Perez Camara, of Campeche.
 Florencio Salazar Martinez, of San Luis Potosi.
 Gilberto Suarez Torres, of Oaxaca.
 Agustin Ruiz Soto, of Durango.
 Samuel Terrazas Zozaya, of Veracruz.
 Jose Bruno del rio Cruz, of Tamaulipas.
 Francisco Luna Kan, of Yucatan.

From the Chamber of Deputies:

Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz, of the Federal District.
 Carlos Madrazo Pintado, of the Federal District.
 Pindaro Uriostegui Miranda, of Guerrero.
 Alejandro Cervantes Delgado, of Guerrero.
 Celestino Salcedo Monteon, of Baja California.
 Federico Martinez Manatou, of Baja California.
 Juan Jose Hinojosa, of the Federal District.
 Antonio Martinez Baez, of Michoacan.
 Gabriel Legorreta Villarreal, of Tamaulipas.
 Maria Guadalupe Cruz Aranda, of Chiapas.
 Mariano Araiza Zayas, of the Federal District.
 Humberto Mateos Gomez, of the Federal District.
 Jorge Hernandez Garcia, of the Third District, State of Mexico.
 Concepcion Rivera Zenteno, of the Federal District.

II. Conference Program

The Mexican delegation arrived at Dulles Airport at 4:35 p.m., May 13, where it was received by members of the United States delegation. The opening plenary session of the Conference was held the following morning in room 1202 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Immediately thereafter, the delegates proceeded to their respective committee meetings, which were held throughout the remainder of the day. Prior to the closing plenary session on May 15, members of the two delegations participated in wreath-laying ceremonies at the Benito Juarez statue and the Lincoln Memorial. At mid-afternoon, President and Mrs. Nixon received the two delegations in a welcoming ceremony at the White House.

The work of the Conference was organized in two committees which dealt with the following agenda items.

COMMITTEE I—POLITICAL AFFAIRS

1. Bilateral issues.
2. Results of the foreign ministers meeting in Mexico.
3. Colorado River salinity.
4. Energy.
5. Migratory workers.
6. Law of the sea.

COMMITTEE II—ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1. Charter of economic rights and duties.
2. Balance of payments.
3. Bilateral trade issues.
4. Border issues.

5. Tourism and other exchanges.
6. Cooperation in nuclear desalinization.

The Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conferences do not take votes or pass resolutions, but in most years the chiefs of delegations have issued a joint statement. The statement issued in Washington, D.C., is printed elsewhere in this report, as are the reports of the United States rapporteurs of each of the two committees.

There follows the rules of procedure adopted annually by the Conference:

1. The United States co-chairman will designate a United States delegate to serve as chairman of each committee.

2. Each delegation will name a delegate for each committee to serve as official rapporteurs.

3. In each committee the Mexican rapporteur and the United States rapporteur will prepare a summary of the principal points and arguments made by the delegates of his country in that committee. Each summary will be included in the record of the meetings.

4. All meetings will start at the designated hour regardless of the number of delegates present. If the chairman is not present, a delegate designated by the chairman will call the meeting to order.

5. To assure maximum participation the chairman will recognize alternately members of each delegation in the order in which they indicate a desire to speak.

6. In order that as many delegates as wish may participate, a delegate may not speak for more than 10 minutes until each delegate who wishes to speak has had his opportunity.

7. A delegate who has been recognized shall not be called to order or interrupted during the time allotted him.

8. A delegate may participate in the discussion of a committee other than the one to which he is assigned in the same manner as a delegate assigned to the committee.

9. No votes will be taken.

10. It will be in the discretion of the chairman to determine that a subject has been discussed sufficiently and to recommend proceeding to the next subject.

11. The opening and concluding plenary sessions will be open to the press and the public, and a stenographic record will be made. All committee sessions will be limited to the delegates and to staff attached to each of the two delegations. In order to assure the maximum expression of views, it is understood that discussions in the committees will be considered as private and not for publication.

