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MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

REPORT OF THE SENATE DELEGATION ON THE THIRTEENTH MEETING, HELD AT GUANAJUATO

BY

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Chairman

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SENATE DELEGATION

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CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal	v
I. Introduction	1
II. Committee I—Political affairs	3
III. Committee II—Economic affairs	5
IV. Committee III—Social affairs	6
V. Joint declaration	9
Appendix:	
A. Statement by Senator Mansfield to President Echeverria	11
B. Statement by Senator Mansfield in closing plenary session	13
C. "Mexico, April 1973," report by Senator Mansfield to the Committee on Foreign Relations	15
D. Financial statement	23

CONTENTS

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

June 23, 1973.

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 13th meeting of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group which was held in Guanajuato and Cozumel, Mexico, May 24–29, 1973.

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.

Relations between Mexico and the United States have frequently been commented upon with satisfaction by officials of both governments in recent years. I am convinced that the efforts of the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group have contributed significantly to this state of affairs. The results of the 13th meeting are set forth in the body of this report. Suffice it here to note one trend in the discussions—namely, greater attention to problems which Mexico and the United States share together in—the world, as distinguished from the bilateral problems which they share between themselves. This trend is a reflection of the larger role which Mexico is playing in the world under the leadership of President Luis Echeverria and which, as noted in the report and appendices, is already producing positive results. It is to be welcomed and encouraged.

Special note should also be taken here of the contribution to the success of the meeting made by the wives of the United States delegation. Besides Mrs. Mansfield, they included Mrs. Frank E. Moss, Mrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Mrs. Sam Nunn, Mrs. Floyd Haskell, Mrs. Robert Griffin, and Mrs. Charles Percy from the Senate delegation; and, from the House delegation, Mrs. James C. Wright, Jr., Mrs. Eligio de la Garza, Mrs. Abraham Kazen, Mrs. Morris K. Udall, Mrs. Charles E. Wiggins, Mrs. William S. Broomfield, and Mrs. Clarence Brown. Visiting with their Mexican counterparts, these ladies helped to create a warm and informal atmosphere which advanced the work of the conference.

I should also note that the delegation was accompanied by Atomic Energy Commissioner James T. Ramey who gave a lucid and persuasive review of the status of a binational nuclear desalting plant which was first proposed at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Group in La Paz, Baja California, in 1965.

Finally, I wish to express my deepest personal appreciation to President Echeverria, who did us the signal honor of inviting us to lunch at his official residence of Los Pinos; to Mexican Chairman Marcos Manuel Suarez, Co-chairman Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, and

all the members of the Mexican delegation for their understanding, splendid arrangements, and incomparable hospitality; to Governor Manuel Moreno Moreno, the Honorable Luis Ducoing and Mrs. Ducoing for their gracious reception of the delegation in the State of Guanajuato; to Governor Carlos Perez Camara of the State of Campeche and Mrs. Perez; to Governor David G. Gutierrez of the Territory of Quintana Roo and Mrs. Gutierrez for their warm hospitality; and to the officers and men of the United States Air Force who transported us to and from Mexico smoothly and comfortably and who helped with administrative details while we were there.

Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Senate Delegation.

THIRTEENTH MEXICO–UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

I. Introduction

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 13th Conference which was held in Guanajuato and Cozumel May 24–29, 1973, were:

From the Senate:
Mike Mansfield, of Montana, Chairman.
Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia.
Frank E. Moss, of Utah.
Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia.
Sam Nunn, of Georgia.
Floyd Haskell, of Colorado.
Robert Griffin, of Michigan.
Charles Percy, of Illinois.

From the House of Representatives:
Robert N. C. Nix, of Pennsylvania, Chairman.
James C. Wright, Jr., of Texas.
Eligio de la Garza, of Texas.
Abraham Kazen, of Texas.
Morris K. Udall, of Arizona.
Charles E. Wiggins, of California.
William S. Broomfield, of Michigan.
J. Herbert Burke, of Florida.
Clarence Brown, of Ohio.

The Mexican delegation was headed by Deputy Marcos Manuel Suarez Ruiz of Morelos. Senator Victor Manzanilla Schaffer of Yucatan was the co-chairman. Other Mexican delegates were:

From the Chamber of Deputies:
Rafael Rodriguez Barrera, of Campeche.
Juan Moises Calleja Garcia, of the Federal District.
Santiago Roel Garcia, of Nuevo Leon.
Oscar Hammeken Martinez, of the Federal District.
Salvador Resendiz Arreola, of Michoacan.
Guillermina Sanchez Meza de Solis, of the Federal District.
Guillermo Ruiz Vazquez, of Jalisco.
Antonio Melgar Aranda, of Chiapas.
Marco Antonio Ros Martinez, of Veracruz.
Roberto Avila Gonzalez, of Veracruz.
Ignacio Galvez Rocha, of Michoacan.
Hector Lutteroth Camou, of Baja California.
Alejandro Rios Espinosa, of Sinaloa.

Roman Ferrat Sola, of Mexico.
Jose Estefan Acar, of Oaxaca.
Diamantina Reyes Esparza, of Chihuahua.
Frida Pabello de Mazzoti, of Veracruz.

From the Senate:
Alejandro Carrillo Marcor, of Sonora.
Miguel Angel Barberena Vega, of Aguascalientes.
Ignacio Maciel Salcedo, of Jalisco.
Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, of the Federal District.
Gustavo Aubanel Vallejo, of Baja California.
Ramiro Yanez Cordova, of Chiapas.
Rogelio Flores Curiel, of Nayarit.
German Corona del Rosal, of Hidalgo.
Pascual Bellizzia Castaneda, of Tabasco.
Francisco Aguilar Hernandez, of Morelos.
Martin Luis Guzman, of the Federal District.
Norberto Mora Plancarte, of Michoacan.
Ramon Alcala Ferrera, of Campeche.
Samuel Terrazas Zozaya, of Veracruz.
Nicanor Serrano del Castillo, of Tlaxcala.

