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**SOPEMI Report for Mexico
(preliminary draft, not for quotation)**

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INTRODUCTION

The availability of the Mexican 2000 Census data made possible to include in this report a good number of socio-economic characteristics of the foreign born population of Mexico.

Section one and two of this report were prepared originally in Spanish by the National Council of Population of Mexico.

Section Three is of the exclusive responsibility of SOPEMI'S correspondent for Mexico. The opinions expressed in this section do not represent the opinions of any agency or public official of the Mexican government. Maps of this section were provided by attorney, Claudia Smith of the California Rural Legal Foundation an (NGO of San Diego, California. USA). Other data shown in this section were produced by El Colegio de la Frontera Norte, by the Canyon Zapata Project under the direction of Mexico's correspondent for SOPEMI. Photographic material was gathered through archival research conducted by SOPEMI's correspondent for Mexico.

Section Four was originally prepared in Spanish by the National Institute of Immigration of Mexico (INAM). All statistical information of section four was produced by INAM.

SECTION ONE

IMMIGRATION TO MEXICO

The availability of data produced by the census taken in February of the year 2000 allows a description of the foreign born population in socioeconomic characteristics that are presented for the first time.

Mexico is at the same time a country of origin, destination and of transit of international migratory flows. There is a contrast, however, between a massive flow of emigration of Mexican nationals, when compared with the relatively low numbers of immigrants that have entered Mexico in the last 50 years. For decades the socioeconomic profile of immigrants that have entered Mexico have also contrasted with that of emigrants. This has been the case particularly in levels of education. Immigrants to Mexico have had in general, higher levels of education than the average of Mexican nationals. This was the case of Spain's civil war refugees that came to Mexico as the result of a specific immigration policy that opened the door for them. The same kind of openness applied to asylum seekers and refugees coming to Mexico from the countries of Europe affected by the Second World War, particularly from Germany and Eastern Europe. In the 1960's Mexico opened the door again for the asylum seekers and refugees resulting from the military overthrow of civilian governments in Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile.

Notwithstanding the significant cultural contributions and the positive social impact produced by these immigrations, it could be said, from a demographic perspective, that immigration to Mexico during the last hundred years has been in general of a relatively small dimension.

Population census of 1895 accounted for 48,000 foreign born individuals. Between 1900 and 1910 the numbers of this category show an increase to 100,000 and 116,000 respectively. After the Mexican revolution of 1910-1920, the number of foreign-born population decreased to 108,000. By 1950 the census data reported 182,000 foreign born individuals. Census data corresponding to 1970, 1980 and 1990 reported 191,000; 269,000 and 341,000 foreign born persons who represented between 0.40 and 0.42 percent of the total population of Mexico reported by the census of those years.

More recently, the population census of Mexico corresponding to the year 2000 show, that the foreign born population of five years of age or more, reached the number of 406,000. This number corresponded to half of one percent of the total population of Mexico in that age category.

When the foreign born population is broken down by country of origin, Mexican census data indicate that the United States has been by far the country of origin of more than 50 percent of the total of the foreign born population residing in Mexico. The census data of the year 2000 show the foreign born population from the United States was 63 percent of the total of the foreign born. United States origin population is followed in numbers by those originating from Latin American countries. This category represented in 1970 and 1990, 17 percent of the total of foreign born. By 1990 those foreign born in this category increased to 27 percent. By 2000 they declined to 20.6 percent of the total of the foreign born population in Mexico. The decline shown by the year 2000 was due basically to the voluntary return of refugees from Guatemala to their country. This took place from 1990 to 2000.

The proportion of the foreign born from Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania has been declining. They were 33 percent of the total of the foreign born in 1970; 25 percent in 1980; 16 percent in 1990 and 15.1 percent in the Mexican census of the year 2000.

World region	Total	Foreign born who resided abroad in 1995	Foreign born who resided in Mexico in 1995
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
North America	63.2	65.5	62.4
Caribbean	2.4	3.4	2.1
Central America	11.2	7.3	12.6
South America	7.3	9.3	6.6
Western Hemisphere except the US	0.7	0.7	0.7
Africa	0.2	0.3	0.2
Asia	2.9	4.1	2.5
Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.1
Europe	11.9	9.3	12.8

Source: Compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico)
 based on the XII Mexico's census of 2000.

In regard to the foreign born population of five years of age or more, the Mexican census shows a small difference between the totals of men and women (49.9 percent and 50.1 percent, respectively), there are no significant variations in these proportions when this foreign born population is broken down by countries of origin and years of entry to Mexico. The age distribution of the foreign born population, according to the 2000 Mexican census, show that more than 45 percent were between the ages of 5 to 19 (see Table 2). There are variations however, when the foreign born population is examined according to their country of origin. For instance, immigrants from countries other than the western hemisphere show an age structure significantly older than those from Central and South American countries. This is due to the decline of immigration from countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

TABLE 2

Foreign born population of Mexico by some socioeconomic characteristics, According to residency in 1995

Socio characteristics	Total	Foreign born who resided abroad in 1995	Foreign born who resided in Mexico in 1995
Total	405 919	104 758	301 161
Percentage	100.0	25.8	74.2
Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	49.9	50.3	49.7
women	50.1	49.7	50.3
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	25.2	33.8	22.2
10-14	11.6	10.0	12.2
15-19	8.7	7.4	9.2
20-24	7.6	8.8	7.3
25-29	6.5	8.4	5.8
30-34	5.6	6.8	5.1
35-39	5.5	5.5	5.5
40-44	4.9	4.1	5.2
45-49	4.1	2.9	4.6
50-54	4.1	3.2	4.4
55-59	2.9	2.4	3.1
60-64	2.9	2.3	3.2
65+	10.3	4.6	12.3
Family position	100.0	100.0	100.0
head	26.9	22.5	28.4
wife	17.3	16.9	17.4
son or daughter	41.2	39.1	41.9
non-family member	12.7	17.0	11.2
not related	1.6	3.7	0.9
domestic worker	0.3	0.8	0.2
Marital status	100.0	100.0	100.0
married	56.7	58.3	56.3
not married	33.3	36.4	32.3
widow, or divorcee	10.0	5.3	11.4
Years of School attended	100.0	100.0	100.0
no schooling	4.0	1.6	4.7
elementary incomplete	7.9	3.6	9.2
elementary completed	7.9	4.0	9.1
Junior High	16.8	15.5	17.2
High School	26.2	28.3	25.6
College	37.1	47.0	34.2

Source: Compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico) based on the XII Mexico's census of 2000.