12. It is requested that delegates and staff wear their badges when attending meetings and other functions.

III. Committee Reports

A. COMMITTEE I—POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The United States members of the Political Affairs Committee were Senators Mansfield, Montoya (rapporteur), Humphrey, Chiles, Biden and Aiken, and Representatives Wright, Udall, Wiggins and Burke.

The committee's deliberations began with a brief review of United States foreign policy towards Latin America, with emphasis on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent efforts to establish a "new dialogue" in Western Hemisphere relations.

The origin of these efforts goes back to the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly when, at President Nixon's request, Secretary Kissinger invited the foreign ministers and other representatives from Latin America to meet with him. The date of the meeting was October 5, 1973, less than two weeks after Dr. Kissinger was sworn in as Secretary of State. Following this meeting and pursuing Secretary Kissinger's offer of a new dialogue on hemispheric relations, the Colombian Government convoked the Latin American Foreign Ministers Conference for Continental Cooperation, held mid-November, 1973, in Bogota. As a result of the Bogota meeting, Secretary Kissinger was invited by the Latin American foreign ministers to begin a dialogue on a number of issues, including cooperation for development; coercive measures of an economic nature; restructuring of the Inter-American System; solution of the Panama Canal question; structure of international trade and the monetary system; trans-national enterprises; transfer of technology; and the general panorama of relations between Latin America and the United States.

These issues served to make up the agenda of the Tlatelolco Conference held February 18-23, 1974, and hosted by the Government of Mexico. The results of the Conference are contained in the Declaration of Tlatelolco issued February 24, 1974, which notes: "The Foreign Ministers recognized that the success of the Conference of Tlatelolco emphasizes the value of the new dialogue of the Americas."

Both delegations strongly endorsed the "new dialogue" approach to hemispheric relations and expressed confidence that it would serve to bring about better understanding and cooperation between the United States and Latin America.

Among the bilateral issues that have from time to time troubled United States-Mexican relations, none has been more perplexing than the Colorado River salinity issue. It has been a topic of discussion at each Mexico-United States Interparliamentary meeting for many years. The conference reports bear witness to the fact that the parliamentarians of the two countries have devoted more of their time and energy to understanding the salinity problem and to searching for a solution to it than they have to any other issue.

Finally, at long last, the two governments reached an agreement on a permanent and definitive solution to the salinity problem on August 30, 1973. The August 30 agreement, formally referred to as Minute 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, received the overwhelming approval of both delegations.

Under the terms of the agreement, the United States guarantees that the salinity of Mexico's allotment of Colorado River water delivered at the Morelos Dam will not differ substantially from the salinity of water available to United States users at Imperial Dam. The agreement provides for a salinity differential of 115 parts per million (plus or minus 30 ppm) calculated on an annual basis.

In order to achieve this objective, the United States will construct the world's largest desalting complex near Yuma, Arizona. The estimated cost of the project is \$95 million, with the completion of it expected by 1980. Other aspects of the agreement include (1) continued delivery of 140,000 acre-feet of water below the Morelos Dam; (2) extension (at United States expense) of a lined, bypass drain to carry Wellton-Mohawk drainage waters and the brine from future desalting operations in the United States to the Gulf of California;

(3) non-reimbursable assistance from the Gulf of California; (3) non-reimbursable assistance from the United States in support of Mexico's rehabilitation program for the Mexicali Valley, as well as support from the United States for Mexico's efforts to obtain appropriate financing for the improvement and rehabilitation of the area; and (4) limitation on groundwater pumping to 160,000 acre-feet annually within five miles on each side of the Arizona border.