The United States delegation arrived in Mexico City at noon on Thursday, May 24, and was met in the airport by members of the Mexican delegation. The two delegations then proceeded together to pay brief tributes to Benito Juarez and Abraham Lincoln at the statues of those distinguished statesmen. Subsequently, the delegations were guests of President Luis Echeverria for lunch at Los Pinos, the President's official residence. The delegations then travelled together to Guanajuato where the working sessions of the conference were held on Friday and Saturday, May 25 and 26.

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. Statement about economic rights and duties of states
2. Bilateral relationship between Mexico and the United States
3. Results obtained by the visits of the Presidents of Mexico and the United States
4. Salinity in the waters of the Colorado River
5. Patrimonial sea
6. The Tlatelolco Treaty
7. International and transnational enterprises
8. Mexican laws on investments and exchange of technology
9. Cooperation in nuclear desalinization

Committee II—Economic affairs:
1. Balance of trade problems between Mexico and the United States
2. Specific problems on exports of certain products between Mexico and the United States
   a. Exports from Mexico
   b. Exports from the United States
3. Restrictive measures of trade between Mexico and the United States
4. Border transactions
5. In-bond stores
6. Legal measures to avoid illegal introductions of goods
7. Inter-American economic cooperation
8. Conditions of the international monetary system

Committee III—Social affairs:

1. Human environment
2. Technical, scientific, and cultural exchange
3. Campaign against the use of, and traffic in, drugs
4. Convention on measures to avoid exportation and exchange of cultural properties
5. Exchange of tourists between Mexico and the United States
6. Border problems and border industries

A summary of the discussion in each of these committees is included elsewhere in this report, as is the text of the joint statement issued by the chairmen of delegations.

On Sunday, May 27, the two delegations proceeded jointly to Cozumel in the Mexican territory of Quintana Roo, in accordance with the tradition of the conference that delegates visit parts of the host country other than the site of the conference. On Tuesday, May 29, the United States delegation returned to Washington.

The Senate delegation wishes to extend its deep appreciation to President and Mrs. Echeverria and to the entire Mexican delegation for their warm and gracious hospitality.

II. Committee I—Political Affairs

The United States members of the Political Committee were Senators Mansfield, Haskell, and Griffin, and Representatives Nix, de la Garza, and Udall.

The Mexican delegation urged favorable consideration of the proposed Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, first put forward by President Echeverria at the UNCTAD Conference in Santiago in April 1972. The principles of the Charter, as listed by the President, are: free disposition of natural resources; unconditional respect for the right of each nation to adopt the economic structure that suits it and to impose on private property the terms dictated by the public interest; rejection of the use of economic means or pressure to reduce the political sovereignty of states; the subjection of foreign capital to the laws of the country in which it is invested; the express prohibition of interference by international corporations in the internal affairs of nations; the abolition of trade practices that discriminate against the exports of nonindustrialized countries; economic advantages granted in proportion to levels of development; agreements that will guarantee fair and stable prices for basic commodities; widespread and adequate transfer of technological and scientific advances to underdeveloped countries at the least cost and with the greatest possible speed; more resources for financing development, at low interest rates and without strings.

A working group, in which the United States is participating, has been established to draft a text of the Charter with a view to its submission to the United Nations General Assembly this fall.

The Mexican delegation urged adoption of the charter as a means of attaining international economic and social justice; the United States delegation agreed that most people would subscribe to most of the principles in the charter, though there might be differences of opinion with respect to application in specific cases. In any event, those U.S. delegates who expressed a view of the matter thought the Senate would look with favor on something of this kind.

With respect to the salinity of the Colorado River, the United States delegation agreed that the United States has a treaty obligation,

which must be met, to supply Mexico 1.5 million acre feet a year of usable water. It also had to be recognized, however, that the demands are growing on the water resources of the entire Colorado River basin and that downstream users get worse water than upstream users. The U.S. delegation also pointed out that, following the meeting between Presidents Nixon and Echeverria last year, President Nixon had appointed former Attorney General Herbert Brownell as his special representative to recommend a definitive, permanent, and just solution. Mr. Brownell had made his recommendations which had been approved by President Nixon and transmitted privately to President Echeverria by Secretary Rogers. Mr. Brownell was due in Mexico in two or three weeks to pursue the matter further. In addition, the Senate Interior Committee intended to take up the question following the Brownell negotiations.

The Mexican delegation felt that the problem, at long last, was apparently close to a solution. In view of this fact, and pending the outcome of executive negotiations, the matter was not further discussed.

With respect to the patrimonial sea, the Mexican delegation presented this concept as a solution to the international controversy surrounding the law of the sea. Under this concept, the coastal state's sovereignty would extend 12 miles, but its patrimony—i.e., the exclusive right to exploit the resources of the sea and the seabed—would extend an additional distance to a maximum of 200 miles. The United States delegation welcomed these suggestions as another indication of Mexican initiative in world affairs.

With respect to the Tlatelolco Treaty for the Denuclearization of Latin America, the Mexican delegation urged the United States to ratify Protocol I. This is the protocol in which non-Latin American powers with responsibility for territories within the treaty area agree to accept the provisions of the treaty for those territories. The United States has not signed Protocol I, because it does not wish the treaty to apply to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; but the U.S. delegation promised to bring the matter to the attention of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

With respect to multinational corporations, the Mexican delegation explained in some detail the new Law to Promote Mexican Investment and to Regulate Foreign Investment and the Law on the Register of Transference of Technology, Use and Exploitation of Patents and Trademarks. These laws in general provide for greater Mexican participation in foreign enterprises operating in Mexico and regulate contracts for the transfer of technology with the objective of better controlling Mexican resources expended for this purpose.

The United States delegation recognized, of course. that how Mexico regulates business in Mexico is a matter for Mexico to determine. United States delegates also spoke of concern in the United States over the activities of multinational corporations and described the work of the Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

With respect to cooperation in nuclear desalinization, the Political Committee agreed to give the floor to United States Atomic Energy Commissioner James T. Ramey for an explanation of steps which have been taken to implement the proposal. first made at the Fifth Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference in La Paz in 1965, for a jointly financed and operated nuclear desalinization plant

on the Gulf of California. The current situation is that an agreement has been reached between technicians of the two countries for further studies of dual purpose nuclear electric power and water desalting plants. Signature awaits only political decisions.