The case of the foreign born from the United States is special. They show an age pyramid extraordinarily wide in the younger ages. This is due primarily to the return to Mexico of Mexican origin population from a prolonged stays in the United States.

In regard to the geographical location of the foreign born population in Mexico, census data indicate that only ten states concentrate three out of four immigrants. These are, Baja California (12.7 percent); Chihuahua (7.5 percent); Nuevo Leon (3.8 percent) and Tamaulipas (6.0 percent). All these states are located in the Northern part of the country bordering with the United States. The rest of the states sharing the foreign born population are Guanajuato (3.4 percent); Jalisco (10.9 percent); Michoacan (3.8 percent); Federal District-Mexico City (13.5 percent); the State of Mexico which surrounds Mexico City (6.2 percent) and the State of Chiapas in the Southeast with (4.6 percent).



The distribution of immigrants in these states according to their country of origin, vary significantly. More than half of the foreign born from the United States were found by the 2000 Mexico's census, in the northern border region and the western states. These are the states of origin of the majority of Mexican emigrants to the United States. About 50 percent of the foreign born coming to Mexico from countries outside of the western hemisphere were found in the 2000 Census, in the central part of the country. The proportion of the foreign born found in the state of Chiapas (South) is due basically to immigrants from the countries of Central America.

When the foreign born population of México is broken down by municipios (counties) of residence, it could be found, among the ten municipios with the highest proportion of immigrant population, that five of them are located at the Mexican Northern border. They are Tijuana, Ciudad Juarez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo and Matamoros. Other municipios within this group are located in the state of Jalisco. They are Guadalajara and Zapopan, where there is a sizable num-

ber of American retirees . The rest are found in the federal district (the metropolitan area of Mexico City) and surrounding areas. In this municipios the Mexican census found one out of four foreign born persons (see Table 3)

Occupational categories	Total	Foreign born who resided abroad in 1995	Foreign born who resided in Mexico in 1995
Job status	100.0	100.0	100.0
gainfully employed	48.9	41.7	50.9
unemployed	56.2	59.8	55.2
Job position	100.0	100.0	100.0
white collar	58.4	68.4	55.8
self-employed	21.8	15.9	23.3
employer	11.5	9.5	12.0
blue collar	5.0	3.7	5.3
free lance	3.3	2.5	3.6
Economic activity	100.0	100.0	100.0
agriculture	10.3	5.5	11.5
industry	20.9	23.6	20.1
services	68.8	70.8	68.4
Yearly income		158, 252 pesos	111, 468 pesos

Source: Compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico) based on the XII Mexico's census of 2000.

The level of education of the foreign born in Mexico, in general, continues to be of a higher level than the national averages of Mexico (See Table 4). More than 63 percent of the foreign born was found to have an average level of education above high school.

Foreign born by city (municipality) of residence in 1995	Total	Foreign born who resided abroad in 1995	Foreign born who resided in Mexico in 1995
Tijuana, BC	7.1	5.3	7.7
Juarez, CHIH	5.6	2.3	6.7
Mexicali, BC	3.5	3.4	3.5
Miguel Hidalgo, D.F	2.6	2.5	2.6

Benito Juarez, D.F	2.2	1.9	2.3
Nuevo Laredo, TAMPS	2.1	1.0	2.5
Guadalajara, JAL	2.0	2.0	2.0
Zapopan, JAL	1.9	2.6	1.7
Coyoacan, D.F	1.8	1.5	1.8
Matamoros, TAMPS	1.6	1.1	1.7
Monterrey, NL	1.5	1.4	1.5
Naucalpan De Juarez, MEX	1.5	1.1	1.6
Campeche, CAMP	1.5	0.0	2.0
Chapala, JAL	1.4	2.5	1.1
Alvaro Obregon, D.F	1.4	1.1	1.5
Cuauhtemoc, D.F	1.3	1.4	1.3
Tapachula, CHS	1.2	1.4	1.1
Benito Juarez, QROO	1.2	2.1	0.9
Reynosa, TAMPS	1.1	0.7	1.2
Tlalpan, D.F	1.0	0.9	1.1

Source: Compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico)
 based on the XII Mexico's census of 2000.

In regard to the employment levels of the foreign born, the 2000 Mexican census found that 45 percent within this category was gainfully employed [See Table 5]. This is lower than the corresponding figure for the Mexican population. It is likely due to a longer stay in school of the foreign born in younger ages.

TABLE 5
Foreign born by Mexican state of residence in 1995

State	Total	Foreign born who resided abroad in 1995	Foreign born who resided in Mexico in 1995
Distrito Federal	13.5	12.2	14.0
Baja California	12.7	10.8	13.3
Jalisco	10.9	14.3	9.7
Chihuahua	7.5	4.1	8.7
Mexico	6.2	6.1	6.3
Tamaulipas	6.0	3.9	6.7
Chiapas	4.6	4.2	4.7
Nuevo Leon	4.1	3.9	4.1
Michoacan	3.8	5.4	3.3
Guanajuato	3.4	4.6	3.0

Source: Compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico)
 based on the XII Mexico's census of 2000.