Much of the committee's consideration of the desalinization agreement focused on the legislation pending in the United States Congress to implement the agreement. A member of the United States delegation provided the Mexican delegation with an up-to-date report on the status of this legislation in both Houses of Congress. To begin the legislative process, the executive branch submitted implementing legislation during the first week in February of this year. On the House side, the legislation was referred to the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources of the House Interior Committee. The subcommittee held public hearings on it March 4-8, 1974. The subcommittee's markup session took place April 2, at which time it reported H.R. 12165, with amendments, to the full committee. Consideration of this legislation by the full House Interior Committee coincided with the Conference meeting held May 14. On the Senate side, similar legislation was referred to the Senate Interior Committee's Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources. Public hearings on it began April 26.

Members of the Mexican delegation welcomed the detailed progress report on the implementing legislation and expressed their appreciation of the fact that it was under active consideration. (Throughout the remainder of the Conference, the United States delegation did its utmost to keep the Mexican delegation abreast of any new legislative developments relating to the salinity agreement.¹)

Turning attention to the question of illegal aliens, both delegations recognized the growing seriousness of this problem. It is currently estimated that there are over one million aliens in the United States who have entered illegally from Mexico, despite the fact that in 1973 alone 608,000 were apprehended and turned over to Mexican authorities.

In response to concerns expressed by members of the Mexican delegation about the treatment accorded illegal aliens when apprehended, a member of the United States delegation reported on the policy followed by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in these cases. In this connection, the Service simply does not tolerate any mistreatment of aliens. Violators of this policy are subject to disciplinary action.

Looking to a solution of the illegal alien problem, Senator Montoya reported on legislation which he had introduced in the United States Senate earlier in the year. This legislation would establish a temporary National Commission on Alien Labor charged with the responsibility of making "a thorough and complete study and investigation of the use of alien agricultural labor in the United States. . . ." Expanding on the study commission idea, both delegations agreed that the two governments should appoint a joint commission to analyze the

¹ Congress took final action on H.R. 12165 on June 18. President Nixon signed the bill into law on June 24.

dimensions of this problem and to recommend appropriate solutions to it. These views were incorporated in the joint statement:

"Both delegations agreed that the illegal immigration of Mexican laborers, largely agricultural, to the United States is a problem whose fair and comprehensive solution is the joint responsibility of both nations. For this purpose we suggest that a joint commission composed of representatives of all interested parties be appointed by the two governments to study and make recommendations as soon as possible. In any event, all appropriate steps should be taken immediately to protect the human rights of the persons involved."

During the remainder of the committee's time, both delegations had an opportunity to discuss several additional issues, principal among them being the energy crisis and the forthcoming law of the sea conference. With respect to the energy crisis, the two delegations reviewed their respective energy situations and focused attention on policies and programs that could be pursued in order to help alleviate the impact of the crisis on our two nations. In regard to the law of the sea conference to be held during the summer in Caracas, both delegations expressed the hope that every effort would be made to produce international agreements that would receive worldwide support.

B. COMMITTEE II—ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The meeting opened with remarks by a Mexican delegate based upon the proposals by President Echeverria for a Charter of the Economic Duties and Rights of States. This document reflected at the international level the developments that had characterized Mexican progress since 1910—agrarian reform, popular education, workers' rights, and natural resource development. The delegate noted recent efforts to shift from an agricultural base to an industrial base. There were, however, limits to industrialization in Mexico and a serious economic imbalance has occurred, necessitating deficit financing. One result has been a greater emphasis on exports to overcome a negative balance in trade.

The United States delegation pointed out that Mexico is our leading customer in Latin America and our fifth largest customer in the world. In recent years the United States has been taking about 70 percent of Mexican exports and supplying over 60 percent of its imports. One difficulty in dealing with the balance of payments issue is a wide discrepancy between United States and Mexican statistics concerning bilateral relations. Joint studies have been initiated by the two governments to effect a reconciliation not only of trade statistics but of tourism, border transactions, and capital accounts. Until agreement is reached on the basic facts, it will be difficult to determine the extent to which the United States should respond to Mexico's efforts to liberalize trade with the United States. It was noted that Mexico's recent law regulating foreign investments has created a large element of uncertainty on the part of foreign investors. Until regulations on this subject are clarified, it may be expected that foreign investment will not be encouraged to seek opportunities in Mexico.