The United States delegation emphasized that the proposal for cooperation in nuclear desalting was made quite independently of the dispute over Colorado River salinity, though it was recognized that the two were indirectly related in that nuclear desalting would augment the water supply of the same general area.

III. Committee II—Economic Affairs

The United States members of the Economic Committee were Representatives Kazen, Burke, and Brown (Ohio), and Senators Byrd (Va.), and Nunn. The committee discussed issues pertaining to economic affairs, principally of a bilateral character.

With respect to trade problems between Mexico and the U.S., the Mexican position as presented to the committee enumerated various bills before the U.S. Congress that showed "protectionist tendencies," particularly the Trade Reform Bill. Reference also was made to various administrative measures that impeded trade. While expressing an appreciation of Mexico's concern, U.S. delegates called attention to our internal economic situation and the growing balance of trade deficit. Given these conditions, the growth of protectionist sentiment was understandable especially in areas dependent upon a single industry such as textile and shoes where unemployment is heavy. It was pointed out that U.S. measures are not directed against Mexico. Proposed trade legislation is still in the early stages of consideration and therefore there were differences in the Congress as to the content of any such legislation as to whether it should enumerate specific items to be protected or whether protection should be broadly stated.

A U.S. delegate called attention to restrictive trade barriers in Mexico that affected U.S. exports to that country. These are often in the form of special licenses, temporary import surcharges, and unequal tariff rates. In the case of manufactured products, Mexico's policy has been to grant its domestic industry almost total protection from imports. U.S. suppliers have been particularly restricted when attempting to penetrate the Mexican market with mass consumption goods such as beverages, clothing, processed foods, applicances, and automobiles. The Mexican denial of import licenses for products which Mexican producers already successfully export to the U.S. has been a matter of growing concern to the U.S.

It was the Mexican contention that more than 45 percent of Mexican workers are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood as compared with only about 5 percent in the U.S. The U.S. delegation countered by stating that agriculture is still a dominant factor in many areas of the U.S. While only a small percentage may actually be engaged in working the land, many workers are dependent for their livelihood on food processing and distribution.

The cost factor in the production of goods in the U.S. is not entirely related to higher wages paid U.S. workers. One must also include economic benefits such as unemployment compensation and expenses attendant upon maintaining safety and health standards. The growth

of the consumer movement in the U.S. has resulted in quality standards. Such standards are applicable to imported products. While these may be construed abroad as a form of discrimination against imports, they are regarded as essential for the American consumer.

On the matter of border transactions Mexico in 1972 enjoyed an advantage of $378 million in tourism and $392 million in border transactions for a net favorable trade balance of $292 million in trade, tourism and border transactions. Mexican delegates wanted an increase in the duty-free allowance of $100 for returning U.S. tourists in order to promote even greater revenues for Mexico. The U.S. delegation pointed out that Mexico already enjoys preferential treatment that no other country, including Canada, enjoys. The $100 duty-free allowance every 30 days is applicable to border shoppers as well as visitors to the interior. There is no required length of stay for this privilege.

In contrast to this liberal position, Mexico is progresively more restrictive with regard to duty-free allowances for Mexicans returning from the U.S. A stepped-up enforcement policy by Mexico on the entry of purchases of U.S. goods has further restricted the movement of U.S. goods to Mexico. Many U.S. border merchants have had their sales reduced by as much as 50 percent. Related to this has been the establishment of border plants in Mexico and a rise in unemployment in a number of U.S. areas along the border. This has been a growing concern to organized labor and has broad political connotations in the U.S.

On the matter of "in bond stores" the delegates noted that this has been a subject of discussion at previous Mexico-United States Interparliamentary meetings. It was the consensus of both delegations that the situation is improving as a result of increased cooperation between the customs authorities of both countries. Mexican complaints about illegal exports to Mexico are matters with which the Mexican authorities have to deal. From the U.S. viewpoint the exports are legal; it is for the Mexicans to stop those which they believe to be illegal.

In the international field the U.S. delegation called attention to the consistent support that the U.S. has given to the Inter-American Development Bank. The delegation welcomed the expression of views by Mexico on the matter of international monetary reform. Included in these views was emphasis upon the Special Drawing Rights and the gradual replacement of the dollar by the Special Drawing Rights. One U.S. delegate asked if the Mexican paper on this subject could be incorporated in a study that one of the committees of the Congress was undertaking. No definite answer was given by the Mexicans.

IV. Committee III—Social Affairs

The United States members of the Social Committee were Senators Randolph, Moss, and Percy, and Representatives Wright, Wiggins, and Broomfield.

The work of Committee III was focused on six major questions: the quality of the human environment; technical, scientific and cultural exchanges; the prevention of illegal traffic in cultural properties; tourism; the campaign against traffic in drugs; Mexican migratory workers; and border problems.

Delegates from both countries agreed that the border area should be dealt with as an indivisible ecological region where whatever is

done, or not done, to control pollution on either side will affect both countries to the same degree.

In this connection the Mexican delegation enumerated steps recently taken by their Government to improve sewage and waste disposal facilities in border areas in order to alleviate problems which have affected adjoining areas in the United States and the United States delegation expressed its appreciation for these steps.

The American delegation also expressed strong support for continuing cooperative endeavors involving officials and communities of the two countries on environmental issues. The screwworm eradication program was cited by one United States delegate as an example of successful on-going projects and he expressed the hope that his Mexican colleagues would urge their government to "continue its splendid cooperation in this field." Other United States delegates mentioned the developing cooperation between Mexican experts and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, including the loan of air pollution monitoring equipment to Mexico and jointly sponsored training and conferences. In discussing possible future activities one United States delegate extended an invitation on behalf of the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, to Mexican officials to meet soon in Brownsville and Matamoras with U.S. officials to discuss possible pollution of the sea and coast by oil spills either from ships or offshore oil wells. The Mexican delegation undertook to bring the invitation to the attention of appropriate officials of their government.