Among those with gainful employment of the foreign born, 70 percent of them work in the service sector; 20 percent of them are working in the industrial sector. The rest is to be found in working in agriculture activities [See Table 3].

In order to understand the context of immigration to Mexico a special attention should be given to immigrants coming from Central America. These immigrants have received special governmental attention only in the last ten years. In the bordering states of Southern Mexico one finds several immigrant flows of a relative persistence coming from Central America. There is an immigrant flow of temporary farm workers, basically coming from Guatemala who come regularly to work in the banana, coffee and other tropical fruit crops. The numbers have varied in the last 10 years from 50,000 to 100,000. There has been another immigration flow provoked by the internal wars in Central American countries, consisting of refugees coming to Mexico principally from Guatemala, El Salvador and, Nicaragua. It has been estimated that 50,000 refugees from Guatemala, coming from the regions of Quiche, Peten and Huehuetenango. After close to 20 years of their stay in Mexico close to the Southern border, more than 75 percent of them have returned voluntarily to Guatemala. Those who did not return, and decided to stay in Mexico on a permanent basis, were granted legal permanent residence in Mexico. There is another immigration flow coming from Central America consisting of trans-immigrants. Those are persons who are coming from Central American countries (with the exception of Costa Rica) who enter Mexico with the intention of entering the United States, basically as undocumented or irregular immigrants. These flows of trans-immigrants is estimated to include approximately 200,000 persons per year. Mexican statistics of arrests of irregular immigrants coming from Central America, indicate that in the last ten years the number of them have surpassed 100,000 apprehensions per year.

There was a number of immigrants that entered Mexico as a consequence of the enormous damaged provoked by hurricane Mitch. These immigrants were coming from all the countries affected. These were Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Mexico's immigration policy is guided by the notion that immigration flows represent a phenomena when it is properly regulated and properly managed can contribute positively to the Mexican economy and to the enrichment of our cultural patrimony as well as to a better understanding with the countries involved in the origin of immigration. At the bases of Mexican immigration policies are to preserve the national interest and to enforce immigration laws with strict respect for human rights. The mission of the National Institute of Migration of Mexico is to promote and facilitate the migratory flows that favor the economic, social and cultural development of the country; as well as the control and verification of immigrants information that is required for purposes of national security according to Mexican laws and according to the migrants human rights. At INAM (National Institute of Migration of Mexico) we aspire to be an agency of the Mexican government that enjoys autonomy and which is recognized as a leader in migration matters by the international community. We aspire also to be recognized by the full respect of human rights and the human dignity of immigrants for which we should have reliable information about immigration flows. We want to use that information to manage immigration flows in such a way that they could have a positive impact into the development of Mexico. For this purpose INAM has programmed the acquisition of a state of the art technology to process that information with highly trained public servants who have demonstrated a high regard for human dignity as well as impeccable honesty in the performance of their endeavors.

INAM strategic objectives include:

- The migratory flows that could produce a beneficial impact to the country and to do that with a high regard to human dignity and openness to globalization processes.
- To conduct immigration laws enforcement activities after the verification of the information gathered about immigrants in compliance with national security legislation and with the full respect to the human rights of the migrants.

In order to reach these strategic objectives INAM is planning to reinforce and continue the program for migratory regularization. This programs objective is to assist foreigners who for different reasons don't have legal and current documentation to prove their lawful stay in the country or, to lawfully reside in the country to be engaged in activities different than tourism.

In the year 2000 INAM lounged a program of regularization of undocumented foreigners from all the countries of the world with special consideration to those with more than two years of residency in the country.

Through it's 32 offices (delegaciones) in the country INAM has worked to reinforce and to promote the program for regularization of migrants aimed at those foreigners within the category of non-immigrant that for different reasons don't have the proper documentation to stay legally within the country and who's economic activities could be of benefit to the country.

For this purpose, from March 1 to August 31 of this year through it's 32 regional offices through out the country INAM has implemented a new program of regularization of migrants with the following achievement 2,236 applications of foreigners were received. 1,457 of them were reviewed and positively. 29 of them were resolved negatively and 750 are pending of final resolution. Of a total of these applications of foreigners in irregular migratory situation 88.8 percent corresponded to family members of a Mexican citizen, technicians and middle and upper executive officer.

This new program includes the issuing of migratory documents (inmigrado) to those foreigners who have accredited a lawful stay in the country and a desire to stay on a permanent bases.

INAM issued 584 migratory documents (inmigrado) of a permanent residence to foreigners coming from the United States, Spain and Argentina.

There is a special effort of INAM authorities to regulate immigration through our southern border. Our objective is to issue 27,968 migratory documents for guest workers (FMVA) for farm workers coming from Guatemala and 7,596 with the migratory status of local visitor (FMVL) for citizens of Guatemala that want to go beyond the border zone as local visitors.

It is important to emphasize this programs objective to regularize the immigration of temporary farm workers from Guatemala through the FMVA document which main objective is to allow the Mexican government to have a reasonable control of these foreigners entry status, as well as his or her whereabouts during their stay in the country and their proper return to their country of origin, in addition to a control over a full respect to their human rights.

Within the globalization process the signature of free trade agreements and free flow of persons has been intensified both bilateral y multilaterally. INAM wants to be fully involved in facilitating that process within this policy orientation INAM documented 53,084 foreigners with

a migratory form for visitors and consultants (FMVC) from January to August of this year. Within this period INAM issued migratory documentation for 242,053 business persons with the form FMMN in the modality of visiting business person. This represented 80.2% of the total of business persons who were documented within this program.

I. REFUGEES

The refugees, belong to Non Immigranfs migratory quality , which refers to those foreigners going temporarily into the country .