When a Mexican delegate called attention to United States barriers to Mexican products, the United States delegation noted that such barriers were not directed exclusively against Mexico. Further, this

was not a one-way street. The impact of Mexico's import protection system on United States suppliers is significant. While Mexican tariffs in themselves do not pose an insurmountable problem, the Mexican Government's import licensing system does present a formidable obstacle.

A United States delegate stated that Mexico is over the threshold of development. It can therefore take a less restrictive approach than a country that was at the beginning of its development. For our part we have enormous domestic problems. Any liberalization of trade must proceed cautiously because of the concern that our workers have over the security of their jobs. This concern, he hastened to add, is not directed solely against Mexico but extends world-wide. The energy crisis has only heightened the situation. It is too early to determine whether the modest improvement in our trade balance, after years of imbalance, represents a temporary or a permanent adjustment. But he was convinced that any attempt at this time to push for extensive trade liberalization might result in the reverse. Some attention should be given to a study of regional preferences as against generalized preferences. Finally, it was observed that Mexico enjoys a unique advantage in its total balance of payments account in that tourism is a large and growing source of foreign exchange.

A United States delegate suggested that consideration be given to the establishment of a ministerial level conference that would carry on trade negotiations and studies on a continuing basis and the findings and recommendations be conveyed to the respective legislative bodies. Such a conference would provide a climate for discussion and dialogue and reduce the necessity in both countries to seek additional legislation.

Both delegations expressed their satisfaction over the settlement of the salinity problem in the Colorado River. To give added meaning to this solution, the United States delegates were able to call attention to the progress of legislation in the current session of Congress. This authorized the funds to carry out the necessary works on the Colorado River. This action will resolve this long-standing irritant.

Turning to the matter of drugs, a Mexican delegate discussed the growing concern in his country over the production and consumption of, and traffic in, dangerous drugs. Mexican enforcement measures have been stepped up. By way of illustration in the last year some 188 tons of marijuana have been confiscated, aircraft searches yielded 70 kilos of cocaine from South America, 217 automobiles, 6 aircraft and 1 vessel have been seized, and 866 persons including 83 United States citizens have been imprisoned. Legislation providing for longer prison sentences will be considered at the next session of the Mexican Congress. The United States delegation, recognizing that the long border with Mexico presents an opportunity for easy movement of drugs into the United States, expressed an understanding of and appreciation for the efforts made by Mexican authorities to curtail the traffic.

A United States delegate brought to the attention of the Mexican delegates the problems encountered by Americans in recovering stolen cars, tractors and airplanes taken into Mexico as well as those held by Mexican authorities for infractions of Mexican laws unrelated to the vehicles.

The Mexican Border Industry Program was a matter of consideration. That program was initiated by the Mexican Government in 1965 to take up the slack in unemployment among Mexican farm workers when the bracero program ended in the United States. The border program, which now comprises 450 plants employing 58,000 persons, permits materials and components intended for assembly and re-export to enter Mexico free of duty. These plants, 85 percent U.S.-owned and largely subsidiaries of major U.S. corporations, export most of their production back to the U.S. under provisions of the U.S. Tariff Schedule which provide that imports assembled abroad containing U.S.-made components or U.S. materials are assessed duty only on the value added abroad.

Border trade figures as such are not reported but U.S. imports under the relevant tariff provisions were \$428 million in 1972, about 8 percent of total U.S. trade with Mexico. Dutiable value was about \$175 million. At the urging of concerned groups in the United States, the President requested the Tariff Commission to investigate the economic impact of the applicable tariff schedule. The Tariff Commission concluded that repeal of that schedule would not markedly reduce the volume of imports of the articles that now enter the United States under that schedule.