The Mexican delegation explained the importance which it attaches to a broad program of technical, scientific and cultural exchanges. A program for the exchange of teachers was suggested by the Mexican delegation as a prospective activity of potentially great benefit to both countries. The United States delegation agreed that such a program might be feasible and that it should be explored. There was a general discussion of the criteria for the selection of exchangees of various types with delegates of both countries agreeing that a candidate's desire to be of service to others was equally as important as an outstanding academic record. Several United States delegates noted the contribution made by Mexican students attending universities in their areas and others called attention to the specialized educational opportunities available at some less well-known schools in the United States.

The Mexican delegation expressed concern that the U.S.-Mexican bilateral treaty on the recovery of stolen artifacts and the 1972 U.S. law barring the importation of illegally removed artifacts do not provide sufficient deterrance to the trade in Mexican cultural objects. They urged that further measures be taken, in particular, that the UNESCO convention be brought into force in the United States. The U.S. delegation pointed out that the U.S. Senate has given its advice and consent to the Convention but that the necessary enabling legislation had not been proposed by the Executive Branch. Members of the U.S. delegation undertook to determine the status of this question.

One U.S. delegate sought clarification of whether the 1972 Mexican law on archeological, artistic and historical monuments and sites asserted Mexican Government ownership retroactivity to artifacts discovered and exported prior to its passage. The Mexican delegation explained that the law was not retroactive but that previouslv existing legislation had required registration of most important pre-Columbian objects. Accordingly, one U.S. delegate suggested that the best basis

for further U.S. legislative action would be to revise the 1972 U.S. law to base control on future imports and to extend the coverage of the bill to include ceramic objects.

The members of both delegations agreed that further steps to facilitate two-way tourism between the United States and Mexico were desirable. On the Mexican side interest was expressed in the establishment in the United States of libraries or centers to provide practical travel information as well as background courses and lectures to enhance understanding of Mexico and the Mexican people.

The United States delegation called attention to the desirability of readily available authoritative information to alleviate uncertainties which beset many potential tourists concerning Mexican automobile liability laws, currency exchange, health problems and the availability of medical care. The existing disparities in airline fares between the United States and Mexico compared with those between the United States and Europe was noted. The Mexican delegation explained the status of its Government's bid to have Mexico designated as the seat of the World Tourism Organization. Several of the United States delegates indicated their personal support for Mexico's application noting that tourism to the United States might also be benefited if the tourism organization's headquarters were located in Mexico.

The Mexican delegation described its Government's current campaign against drug production and traffic. Among the actions taken during the past year were the creation of a National Council for Problems of Drug Addiction and the establishment of a Center for Studies of Drug Addiction. In addition the Mexican Congress recently enacted a revised Sanitary Code which deals with responsibilities for controlling narcotic and psychotropic substances and provides penalties for anyone who traffics in, transports, manufactures, prepares, processes, stores, condenses, sells or provides, even gratuitously, certain psychotropic substances. The American delegation expressed considerable interest in this legislation, noting that it should be particularly useful in controlling the production of amphetamines and barbiturates. One United States delegate suggested that the Mexican Government might consider monitoring the wholesale distribution of such substances within Mexico in order to determine whether an unusual number were being sent to border areas.

The Mexican delegates were particularly interested in learning what progress has been made in the United States in the anti-drug campaign. In this connection some Mexican delegates noted with concern the debate in the United States concerning the possibility of legalizing the use of marihuana. United States delegates noted that while there are those who believe marihuana is not harmful this is not a prevailing view, that President Nixon does not believe marihuana should be legalized and that proposals to do so have been defeated in every election in which they have been presented.

The Committee discussed the question of Mexican migratory workers in the United States frankly and at some length. The Mexican delegation acknowledged that the problem arises from a lack of sufficient employment opportunities in their own country and a demand for labor in the United States. They noted the contribution which Mexican workers make to the U.S. economy and stressed the need for joint efforts between the two countries to prevent them from being exploited. Of particular concern to the Mexican delegation were recent

news articles which had given them the impression that the United States Government intended to adopt unilateral coercive measures which would discriminate against Mexican workers. The American delegates concurred in their colleagues' assessment of the seriousness of the human, legal, and economic aspects of the migrant labor problem. While deploring the fact that Mexican workers are sometimes exploited and acknowledging the factors in both countries which contribute to the problem some American delegates nevertheless pointed out that a distinction must be made between legal and illegal migrant workers.

Many delegates from both countries agreed on the desirability of a new law which would once again permit contract labor on a legal basis. At the same time, however, the American delegates pointed out the current high levels of unemployment in the United States made such a move questionable from an economic point of view and highly doubtful as a political matter.

Under the heading of border problems one United States delegate raised the problem of the periodic flooding of the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo). He pointed out that the citizens of the area who are affected, as well as officials of the Joint International Boundary Commission, concur in the desirability of building further dams on Mexican tributaries of the Rio Grande below Falcon Dam. The Mexican delegation took under advisement a request that the Mexican Ministry of Hydraulic Resources be urged to construct these dams.

V. Joint Declaration

The following joint declaration was issued by the Chairmen of the Delegations of Mexico and the United States of America to the XIII Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Meeting, at the conclusion of the conference:

1. We reiterate our firm belief in the outstanding value of the friendly discussions, devoid of protocol, which the members of the Congress of Mexico and of the United States have been holding during recent years, in which absolute frankness has been the standard for the presentation and analysis of questions that concern both countries, since this practice favors mutual understanding.

2. It is clear that problems of international trade policy are among the most serious that we face. We express our concern over the growing protectionism that impedes the increase of trade between both our countries. We urge that studies be made of ways to reduce trade barriers.

3. For a number of years the Valley of Mexicali has been suffering considerable damage from the saline content of the waters of the Colorado River.

Mexico's demand for a permanent, definitive, and just solution to this problem, within a framework of equity, is recognized. The United States Congress hopes to be able to cooperate in any mutually agreed solution, particularly now that the United States Government has presented a concrete proposal that is being studied by the Mexican authorities and may become the basis for the initiation of negotiations on this subject.

4. Recognition is given to the fact that the problem of the temporary migrant workers should be examined with the purpose of finding a realistic and objective solution that would take into account the factors that are of concern to both countries, that would resolve the current situation, and that would provide an appropriate juridical and humane framework for the definitive solution of this problem.