The law in its article 35 settles down that those foreigners suffering political persecutions or those escaping from their country of origin, will be provisionally admitted by the authorities of Migration, while the Secretariat of Government solves each case.

XII. The refuge is one of the characteristics belonging to Non Immigranfs quality and it is regulated in the article 42 fraction I of the Law; considering as refugees to those people whom in order to protect their freedom or their lives, when they have been threatened by widespread violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of their human rights or other circumstances that have perturbed the public order gravely in their countries of origin and have forced them to escape to another country .In this migratory characteristic are not considered those people suffering political persecution foreseen in the previous fraction. The Secretariat of Government will renovate their permission of stay in the country , as many times as estimated necessary . If the refugee infringe the national laws, he/she will lose his migratory characteristic and the Secretariat will grant him to the reasonable migratory quality in order to continue their legal stay in the country. Also, if the refugee is absent of the country I he/she will lose his right to return with this migratory quality, unless he/she has gone out with the permission of the Secretariat. The refugee couldn't be returned to his country of origin or any other country where his/her life, freedom or security could be threatened.

The Secretariat of Government could excuse the sanction given because of illegal internment to the country, to the foreigner to who this migratory characteristic is granted, assisting to the humanitarian sense and the purpose of protection that guides the refugee's institution.

As established in the article 166 of the Regulation of the Law, the refugees, will be held to the following rules:

I. The foreigners that escaping from their country of origin in order to protect their lives, security or freedom, when they have being threatened by widespread violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances that have perturbed the public order and that they enter to the national territory, should request to the of nearest migration office the migratory quality and characteristic of Not Immigrant Refugee. The application should be presented to the entrance to the national territory or in the fifteen following natural days;

II. The corresponding migratory authority, will take the necessary measures to assure that the applicant remains at your disposal, until his/her application is solved, this one should send to central offices as soon as possible in a term not longer than twenty-four hours;

III. The interested one, when requesting the refuge, will express the reasons which forced him/her to escape from their country of origin, and their personal information, the suited proves, the necessary data for their identification and to inform about the transport used;

IV. The competent migratory authority will admit the refuge application and it will relieve presented documents in a term not longer than ten days. Inside this period the migratory authority could collect other conviction means that could be considered as convenient;

V. The competent migratory authority will solve each case, assisting to the manifestations expressed by the individual, the proves that it gathers and in its case, the recommendations of the Committee of eligibility mentioned in the following article, in a term not longer than fifteen days, counted starting from the presentation of the application;

The central offices of the Institute, when receiving the refuge application will send a copy to the Committee of eligibility who will emit with all opportunity their recommendation; in the event of not making it, it will be understood that there is no objection for the grant of the requested characteristic.

VI. Once the refuge character is acknowledge by the competent migratory authority, will the necessary measures for the refugee's security and their transfer will be watched over the transportation of the individual to the place where he/she will be staying, which will be defined in the same resolution;

VII. Won't be admitted as refugees hypotheses:

the foreigners incurring in any of the following

- a) Being a migrant for economic reasons or different to those foreseen in the fraction I;
- b) That the applicant is pursued because of common crimes;
- c) That the applicant is subject to an extradition procedure, in which case the migratory authority will be able to differ the resolution, until solved definitively the extradition procedure.
- d) That the individual comes from a country in which has been denied refugee's quality or refugee;
- e) That the individual has not presented his/her application on time except when the reasons that gave origin to this application, when the applicants be survivors to their entrance to the country , and f) When the Individual has acquired, during their stay in the country, a different quality and migratory characteristic.

VIII. All the foreigners admitted in the country as refugees will be subject to the following conditions:

a) The Secretariat will determine the place in which the refugee should reside and the activities to be devoted to as well as other regulatory modalities related to his/her stay, according to the circumstances;

b) The refugees will be able to request the internment to their spouse's national territory and children or parents that are their economic dependants;

c) The foreigners that have been admitted as refugees will be allowed to be absent of the country previous permission of the central offices, and if they made it without this permission, or

they remained outside of the country for more than the authorized time, they will lose their migratory rights;

d) The refugees won't be able to be returned to their country of origin, neither correspondent to any other country where their lives, freedom or security could be threatened;

e) The Secretariat will be able to excuse the sanction for its illegal internment to the country, to the foreigner to whom the migratory characteristic is granted;

f) The authorizations will be granted by the time that the Secretariat estimates it convenient. The stay permits will be granted by one year and if it has to exceed of this period, they could be renewed yearly. To that effect, the interested ones will request the renovation of their permission in the thirty days previous to the expiration of the document. This extension will be granted if the circumstances that determined the refuge subsist and whenever the requirements and modalities pointed out have been fulfilled by the Secretariat. The same procedure will be applied to the refugee relatives;

g) The change of residence place or change of activities, will be subject to a permission, should cover the requirements that the Secretariat points out;

h) When in opinion of the Secretariat the circumstances that motivated the refuge disappear, the individual will abandon the country with their relatives under the same migratory characteristic within the thirty following days to the warning of the authority, or apply the statements settled down by the article 59 of the Law and, i) The refugees are forced to communicate their changes of civil state, as well as children's birth in national territory in a maximum period of thirty counted days starting from the change, celebration of the act or of the birth.

Against the negative authorization to the refuge, proceeds the revision resource foreseen in the Federal Law of Administrative, this one will not be solved in a term longer than five skilled days starting from the date of presentation of such a resource.

Article 167. - The Committee of Eligibility will have for object to study, to analyze and to emit recommendations regarding the refuge applications and, will be integrated for the following public servants who will be entitled to voice and vote:

I. The Undersecretary who will act as President,

II. A Representative of the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs;

III. A Representative of the Secretariat of the Labor and Social Welfare

IV. A Representative of the Institute who will act as Technical Secretary and ,

V. A representative of the General Coordination of the Mexican Commission of Help to Refugees (ACNUR) who will act as Executive Secretary .