In the United States the most frequent criticisms of the program are that (1) it has been utilized almost exclusively to assemble U.S.-made components for return to the U.S. market rather than for sale in the Mexican interior market or in other foreign markets and (2) the employment created by the program in Mexico is at the expense of U.S. jobs and is low-wage competition. Over against these arguments it was noted that jobs are created by the border program in those industries in the United States producing components for export and further processing the exported products, as well as wages spent on the U.S. side by the Mexican workers. Typical of the border boom on the U.S. side is Brownsville, Texas, with 54 new industrial firms since 1966, 4,800 new industrial jobs, and retail sales that have risen 64 percent in three years.

The Mexican delegation called attention to changes made by the Mexican Government at the behest of the United States. In 1972 Mexican regulations were changed to permit "in bond" plants to sell, under certain conditions, their products in the Mexican market and expanded the authorized area for operation of assembly plants with duty-free import privileges to include the entire country rather than the 12.5-mile zone along the United States-Mexican border. Thus far no plant has been authorized to sell its products in Mexico.

A United States delegate suggested executive high-level meetings on joint border projects dealing with transportation, health, and environment.

The two delegations discussed the issue of tourism. For the Mexicans it was not so much a problem as a challenge to meet the demand. Juarez, it was claimed, was the most visited in the world. In 1973 more than 3.2 million foreign tourists visited Mexico, an increase of almost 10 percent over 1972. Eighty-seven percent of these came

from the United States. Revenues from tourism in 1973 were \$724.2 million. Mexican tourist expenditures abroad were \$257.3 million. Sixty-one percent of Mexican tourists visited the United States. Thus, in 1973, Mexico had a surplus from tourism of \$466.9 million. One Mexican lamented that the Mexicans abroad were bigger spenders than the Americans in Mexico—\$687 per capita as against \$200 per capita.

Hotel construction throughout Mexico is increasing. Between 1962 and 1972 nearly 6 million pesos were invested in hotels. Hotel occupancy remains at a high level throughout much of the year. It was stressed that the country does not suffer from a gasoline shortage.

The Mexican delegation raised the question of jet fuel availability for planes flying from the United States to Mexico. The discussion took place at a time when the oil embargo was forcing a curtailment of both domestic and international flights. The Mexicans pointed out that restrictions on jet fuel reduced tourism and thus curtailed their dollar earnings. The United States delegation pointed out that this was no less a matter of concern to the United States airlines than it was to the foreign carriers. The problem was in the process of resolution but the outcome was dependent upon oil supplies that were not entirely within the control of the U.S.

In connection with a discussion of these various border issues a United States delegate suggested that it would be appropriate to have one of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary meetings in a border city. It would be possible for members of both delegations to gain a better understanding of the problems of border communities.

The subject of cultural and educational exchanges concluded the deliberations of Committee II. The first meeting of the Joint U.S.-Mexican Commission on Cultural Cooperation was held in October 1973 in Mexico City. This was pursuant to the Cultural Agreement signed during the visit of President Echeverria to the United States in June 1972. Annual meetings, alternating between Mexico City and Washington, are contemplated.

Cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries have shown a steady increase both in numbers and in variety. Over 80 programs for American students from high school level through graduate studies, mainly for study abroad, with more than 5,000 participating U.S. students, are sponsored by American colleges and universities each year. There are also programs involving exchanges of Mexican students and teachers. At least 3,000 Mexican students come to the U.S. annually. Visits of musical and sports groups are among the cultural programs. There are also a number of sister-city agreements and exchange programs supported by private funds. A U.S. delegate called attention to the local cultural exchange program sponsored by Brownsville, Texas, and noted Federal grants to support cultural exchange activities in other Texas communities.

Mexican delegates referred favorably to investigations in sociology and political science by Americans in Mexico but lamented that more Mexicans were not involved in these endeavors. It was their thought that these should be joint undertakings.

Members of both delegations called attention to the many collaborative endeavors in the physical sciences such as physics, medicine, and earth science.