5. We recognize that in view of the increasingly numerous aspects of the dramatic problem of drugs. Mexico and the United States must continue and intensify their cooperation to combat the illicit use, production, and traffic in narcotics and other dangerous drugs.

6. It was recognized that Mexico should be supported in the implementation of protective measures covering its cultural heritage objects.

7. Tourism and cultural exchanges between the two countries have brought our peoples closer together. Such exchanges which benefit human relations should be increased.

II

Because of the growing interdependence of nations:

(1) We consider that the need to implement effective measures to strengthen world peace and security is increasingly evident, and that achievement of a just international economic equilibrium is therefore indispensable. It is recognized that this is the purpose of the proposal of the President of Mexico for the adoption of a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

(2) We agree on the advisability of giving full consideration to the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States in the XXVIII General Assembly of the United Nations.

(3) We agree that all peoples have the right to the total and rational exploitation for their own benefit of their natural resources. Methods should be explored whereby all peoples can participate more fully in scientific and technological progress.

(4) We agree that it is important that during the III Conference of the United Nations on the Law of the Sea, the international community reach a worldwide agreement on this subject. We note with special interest the principles of the concept of the Patrimonial Sea as a possible conciliatory formula which might solve this problem.

(5) Concern was expressed regarding practices followed by some transnational enterprises that are harmful to some of the developing countries in which they operate. It was noted that this matter is being studied by a Subcommittee established for this purpose by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate.

(6) We applaud the favorable results of the tricontinental visit of President Echeverría as a positive contribution in the search for solutions necessary for world peace.

On behalf of both delegations we express our gratitude to the Government and people of Guanajuato and Quintana Roo for the many kindnesses shown them and for the very cordial atmosphere they provided for the work of the XIII United States-Mexican Interparliamentary Meeting.

Appendix A

Statement by Senator Mansfield When the Delegates Were Received by President Luis Echeverría

Mr. President, Mrs. Echeverría, distinguished friends of Mexico and the United States, my fellow Americans—all:

Your Excellency, I am reminded of another time that I was in this house at Los Pinos. It was in 1962, and I accompanied President Kennedy who was making an official visit to Mexico. During his stay President Kennedy met with President Lopez Mateos in one of the salons of this same house, to discuss the Chamizal problem.

A half hour after the meeting began, President Kennedy suggested to the President of Mexico:

"Why don't we take off our coats, roll up our sleeves, and begin to discuss what is really important?" We took off our coats; the Presidents of our two countries got together in discussion and ten minutes later had reached an agreement, which finally resulted in a just settlement of the Chamizal question.

We congratulated ourselves on having removed our coats on that occasion, and Mr. President, we are most happy that on this occasion you were so kind as to ask us to take off our coats.

We hope that the results of this occasion will turn out as well as those of the last occasion.

Mr. President, we appreciate the honor you have conferred on us with this reception and your kind words. As always, when you have something to say; we listen. We learn from what you tell us, and by following the advice which you give us.

As always, it is a pleasure to be once again in Mexico, where we have so many old friends and where we hope to make new friends.

We are also looking forward to our discussions in Guanajuato, with distinguished members of the Mexican Congress. I am sure that this exchange of opinions will be carried out with its habitual frankness, cordiality and mutual respect. I am also sure that relations between our two countries—which are already good—will become even better, as a result of this meeting.

Mr. President, we want to congratulate you on the trip around the world which you recently completed. We salute the increasingly important role which Mexico is taking in the world scene. It is especially worthy of mention that, as a result of your visit, the Government of the People's Republic of China is, for the first time, considering the signature of an international treaty for the control of nuclear weapons. I am referring, of course, to the Tlatelolco Treaty which resulted from the initiative of the Mexican Government and which has been accepted by the other Governments of this Continent. We hope, may I add, that it will serve as a model for other nations who wish to follow it.

We also take great satisfaction in the recent visit to Mexico of Secretary of State Rogers, for whom we have great admiration and

whom we support fully as a Secretary of State. We are also pleased that, during his tour, he is visiting other nations of this Hemisphere, because some of us believe that the area which lies to the south of the Rio Grande has not received the attention it deserves.

To conclude, Mr. President, Mrs. Echeverría, permit me, once again, to thank you on behalf of all the members of the U.S. delegation, their wives, and the members of the staff of the delegation, for this warm reception.

God made us neighbors, but we have made ourselves friends.

Appendix B

Statement by Senator Mansfield in Closing Plenary Session

Mr. Chairman, first of all, let me express the thanks of all the United States delegates to the entire Mexican delegation for the splendid arrangements which have been made for this conference. For several of us, it has been a personal pleasure to return to the lovely, hospitable city of Guanajuato after ten years.

For the delegation, it has been an equal pleasure to participate in these stimulating discussions. As always, our talks have been held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect and with scrupulous regard for the principles of nonintervention and self-determination. We meet to learn, not to prevail or to make news. This is as it should be, not only because it is right, but also because it is the only way in which this conference can function if it hopes to achieve enduring results.

I venture to say that, in this thirteenth Mexico-United States interparliamentary conference, we have achieved such results. We have improved our mutual understanding and that new light will be carried back to our respective legislative chambers. Some will filter from us to our respective colleagues and to our respective governments as a whole.

We might as well accept the fact that, inevitably, there are going to be problems of one kind or another in our relations. Mexico and the United States have too many points of contact to avoid this. Along a common border as long and as heavily travelled as ours, there are going to be sources of friction. Between two nations whose trade is as large as ours, there are going to be points of difference. Diplomacy can dull the sharpness of these points, to keep the problems small enough so that they are manageable if not soluble. The diplomats of our countries have performed this task with a gratifying measure of success for many years. In the end, however, it is from politics in both countries that durable solutions must emerge. It is in that sense that I would suggest that we look for the principal contribution of this thirteenth interparliamentary conference and its predecessors.

In specifics, this conference, I hope and believe, has carried forward one more step the proposal which originated in the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference in La Paz in 1965 to use the techniques of modern science for the nuclear desalinization of sea water, something which would be of immense benefit both to Northwestern Mexico and the Southwestern United States.