There will be a substitute for each representative. The representatives will have a minimum level of General Director or their equivalent and the substitutes the level immediate inferior and they will be designated by the representatives.

The Agreements of the Committee will be taken under consent.

It will be allowed to invite to the sessions from the Committee to a Representative of the High Commissioner of the United Nations for the Refugees, as well as to representatives of other organizations or institutions who will be entitled to voice but without right to vote.

II. FOREIGN STUDENTS' LEGAL CONTEXT IN MEXICO

Student's characteristic, also belongs to the quality of Non Immigrants and they are defined in the article 42 fraction VII of the Law which defines as students to those people that to begin, to finish or to perfect studies in official institutions or with official recognition of validity, or in order to carry out studies which don't require recognition, with annual extensions and with authorization to remain in the country the time that the studies last and the necessary period to obtain the respective diploma, being able to be absent of the country, every year, until for 120 days in total; if the individual studies in a border city and is resident of a bordering town, the limitation of absences won't be applied.

The students in national territory, will be subject to the following rules:

I. The students will be authorized until for one renewable year, and in any case they will be allowed to remain outside of the country, no more than hundred twenty days every year, in continuous way or with intermittences. The previous restriction is not applicable to the foreigners authorized to carry out their studies in border cities, if they reside in a bordering town.

For the conducive effects, it will be considered as border cities and bordering towns, those pointed out by the Secretariat according to the administrative dispositions published in the Official Newspaper of the Federation;

II. The individual should prove to satisfaction of the Secretariat, the periodic and uninterrupted perception of economic means for their maintenance.

III. If the individual is a minor, the application should will be signed by their tutor in the country;

IV. In the application should show the level and the class of studies that the individual intends to carry out and the educational institution where the studies are being performed;

V. The applicant will be allowed to take an admission test or to obtain letter of acceptance of the institution, but he/she will only be able to have conditioned registration for one hundred and twenty days, if he/she has not obtained the permission of the Secretariat, only when the institutions are official or with recognition of official validity. Lapsed the term of the conditioned inscription, without having the respective permission, the educational institution will cancel this inscription. This obligation concerns to the individual and the institution.

Not being official institutions or facilities neither incorporated or without recognition of official validity, won't allow the individual to make the conditioned inscription;

VI. The permission of the students will be canceled if they interrupt their studies, they are expelled of the institution or, if to trial of the Secretariat, their development as student, it is not the appropriate one to continue their stay in the country, except in the case when the individual demonstrates that in the case causes of more force converged;

VII. When requesting the corresponding studies validity, it will be will checked that they continue registered in the institution for which they have been authorized, and that the result of their exams give them right to pass at the degree, cycle or following level, as well as to present proves of periodic and regular perceptions of economic means subsist for its maintenance;

The Secretariat will be able to authorize for properly justified causes for the student, institution changes levels, degrees, cycles or areas of studies.

VIII. The institutions or official or incorporated facilities with recognition of official validity will have the obligation of informing to the Secretariat in a maximum term of thirty days, regarding the inscription of foreigners. The institutions or not official facilities, neither incorporate without recognition of official validity, should inform this circumstances in a term of fifteen days. In case the warning is not made in the terms pointed out in this article, the institution or responsible facility will become worthy to the sanctions settled down in the Law.

IX. The absences will be computable counting each annuity starting from the date of their internment as student, or of the acquisition of this migratory characteristic.

If the student is outside of the country to the expiration of her migratory documentation and he/she has not been exceeded of the limit of absences that have been pointed out, they will be able to enter to the country and to request the corresponding validity of her permission, in a term not longer than thirty days, counted starting from the date of her return;

X. The students won't be able to carry out remunerated or lucrative activities except for those considered as professional practice and social service corresponding to their studies and previous authorization of the Secretariat. They will check that this activities are part of the plan of studies by means of perseverance sent by the institution or facility in which they are performing their studies;

XI. The spouse and the relatives of the students will have the same quality and migratory characteristic. In this case, one will only be able to authorize their internment inside the first degree of relationship, previous confirmation and under economic clerk's modality, and;

XII. The student, at the end of his/her studies should abandon the country. When the individual requires of an additional term to process and to obtain the respective final documentation, the thesis elaboration and to sustain professional exam, the Secretariat will grant it and it will fix the period of extent for the permission.

The corresponding time for the elaboration of the thesis or their equivalent, or to sustain professional exam, will be considered inside this migratory characteristic.

Another part of this program focuses on the migratory stabilization of refugees from Guatemala. This program is assisted by the Mexican Commission for Refugee Assistance (COMAR). With COMAR's support 200 migratory documents of the assimilated immigrant were issued and 2,525 extensions were granted for FM2 (migratory form) holders. This represents the issuing of 2,725 FM2 I.D.'s. The processing of application's information was successfully completed for 500 Guatemalans for their acquisition of Mexican nationality.

According to the applicable juridical frame to those foreigners that are in national territory with the migratory characteristic of Not Immigrant Students, we allow ourselves to formulate the following observations:

1. The article 42, fraction VII of the General Law of Population states expressly student's migratory characteristic inside Non Immigrant's quality, for those foreigners that want to begin, to finish or to perfect studies in institutions or official or incorporate educational facilities with official recognition of validity, with authorization to remain in the country only during the time that their studies last and the period necessary to obtain the respective final school documentation.

2. The article 168 of the Regulation of Population's General Law establishes the specific rules for the stay in the country of the Not Immigrant Student, and it points out in its XII fraction that they should abandon the country at the end of their studies.