IV. Joint Statement by Heads of Delegations

Upon concluding the work of the Fourteenth Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Meeting, the chairman of the two delegations agreed to issue the following statement:

First:

To reaffirm the decision to continue and to enrich this type of institutionalized dialogue between members of the Congresses of the United States of America and Mexico.

Second:

The delegations of the two countries expressed their great satisfaction with the policy of the "New Dialogue" initiated at Tlatelolco by the United States and Latin America and, at the same time, expressed the hope that the decisions adopted at the Washington Conference may produce satisfactory results leading to the strengthening of hemispheric relations in all areas. This "New Dialogue" should not signify a mere exchange of words and courtesies but rather a fresh awareness and a method—practical and objective—for reaching new decisions which will be practical and concrete.

Third:

With respect to the salinity of the waters of the Colorado River, the United States delegation reported that the Interior Committee of the House of Representatives had approved the bill authorizing the works to fulfill the obligations arising from the agreement of August 30, 1973 (Minute 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission), which incorporates the joint recommendations approved by the Presidents of the United States and Mexico for the definitive solution of the international problem of the salinity of the waters of the Colorado River. The Mexican delegation received this important information with great satisfaction, as well as the expression of confidence that the House and Senate will approve the necessary legislation as soon as possible.

Fourth:

The Conference held a full discussion of the energy problem affecting both countries, with particular reference to Mexico's need for greater access to supplies of petroleum products (including liquefied gas) and for petroleum production equipment and related credit facilities.

Fifth:

Both delegations agreed that the illegal immigration of Mexican laborers, largely agricultural, to the United States is a problem whose fair and comprehensive solution is the joint responsibility of both nations. For this purpose we suggest that a joint commission composed of representatives of all the interested parties be appointed by the two governments to study and make recommendations as soon as possible. In any event, all appropriate steps should be taken immediately to protect the human rights of the persons involved.

Sixth:

The parliamentarians of the two countries exchanged views on various matters relating to the Law of the Sea. They reached the conclusion that the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the

Sea, which will begin its work at Caracas, Venezuela on June 19, must endeavor to ensure that international agreements emerge from this important meeting which are likely to receive the support of the international community.

Seventh:

With respect to the present state of international relations, we reaffirm the desirability of establishing international rules to regulate economic relations among nations as a basis for genuine world peace, which is the fundamental purpose of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proposed by the President of Mexico. We hope that the preparation of that Charter may be completed this year so that it can be adopted during the Twenty-Ninth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Also recognized was the importance of regulating foreign investments in order that countries may use their natural resources freely for the purpose of promoting their own social and economic welfare, placing special emphasis on preventing transnational enterprises from intervening in the internal political and social affairs of the countries in which they operate.

Eighth:

We agree that whenever possible, before measures affecting trade relations between the two countries are adopted, prior dialogue and consultations should take place in order to seek mutually desirable solutions. This dialogue should be carried out at the ministerial level, with the participation of experts, and in an institutionalized manner.

We support a general system of nonreciprocal preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries, including Mexico.

We also recommend that meetings be held in order to remove obstacles which unjustifiably hinder trades to the detriment of the consumers and producers of both countries.

We request the competent authorities to revise and, wherever possible, to eliminate all types of restrictive measures which unjustifiably block the free flow of goods and services between Mexico and the United States.

Ninth:

We stress the cultural and economic importance of tourism between the two countries. The Mexican delegation emphasized that in this field, Mexico offers a number of incentives to United States tourism, including proximity, many natural and historical attractions, adequate means of transportation, hotel facilities, a fixed exchange rate and free convertibility of the Mexican peso, availability of fuels, and, in general, a well established infrastructure. Similarly, we recognize that the United States offers Mexican tourists exceptional facilities and attractions.

Mention was also made of the advantages which concluding a bilateral Air Transport Agreement would have for both countries.