We have also, I hope and believe, brought much closer the day when there will be a permanent, definitive, and just solution of the problem of the salinity of the Colorado River—a solution which is inseparable from politics. This is a problem which has vexed our relations for much too long. It is one which we have thought was on the verge of settlement many times only to see our hopes disappointed. Nevertheless, I dare to think that we are now on a more solid foundation. Much

of the credit goes to Presidents Nixon and Echeverria, and to a former Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Herbert Brownell. If this time a settlement is indeed achieved, the implementation will require congressional action and that action will be more readily forthcoming because of the discussions we have had at this interparliamentary conference, and at preceding conferences.

That is the pattern of the Chamizal settlement. A long-standing irritant between the two countries was removed by Presidents Kennedy and Lopez Mateos, but only after the interparliamentary meetings had taken the emotional heat from the issue and replaced it with a sober appreciation of the facts. Thereafter, when the treaty of settlement on the Chamizal was negotiated, legislative acceptance—political acceptance—was already assured.

We have spent a good deal of time at this conference, and at its predecessors, in discussing ways and means to improve cooperation between Mexico and the United States with respect to our bilateral problems. Besides the two specific matters I have mentioned, these have included such things as bilateral trade policies, control of the traffic in drugs, increased cultural, technical and scientific exchange, and the promotion of tourism both ways.

More than any of its predecessors, however, this conference has also devoted attention to larger issues. To issues which concern both Mexico and the United States to be sure, but whose manifestations and implications are worldwide. We have, for example, talked about the law of the sea, about the control of nuclear weapons, and about President Echeverria's proposed charter of economic rights and duties. This trend reflects, in large degree, the changing international position of the nation in which this thirteenth interparliamentary conference has been held. Mexico is looking beyond the horizons of this hemisphere, as, indeed, this Nation must if the needs of its peoples are to be met. Conversely, the world of "in-between countries," if I may use that phrase, looks in this direction for a continuing and growing contribution of leadership, a contribution which Mexico is eminently qualified to make on the basis of its profound and notable achievements, especially in the last half century.

So, Mr. Chairman, these are some of the old understandings renewed as well as new perceptions with which the United States delegation will return home. Most of all we will take with us a deeper sense of what we share and what we must yet learn to share in the common interests of the people of both Mexico and the United States and, in a larger sense, in our common interests with other nations in this hemisphere and in the rest of the world.

Appendix C

"Mexico, April 1973," Report by Senator Mansfield to the Committee on Foreign Relations

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

United States Senate,
Committee on Foreign Relations,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1973.

Hon. J. W. Fulbright,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: There is transmitted herewith a report on a visit I made to Mexico in April, 1973. The trip was undertaken by me, as Co-Chairman of the United States delegation, in order to discuss with leaders of the Mexican Congress final plans for the forthcoming Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference.

Preparations for the reception of the United States delegation for this 13th annual meeting are now complete. The agenda is set. The Mexican leaders have spared no effort to insure a cordial, interesting and useful encounter for the two delegations.

My presence in Mexico during the Easter recess also afforded me an opportunity to make some first-hand observations of the current situation in that country which, in brief, are set down in the attached report. While limited in scope, the report is intended to be for the background use of the United States delegates to the Interparliamentary Conference.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation to officials of the Mexican Government and of the United States Embassy in Mexico for their unfailing courtesy and helpfulness, I would also like at this time to restate a view which I have long held. In my judgment, United States-Mexican relations have prospered and can continue to prosper on the basis of the principles of non-intervention, self-determination, mutual respect and mutual forbearance. These principles have been scrupulously adhered to in the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conferences.

Sincerely,

Mike Mansfield,
Chairman, Senate Delegation,
Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference.

[Enclosure.]

MEXICO—1973

I. Introduction

The 13th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference will be held in Guanajuato beginning May 24. Two facts about Mexico help to establish a framework for the work of the United States delegation. The first is an overriding concern on the part of the Mexican Government to maintain a high rate of economic growth. Within that context, the Mexicans believe that steps can be taken to broaden the distribution of income and to enlarge popular participation in the political process without bringing on a breakdown in stability. In Mexican eyes, essential social change in peace is inextricably linked with continued and rapid economic progress.

The second basic fact about the current situation in Mexico relates to foreign affairs. At the present time, the Mexican Government is engaged in a dynamic expansion of its international role. While this expansion derives from various impulses, it is closely linked with the needs of economic development.

These two facts form the most vivid impressions with which I returned from Mexico. They are, in my judgment, very relevant to the forthcoming Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference.

II. The Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference

It will be recalled that these interparliamentary conferences are provided for by law in both countries.[1] They have convened annually since 1961, with the meetings in Mexico taking place in odd-numbered years and those in the United States in even-numbered years. The meetings have been a significant factor in maintaining a general atmosphere of cordiality and understanding in Mexican-United States relations during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations. They have also made a direct contribution to the settlement of specific problems between the two countries. There is little doubt, for example, that the Interparliamentary discussions of the Chamizal dispute laid the basis for subsequent resolution of that difficulty in the treaty negotiated in 1963. Much the same parliamentary paving of the way preceded the treaty of 1970 which involved other boundary rectifications. The issues in these two instances were not only brought into focus for the executive branches by the parliamentary meetings but, in addition, both treaties were subjected, as a result, to minimal opposition during the ratification process.

It is inherent in the United States and the Mexican constitutional structures that the Interparliamentary Conference can neither negotiate binding solutions nor establish binational policies. Those are functions of the executive branches and, on that score, there have been no pretensions among the parliamentary delegates. In fact, it is a longstanding rule of the meetings that no votes will be taken and no resolutions will be passed.

On the other hand, it should be noted that the executive branches in both Mexico and the United States very often operate in matters

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[1] The United States provision is Public Law 86–420, April 9, 1960, wherein the purpose is described as "discussion of common problems in the interests of relations between the United States and Mexico."

of interest to the two countries on the basis of granted authority or other legislative directive. What each delegate learns from the formal discussions and other contacts at these Conferences filters into the legislative process. In that fashion, the work of the Conference is reflected in the official relationships between the two countries.

III. Issues of the Interparliamentary Conference

Over the years, most of the discussion at the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conferences has centered on very important "bread and butter" issues. Considered repeatedly, have been problems of trade and private investment, the drug traffic, and migratory labor and various difficulties affecting areas adjacent to the international boundary on both sides.