3. The fraction X of the article 168 of the Regulation of the Law states that the students won't be able to carry out remunerated or lucrative activities, except for those of professional practice and respective social service, those students willing to enter to the labor market. It will be necessary to do it with another characteristic or migratory quality.

4. In consequence, those foreigners that, being as Not Immigrant Students, want to carry out remunerated or lucrative activities in national territory, they should request a change of characteristic migratory to Not Immigrant Visitor with lucrative activities, with basis on the article 42, fraction III of Population's General Law and 162 of their Regulation, they should fulfill the established requirements, such as the presentation of a job offer letter, the constituent and fiscal documents of the company, as well as the payment receipts for corresponding migratory services.

5. In case the foreigner wants to reside definitively in Mexico, he/she will be able to opt for a change of migratory quality to Immigrant, with basis on the article 48 of the Law, being adapted in some of his migratory characteristics depending the activity to carry out, being able to be authorized as Professional Immigrant, Immigrant Position of Trust or Technical Immigrant.

6. It is convenient to mention that in the case of foreigners' recruiting, the companies or employers should observe which is stated in article 7° of the Federal Law of the Work, in the sense that they can only hire the 10% of foreign personnel.

III. THE PAISANO PROGRAM

This program was created with the specific objective of making the Mexicans returning to Mexico feel welcomed into their country. INAM has reinforced this program by promoting the commitment of all Mexican government agencies involved in the reception of Mexican nationals and foreigners as they enter Mexico to perform these services with honesty and efficiency. The Paisano Program is runned by INAM. It includes an office in charge of the coordination of all the services provided by the Mexican government for that entry of foreigners and nationals to the country. An office in charge of receiving and responding to complaints. An office in charge of evaluation of the delivery of the above mentioned services.

The main objectives of Programa Paisano is to supervise the performance of government officials in order to insure a respectful and lawful treatment to Mexicans who enter, travel within the country or travel abroad. This program is also aimed to the reinforcement of the relation between Mexico and the communities of Mexicans and U.S. citizens of Mexican origin who

reside in the United States and Canada. Leading these objectives was a gesture of president Fox to personally welcome Mexican travelers who were returning to Mexico through a number of northern border cities, inviting all Mexicans to join the Mexican government efforts to welcome Mexican travelers as they reenter the country by providing them all the facilities and support required by them.

In order to accomplish this objective and in compliance with the fight against corruption and abuses from the part of government officials against travelers from the United States to Mexico the third meeting of such an interdepartmental commission established a program of "Paisano Observers 2000" for the winter holidays between December 8, 2000 to January 10, 2001.

In the year 2000 2 million 250 thousand Mexicans were returned to Mexico by the U.S. immigration authorities. They were received in the Mexican territory by INAM representatives. 76% of them entered through Nuevo Laredo; 14% through Nogales, Sonora; 14% through Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; 10% through Reynosa, Tamaulipas; 6% through Matamoros, Tamaulipas and; 28% through other border cities.

The other 24% entered Mexico by plane. 44% through the Guadalajara airport; 14% through the Mexico City airport; 10% through the Morelia airport; 6% through the Silao airport; 2% through Hermosillo and; 24% through other airports.

One part of this Paisano Program was to massively distribute a brochure including synthesized information about the rights and basic procedures that Mexican travelers should know as they return to Mexico. Millions of these brochures were distributed in Mexican consulates in the United States, travel agencies and 16 Mexican states, 28 large cities and 79 check-in points.

Mexican government programs for migratory controls and information verification according to Mexican laws and human rights international standards, from January to August of 2001 entries to Mexico of nationals and foreigners amounted to 12 million 912 thousand 71 persons were recorded. 10 million 440 thousand 837 persons were of foreigners and 2 million 471 thousand 233 were of Mexican nationals (This number does not include border crossings).

It is not worthy the number of 5million 989 thousand 385 foreign tourist and 242 thousand 53 business visitors. These numbers give an idea of an emphasis that a Mexican government is placing in the promotion and facilitation of the migratory flows that imply an economic benefit to the country. According to the Mexican government's records pertaining all authorized entries to the country, 57% of the total of authorized entries are by air. 99.9% by sea and 23.1% by land.

In regard to the activities of law enforcement of which INAM is in charge, 119 thousand 20 foreigners who were found in violation of the Mexican law (Ley General de Poblacion), were temporarily detained. 111 thousand 433 of them were sent back to their countries of origin.

The Mexican government has created a program for the protection of migrants which design is incongruence with the principals of foreign policy of Mexico. This program's design has also taken into account the international agreements signed by Mexico in regard to the protection of human rights of the migrants. Through this program the Mexican government has tried to prevent abuses from Mexican officials and has tried to protect migrants from risks

deriving from natural factors such as flooding, storms as well as from risks derived from the geographical areas where is common to find the transit of immigrants.

IV. THE BETA GROUPS

To implement this program of protection to immigrants the “Grupos BETA” have been created. These groups consist of a selection of law enforcement officials from federal, state and municipal jurisdictions. Members of the BETA groups have been trained in the rescue of people, as well as in the paramedical emergency care and the assistance to migrants in distress. There are 10 “Grupos BETA” 7 at the border with the United States and 3 at the border with Guatemala. The Mexican government through INAM has given special attention to the trafficking of migrants. In the period of January 1-August 31 of 2001, INAM arrested 1,978 persons accused of violation to Article 138 of the Mexican Population Law (Ley General de Poblacion), of whom 504 were indicted and 269 were convicted.

The Mexican government through INAM negotiated agreements about consular protection through diplomatic channels with the governments of Belice and Panama, aimed at the protection of citizens of these countries found in Mexico.