Tenth:

With regard to the illegal traffic in and use of dangerous drugs, the meeting stressed the efforts of the Mexican Government in its continuing drive against the production of and traffic in narcotics, the

prevention of drug addiction, and other important aspects of bilateral cooperation and mutual aid with equipment, information exchange, and training of police officials and agents who cooperate in the fight against these illegal activities.

We agreed to suggest the desirability of holding periodic meetings of customs experts from both countries in order to study and adopt suitable measures for perfecting the methods employed in the fight against smuggling that is taking place in both directions.

Eleventh:

We express our hope that the governments of the two countries will continue their talks, particularly at the First Meeting of the Joint Commission on Technical Cooperation, to be held at Washington this coming June, in order that their scientific and technical cooperation programs may be planned and, at the same time, expanded effectively and equitably for the benefit of both countries.

We also express our hope that similar purposes may inspire and guide cultural exchange programs, so that the people of both countries may have equal access to the benefits of reciprocal knowledge of the modes and expression of their cultures.

We declare our goal of at least doubling the number of government-sponsored scholarships currently granted to students and professionals of both countries, particularly in the fields of advanced technical education and scientific research.

Appendix A

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN WRIGHT IN OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Thirteen years ago, in the first Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference at Guadalajara, a seed was planted.

From that seed, a tree has grown.

The soil at its base has been continuously cultivated by an opening of minds and fertilized by the nitrogen of new ideas.

The weeds of rancor which would have choked its growth have given way to the cultivator's blade, and its more undisciplined branches have been judiciously pruned by the shears of frank and open dialogue.

The tree has been watered by the gentle raindrops of individual friendships, and warmed in the sunlight of mutual respect.

Today, as we open our Fourteenth Annual Interparliamentary Reunion, we find shelter beneath the branches and nurture from the fruit of the tree we planted together thirteen years ago.

The scriptures tell us that a tree may be known by its fruit.

Since we began these meetings together, many beneficial things have happened to our two nations.

The long festering wound of the Chamizal has been healed.

The Presidents of our two countries have met together more often in these thirteen years than in the 100 years which preceded them.

The Treaty of Tlatelolco has established a sanctuary of peace in a world of wicked weaponry.

Our foreign ministers, as recently as last February, have begun a "New Dialogue"—both between our two nations and within our hemisphere.

And at last—after much too long a time of waiting—we have reached a firm agreement on a positive plan to eliminate the altogether unacceptable degree of salinity in the Colorado River.

I confidently predict, and am personally committed to the proposition, that very soon the legislation necessary to implement that agreement will be formally enacted by the Congress of the United States.

[Applause]

Thirteen years is an appreciable span in the life of a man or a woman, but a very short time in the life of a nation—and only the flicker of an eyelid in the view of history.

That we have accomplished so much together in so short a time encourages me to the expectation of even greater works of peace and of progress, even greater works of social justice and of human dignity, even greater works of freedom and friendship in the future.

On last September 1, in his Third State of the Nation Address, President Luis Echeverria said: "Everything that affects the peoples of Latin America concerns the people of Mexico."

To that profound statement, permit me merely to add: "Everything that affects the people of Mexico concerns the people of the United States."

[Applause]

It is in that spirit that we welcome you, our friends and our neighbors, to this Fourteenth Interparliamentary Reunion.

We have today the very great pleasure of the presence of the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Kenneth Rush, who is the Deputy Secretary of State for the United States, a former Professor of Law, former Ambassador to Germany, and we are greatly honored that in the absence from the country of Secretary Kissinger, the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Kenneth Rush, is with us today.

Appendix B

STATEMENT OF SENATOR MANSFIELD IN CLOSING PLENARY SESSION

Senator Olivares, Congressman Rodriguez, Congressman Wright, my fellow Chairman, fellow parliamentarians from Mexico and the United States, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

The statutory authority for participation by Members of the United States Congress in these Interparliamentary Meetings contains a simple, straightforward mandate:

" . . . Members of Congress shall be appointed to meet jointly and at least annually with Representatives of the Chamber of Deputies and Chamber of Senators of the Mexican Congress for discussion of common problems in the interests of relations between the United States and Mexico."