SALINITY OF THE COLORADO RIVER

In the latter category, the most important issue from the Mexican point of view has been the salinity of the Colorado River. Under the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944, the United States is obligated to furnish to Mexico annually 1,500,000 acre-feet of water from the Colorado River. This water is essential for the irrigation of 400,000 acres in the Mexicali Valley of Lower California. For many years the water has been arriving in Mexico in such a saline condition from prior usage in irrigation in the United States as to impair its usefulness to Mexican farmers. This situation has been the subject of repeated Mexican complaints and has been discussed time and again at the Interparliamentary Conferences. President Nixon and President Echeverria also considered the matter at a meeting last year.

There have been many expressions of understanding but still, no satisfactory solution has been found. Mexican farms remain adversely affected by the salinity of the water. So serious is the problem that there have been indications from time to time that Mexico might bring the issue to the International Court. One would hope that that point would not be reached, but, in my opinion, the United States does have a treaty obligation in the situation.

JOINT NUCLEAR PROJECT ON DESALINIZATION OF SEA WATER

Important as is the Colorado's salinity, in a more fundamental sense, the problem is a much larger one. There is an enormous and growing demand for water on both sides of the border, not only from this one river but from whatever source it can be obtained. The time is fast approaching when the lack of water will halt growth both in the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico. Not only is there a need to deal with the problem of the Colorado's salinity, there is also an urgency in devising new sources of usable water on both sides of the border.

As long ago as 1965, the question of the growing overall water shortage was discussed at the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference. At that time, I advanced a proposal for a joint project mutually financed. It was then recommended that consideration be given by the executive branches to setting up a joint Mexican-United States nuclear power facility at the governmental level, on the Gulf of

California for the desalting of sea water. Preliminary studies have been made by the executive branches but that is all. The matter should and will be considered again at the coming Conference in an effort to determine whether it is possible to move ahead on this highly constructive concept.

TRADE QUESTIONS

Trade questions, as considered in these parliamentary meetings, have traditionally been pressed from the Mexican side in terms of preference and the removal of U.S. tariff and nontariff barriers to a long list of specific agricultural products—tomatoes, strawberries, onions, etc. Such commodities are grown in quantity and in excellent quality in Mexico. In this year of agricultural shortages and high food prices, it may be that these questions will take on a somewhat different perspective and a greater mutuality of interest than has seemed to be the case in the past. The other side of the coin are protectionist trade policies which act to exclude U.S. manufacturers from Mexico.

MIGRATIONS ACROSS THE BORDER

The movement of people across the Mexican-United States border gives rise to still other questions which are likely to confront the Conference. This movement is not a one-way street. It involves a great number of Mexicans who come into the United States for work, often illegally. It involves hundreds of thousands of travelers who journey to Mexico for pleasure and education and tens of thousands of U.S. citizens who have taken up more or less permanent residence inside Mexico.

DRUGS

Mexican authorities have become increasingly concerned over the abuse of drugs in Mexico, and United States-Mexican cooperation in combating the drug traffic has steadily improved. This is true both as to movement of drugs across the border and as to search-and-destroy missions directed against illicit drugs in Mexico. Agents of the U.S. Customs Service, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and other law enforcement agencies have close cooperative working relationships with their Mexican counterparts. Given the terrain of the border areas in both countries, it would be idle to suppose that the traffic in drugs—or in other contraband, for that matter—can ever be entirely eliminated, but the important fact is that authorities of both countries are working together more closely than ever before to reduce it to manageable proportions and that they are making progress toward this mutual goal.

IV. Domestic Pressures in Mexico

Mexican sensitivities with respect to such questions as are discussed above are better understood in the light of current economic, social, and political conditions in Mexico. In the generation since World War II, Mexico's economy has consistently outperformed others in Latin America. Concurrent with this economic growth, however, Mexico's population has doubled, from 26 million to more than 50 million—and of these 50 million, roughly three-fifths are less than 25 years old. As in most other nations, Mexico has to run faster just to keep up with

the requirements of a growing population. Unused arable land in Mexico is almost exhausted, and new land can be brought into production only through increasingly expensive irrigation and reclamation works. These two factors have greatly increased population pressure in the countryside which, in turn, has accelerated the long-term rural-to-urban migration.

The ingredient for social discontent are invariably present in circumstances of this kind. Mexico has had its share of militant student movements and political disturbances. There is, as here and in other countries, an insistence especially among the young and the poor for a wider sharing of the fruits of economic development as well as for a more accessible political system.

On the whole, the responsiveness to political restlessness on the part of Mexican leadership, with its heritage of a revolutionary tradition, has been recognized and the Government has moved to deal with these pressures within the framework of Mexico's unique political system. Nevertheless, the sources of discontent are deep and longstanding and, as noted, a continuous economic expansion accompanied by greater social justice, is seen by the Mexican Government as the essential factor in dealing with them. These realities underlie the urgency with which Mexican parliamentarians tend to press such demands as more export markets in the United States and protection of the farms of the Mexicali Valley against the salinity of the Colorado's water.

V. Developments in Mexican Foreign Relations

A wider view of world affairs has been taken by Mexican governments, at least since the Presidency of Lopez-Mateos (1958–64). In the decade of the 1960's Mexico moved to strengthen its relations with the countries of Central America. It has played a constructive role in the United Nations Disarmament Committee and was the principal force behind the treaty establishing a nuclear free zone in Latin America, known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco, after the site where it was signed in 1967.

CUBA AND THE OAS

Mexico maintains diplomatic and other ties with Cuba and. of course, is a member of the Organization of American States. While not on the agenda, it seems to me that the questions of hemispheric relations with Cuba as well as an examination of the relevance of the role of the Organization of the American States in its present form are pertinent subjects for preliminary and informal discussion at the coming Conference. From the point of view of the United States, we need to know more about the nature of the current Mexican experience in dealing with Cuba and of Mexican views with regard to the future of the OAS. It should not be overlooked that the existence of contact between Cuba and Mexico was a significant factor in bringing about the safe release of the kidnaped U.S. consul general, Terrence G. Leonhardy, a most difficult achievement which the Mexican Government engineered in a most admirable fashion. To be noted further is the fact that since an understanding was reached between the United States and Cuba three months ago, there have been no planes hijacked in this country.