INAM complied with internal rules of the Ministry of the Interior by preparing 9 documents focusing on a) description, b) diagnosis, c) tendencies and, d) prognosis, regarding all the activities that INAM deployed through it's regional delegations. Each one of them is evaluated periodically based on the institutional reports about the way they are compiling with the rules and directives of the migratory policies of Mexico. INAM overlooks the work of the regional delegations through inspection visits within a program of supervision and evaluation of the regional delegation of the institute through out the country. In regard to the international activities of INAM, this included the Working Group on migration and consular affairs between Mexico and the United States. INAM participated also in the binational working group on migratory affairs between Mexico and Guatemala. INAM participated in the annual meeting on the evaluation on the program of temporary farm workers between Mexico and Canada. INAM participated in foreign meetings of the working group on migration within the frame work of the United Nation. INAM participated also in the working group on migration of the OCDE. INAM participated as observers in two meetings of the OIM (International Organizations of Migrations), in the context of the examination the Mexican government is making about joining the OIM. INAM participated in 8 meetings of the group of experts on the mobility of business persons within the frame work of the economic cooperation of the pacific basing (APEC). The main focus of these meetings were on the admissions of businessperson within the frame of APEC for which INAM representatives participated actively in the men power training and technical assistance offered by APEC.

INAM has represented Mexico in important international meetings on migratory matters such was the 6th regional international conference on migration which took place in San Jose, Costa Rica on March 22 and 23 of 2001. Similar representations were present from Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, El Salvador, United States of America, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic. INAM has placed a special emphasis in maintaining constant reliable information to the public in order to make transparent to the general public it's official activities.

On March 13, INAM initiated a program of combat against corruption. Within this program INAM submitted its plans and procedures for acquisitions, leases and contracts of services in addition to a verification and actualization of all ID documents of all personnel that works for INAM in accordance to the rules and regulations of the general controlling office of the federal government and the of the Ministry of the Interior. Special attention was given to the transparency of all the procedures and documentations of the fees collected by INAM from services and documents issued to the public on migratory matters. It is noteworthy that INAM generates an income from these services which is equivalent to four times its cost of operation. This means that INAM is practically a self financed institution with a surplus income that goes to the Mexican Treasury. The expressed preoccupation of president Fox on the transparency and honesty of public services led to the development of a contract format between each governmental office and the general controlling ministry that is called "Bases de Desempeno" (Performance Bases). This is a document which each public office expresses a commitment for transparency and honesty and the ways in which such an office is planning to achieve such objectives. INAM designed and submitted its "Performance Bases" for each one of the services provided to the public by INAM, as well as the criterium for evaluation of these activities. The elaboration of such a written commitment imposes on the office the need for proper planning and proper measuring and report of the services offered by the office to the public.

INAM's document containing the performance bases was published in the official publication of the federal government of Mexico on November 1 of 1999. It is noteworthy that INAM's Performance Bases document was the first of its kind submitted by a collateral office of public services. INAM's Performance Bases includes a section where the obligation is established to specify the normative bases for the professionalisation of all of INAM's activities within the notion of a civil servant under which INAM's has committed itself to include all the activities related to the public services of which the institution is responsible.

INAM has paid attention to international standards followed by countries that have distinguished themselves for the efficiency and high quality in their practice of deliverance of public services associated to migratory matters. With the idea of taking advantage of the international experience on what is applicable to our laws and traditions, INAM created an internal committee for innovation and quality of services. The main objective of this committee is to find ways and norms to improve the quality of the services and activities of which INAM is in charge.

With these objectives in mind INAM organized a seminar on total quality in public administration, on June 5- 7, 2001 in Mexico City within the frame of activities in the center for manpower training in migratory services.

Through this centers INAM is trying to instill in its personnel the need to associate the values of human dignity in all the activities related to our deliverance of migratory services. In order to assist this center in the specific tasks of improving quality standards in the deliverance of migratory services a Committee on management training and evaluation was established at INAM on July 5, 2001.

V. REGULARIZATION PROGRAM

A change of type of documents was established in 1997 for nationals of Guatemala by substituting the FM3 (non immigrant) form by the immigrant migratory form (FM2). This was aimed to a grater certainty for these nationals of Guatemala of their lawful stay in Mexico. This is the reason why records are kept of FM2 forms as of 1998. On February 14, 2001 INAM's regional delegation of Chiapas had a ceremony for the official delivery of migratory documents to residents in the state of Chiapas of Guatemala origin. This ceremony was held within INAM's objectives to put in practice a migratory policy of the Mexican government in correspondence to the national interest to encourage migratory flows of positive impact to the country in strict compliance with human rights international standards. A memorandum of understanding was signed in 1974 between the governments of Mexico and Canada to initiate a program of temporary farm workers. This program has successfully continued to the present time. This is an example of the international cooperation between Mexico and Canada by which it is demonstrated the feasibility of a migratory movement conducted fully within the law in an orderly and safely way. With in the period of January to May of this year, documentation was issued for 6,301 temporary Mexican farm worker migrants bound to Canada. Regarding the bilateral cooperation between Mexico and the United States an agreement was signed in order to jointly organize the repatriation of Mexicans from the United States in an orderly and safe fashion. An amendment to this bilateral agreement was signed in Del Rio, Texas on March 23, 2001 to add the border cities of Piedras Negras, Coahuila-Eagle Pass, Texas and, Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila-Del Rio, Texas to the border points agreed upon for the program of orderly and safe repatriation of Mexicans from the United States. With these additions the two countries have agreed in 26 bordering points for the operation of these repatriation program located at the border with the United States with the following Mexican states. Five in Baja California, five in Chihuahua, two in Coahuila, six in Sonora and eight in Tamaulipas.