In an atmosphere of marked cordiality, we have fulfilled our legislative mandate—and then some.

We have had our discussions on no less than twelve major agenda topics. We have exchanged views candidly and honestly. And, yes, we have been reminded of our differences on some issues. We have not negotiated, but we have listened and learned. And we have resolved anew that rather than divide us—our differences shall serve to bring us closer together in understanding as we continue to explore ways and means of solving them.

This, I submit, is the hallmark of our Interparliamentary Meetings, namely, that relations between Mexico and the United States have reached the level of maturity where common problems are treated more as opportunities rather than impediments to further cooperation and understanding.

This is indeed an inspiring approach to the conduct of international relations and because of our Interparliamentary Sessions, it is there for all the world to see. We can be justifiably proud of it, and we can leave here today knowing that the Fourteenth Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference has made a substantial contribution to it.

In terms of specific, I do not want to dwell on the matters which Senator Olivares has already mentioned, but I do want to focus attention on the Colorado River Desalinization Agreement signed August 30, 1972. It is—to say the least—an historic agreement. It provides a permanent, definitive and just solution of the problem of the salinity of the Colorado River.

As those familiar with the salinity issue are aware, no other issue in recent times has so troubled our relations; no other problem has so taxed our determination to seek mutually satisfactory solutions to common problems; no other problem has so tested the sincerity and ingenuity of our diplomats; and no other problem has so challenged the mutual respect and good will that our two countries have for each other.

In the end, our deeds have matched our words. Looking back, I am convinced that it could not have been otherwise—given the solemn determination of President Echeverria and President Nixon to resolve this issue. Their enlightened leadership on it deserves the highest praise. Likewise, a very special tribute is owed to former Attorney General Brownell, who worked closely with the U.S. delegation, and Foreign Secretary Rabasa, whose tireless efforts contributed so much to making the August 30 agreement a reality.

Legislation to implement the salinity agreement reached Capitol Hill in February—just two months ago. The appropriate committees of Congress have started the ball rolling on it, and because of the interest in this legislation, I fully anticipate that it will have priority status. Most certainly, we are indebted to Congressman Morris Udall for successfully bringing the necessary legislation out of the House Interior Committee only yesterday and to the calendar where it will rest shortly. While I cannot give our colleagues from Mexico an exact date on final passage, obviously the sooner, the better. In fact, speaking on behalf of the entire United States delegation, I pledge our sincere efforts to do all that we can to expedite consideration of this historic legislation.

This morning I received a letter from Senator Henry Jackson, the Chairman of the Interior Committee, which will be in charge of this legislation in the Senate. I quote from the letter.

“DEAR MIKE: This is to provide you with a progress report on the action on pending legislation to implement the recent agreement between the United States and Mexico regarding the salinity of water deliveries under the Colorado River Treaty of 1944. I foresee no problem, however, in achieving expeditious approval of a comprehensive bill in both houses of the Congress. I intend to assist in every way possible in completing the Congressional action on this matter at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

HENRY M. JACKSON, *Chairman.*”

[Applause]

I express such confidence and make this pledge largely because of our deliberations on the salinity issue during this and previous conference sessions. These deliberations have helped immeasurably to lay the groundwork for early legislative action. They have given us a sober appreciation of the facts and helped produce a political climate that is very encouraging and follows in the pattern of the Chamizal settlement.

As a final note and with respect to the Colorado River issue, I want the record to show that for its demonstrated patience and the justness of its cause, we salute you and the great Republic which you represent so ably and with such distinction. May we live forever in peace and understanding and on the basis of equality, dignity and mutual respect.

Thank you.

Appendix C

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

At the time of the filing of this report, the estimated total of the Senate delegation's official expenses for the 14th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference came to approximately \$10,000. A consolidated report showing all expenditures of the delegation at the conference will be filed later with the Senate in accordance with law.

(17)

○