President Echeverria has thrust Mexico prominently onto a world stage which extends far beyond the Western Hemisphere. At the time of my return from Mexico, he was also just returning to great acclaim from a 4-week, 25,000-mile trip around the world. In the course of that voyage, he visited six countries—Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China. He persuaded the Chinese to consider signing Protocol II of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, by which nuclear powers agree to respect the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone. This was a notable and extraordinary achievement. Moreover, an economic agreement was apparently worked out between the People's Republic of China and Mexico for cooperation in the manufacture of light trucks, with parts being manufactured in Mexico to be shipped to China in Chinese ships for incorporation into Chinese-produced truck bodies.

MEXICO AND THE "THIRD WORLD"

Mexico has emerged as a leader and spokesman of the "Third World." In this connection, President Echeverria has been untiring in seeking support for a Charter of the Economic Duties and Rights of States, which he proposed in Santiago in April, 1972. The Charter would include the following points:

Free disposition of natural resources.

Total respect for the right of every people to adopt the economic structure which suits them best and to impose on private property the modalities dictated by the public interest.

Renunciation of the employment of economic pressure to reduce the political sovereignty of states.

Subjection of foreign capital to the laws of the country where it is invested.

Explicit prohibition of transnational corporations from intervening in the internal affairs of nations.

Abolition of commercial practices which discriminate against the exports of nonindustrialized countries.

Economic advantages proportionate to levels of development.

Agreements which guarantee a fair price and stability for basic commodities.

Extensive and adequate transfer of technological and scientific advances more cheaply and rapidly to underdeveloped countries.

Greater resources for financing development, at long terms, low interest, and without strings.

At last year's Interparliamentary Conference, the Mexican delegation pressed for endorsement of this Chapter by the United States. The question is again on the agenda. Some of the points are subject to varying interpretations and it will be helpful to have an elaboration during the Conference. No doubt, members of the U.S. delegation will hold differing views on the proposals. For my part, President Echeverria's initiative seems to me to be sound in principle.

In any event, the proposed Charter as well as President Echeverria's recent trip abroad are reflections of Mexico's expanding international role. They represent a trend of diversification in Mexico's lines of international contact which heretofore, especially in trade, have run heavily north to the United States and still do. It seems to me that di-

versification is not only inevitable in the contemporary world but eminently desirable both from the point of view of Mexico and the United States.

VI. The Changing Mexican South

From Mexico City to Oaxaca to Tehuantepec, Salina Cruz, Tuxtla Gutierrez, and San Cristobal de las Casas in the southern-most state of Chiapas is more than a journey of 700 miles. It is a route which traverses centuries and multiple cultures. After discussions in Mexico City relative to the coming Conference, I travelled this route by plane and car, from the cosmopolitan metropolis of Mexico City through the vestiges of Zapotec and Mixtec civilizations in the parched countryside of Oaxaca; to Tehuantepec, where a vast regional development program contemplates the investment of the equivalent of U.S. $160 million and where there is already a first-rate, modern port complex at Salina Cruz, wth the biggest drydock between Panama and California; to Tuxtla Gutierrez, the growing capital of Chiapas state surrounded by mountains overhung with smoke from the centuries-old practice of burning high mountain fields in preparation for planting; to San Cristobal de las Casa, set high in the mountains, in the midst of traditional Indian communities where Spanish is still a foreign tongue.

The changing Mexican south and particularly the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is indicative of what is taking place in the more remote parts of Mexico. From time to time in the past, consideration has been given to construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a distance of approximately 138 miles as part of an integrated development plan. There is already in existence a transisthmiam railroad which transports oil by tank car from a refinery on the gulf coast to the port of Salina Cruz on the Pacific.

The region is being brought into the mainstream of Mexican life by road extensions and by various policies of the Mexican Government such as tax concessions and the like which are designed to encourage industry to locate away from the urban centers of Mexico City, Guadalajara, and Monterrey. It is noteworthy that one industrial plant connected with Mexican economic agreement with the People's Republic of China previously mentioned, is expected to be located near the town of Puerto Madero in the southern state of Chiapas.

VII. Concluding Comments

This report reflects some of the main considerations, as I see them, which underlie the issues that the Mexican delegates will bring to the table of the 13th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference. On the part of the United States, we will have, in turn, our own concerns, what with the parlous condition of the dollar and our own economic and political problems at home, to mention only a few.

While the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conferences have provided useful forums for the discussion of specific bilateral issues between the two countries, it seems to me, that there is a danger in such discussions of devoting so much attention to specific irritants that larger questions are lost to view. This is not to say that specific problems ought not to be faced in timely fashion. However, it is also desirable to be aware of the larger forces which are moving

beneath the specific issues. Indeed, it is essential if the latter are to be considered within a framework of mutual understanding and accommodation.

Geographic proximity, if nothing else, compels a close relationship between Mexico and the United States. It continues to be a fact that Mexican fortunes are tied closely to those of the United States. The United States remains Mexico's biggest trading partner and Mexico is high on our list. The value of the peso is linked to that of the dollar. When there is inflation in the United States, price stability becomes harder to maintain in Mexico.

We tend to take for granted the fact that our southern border of 2,000 miles is undefended. Yet, consider the immense savings which that consideration represents in defense expenditures for the United States and that is only one of its blessings. A little imagination as to what might be on the other side of that border is sufficient to underscore the importance of preserving and deepening a relationship of comity and warmth with the nation to the south. While the United States is important to Mexico in ways which are direct and highly visible, Mexico is no less important to the United States, in ways which are sometimes overlooked. To reiterate, Mexican-United States relations have prospered and can continue to prosper on the basis of the principles of nonintervention, mutual respect, self-determination, mutual forbearance, and mutual understanding.

Appendix D

Financial Statement

At the time of the filing of this report, the estimated total of the Senate delegation's official expenses for the 13th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference came to approximately $4,000.00. A consolidated report showing all expenditures of the delegation at the conference will be filed later with the Senate in accordance with law.