The Mexican Ministry of Interior through INAM and it's regional delegation in Chiapas initiated a pilot program for the trans-territorial repatriation of undocumented immigrants from Honduras, Nicaragua and, El Salvador. This pilot program consists of taking the undocumented migrants to their country of origin in order to avoid a phenomenon of a floating population of foreigners that normally exists in the border zone of Mexico and Guatemala. An accumulation of these foreigners is due to the concentration of undocumented immigrants apprehended in the interior of Mexico who are channeled to the border state of Chiapas where these undocumented immigrants are delivered to the authorities of Guatemala through the Mexican INAM delegation in El Carmen, next to La Mesilla, Guatemala where the Guatemalan authorities commonly let these undocumented immigrants free as they enter the Guatemalan territory. In response to numerous complains from the part of Mexican citizens about excessive bureaucratism, verbal abuses and extortions from some Mexican government officials at the two border regions, an interdepartmental commission of the Mexican government called Programa Paisano was created. The main objective of this program is to process complains and to effectively contribute to the improvement of Mexican government public services through a constant evaluation of their performance, together with other federal, state and, municipal authorities of Mexico.

SECTION TWO

EMIGRATION FROM MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES

The phenomena of emigration from Mexico to the United States has a long history. It's current shape of massive flows; its history could be traced back to the end of the nineteenth century. Regional economic development in the U.S. Southwest required abundant labor that can not be found locally in sufficient numbers. Minors were recruited in the State of Sonora, Mexico where American investors had been attracted by the pro-American dictator Porfirio Diaz, who wanted to attract American investors to the north part of Mexico. Mining and the construction of railroads in northern Mexico had produced interactions between American businessman and Mexican workers. When these activities were expanded at the turn of the century in the States of Arizona and Colorado, Mexican workers were attracted by the same businessman for whom they had worked for in Mexico. By the time the United States entered its first economic recession of the twentieth century in the 1907, the presence of Mexican workers who had been attracted a few years earlier were expelled back to Mexico after being used by some U.S. politicians as escape goats of the unemployment resulting from the economic recession.

Precursors of the Mexican revolution of 1910–1920 had criticized the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz for his indifference to the abuses against Mexican immigrant workers in the United States as they were expelled in the context of unemployment crisis of that first economic recession of the twentieth century in the United States.

As the United States entered into the First World War, there was an explosive increase of a demand for foreign labor in the United States. This demand almost coincided with the vacuums of foreign labor created in the United States by the expulsion of the Asian immigrant workers preceded by the Chinese Expulsion Act of 1881, which was followed by the Asian Bard Zone of 1921. Prior to this anti-immigrant legislation preceded by the second economic recession in the United States. Japanese immigrant workers had been attracted to substitute for the recently expelled Chinese. A “gentleman’s agreement” had been signed in 1903 by the governments of Japan and the United States to rationalize the expulsion of the Japanese immigrants at the turn of the century. Pedestrians of the downtown streets of San Francisco can still see some plaques alluding to sights where Japanese immigrants were massively beaten up by angry local workers under rages of xenophobia against the Japanese immigrants who were blamed for the low pay, low working conditions that were prevalent in San Francisco at the turn of the century. Then, the Philippines were attracted to substitute for the expelled Japanese workers. The anti immigrant sentiments that cyclically emerged under conditions of economic recession in the United States blaming the immigrants targeted all Asian origin immigrants to give place to the Asian Bard Zone. There was a vacuum of foreign labor that was then filled out by the Mexican immigrant.

The words of John Nance Gardner, who years later became U.S. vice president are illustrative of the line of reasoning predominant among the elites of the United States decision making power. Mexican immigrant workers were attracted to fill out the foreign labor vacuums left by the expelled Asian immigrants and by the labor demands created by the First World War. The U.S. economic expansion of the twenties attracted hundreds of thousands of Mexican immigrants to the U.S. Southwest, predominantly to California, Texas and the Chicago metropolitan area.

The great depression of 1929 to 1934 brought new anti-immigrant sentiments escapegoatting Mexican immigrants. More than half a million were expelled, including U.S. citizens, born in the United States of Mexican origin.

Then, there was an economic expansion in the United States related to the demands of the Second World War. The United States requested from Mexico the signature of immigrant workers agreements that gave place to the Bracero era (1942-11964). More than half a million Mexican immigrants entered the United States under the various Bracero agreements. A similar number of Mexican immigrants entered irregularly to the United States. They competed against “braceros” for the same kind of jobs. They were given to those willing to work for less. Usually the “irregular”.

During the current administration of president Vicente Fox the Mexican government has made unprecedented efforts to reach a migrant labor agreement with the United States. The terrorist attack of September 11, was a set back. The U.S. labor demand of Mexican workers however, is not likely to have ended. To the extent that American workers continue not being interested in doing the jobs that the Mexican immigrant workers do, the labor market forces that shaped the immigration from Mexico in the past, will prevail in the foreseeable future. The present however, is marked by the events of the September 11, which have provoked a virtual closing of the border with Mexico.

I. TEMPORARY MIGRATION OF MEXICANS TO THE UNITED STATES

This section derives from a compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico) based on data of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Surveys and, a series of the EMIF surveys (Surveys of Migrants to the Mexican Northern Border) conducted under the joined collaboration of, the Mexican Secretary of Labor, the National Council of Population of Mexico, the National Institute of Immigration of Mexico and, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte.

II. THE U.S. FOREIGN BORN (MEXICO)

This category refers to people that have emigrated from Mexico who live in the United States on a permanent basis. Its numbers have increased significantly from the decade of the 60's to the present. The effect of this group over the U.S. population dynamics is increasingly noticeable. From 260 thousand to 290 thousand between 1960 to 1970 and; from 1.20 million to 1.55 million between 1970 to 1980. This increasing tendency has continued in the decade of 1980 to 1990 from 2.10 to 2.60 million, with around 3.0 million during the last decade. This means that a rate of natural growth of this population has experienced a slight reduction of 0.3% per year, due to emigration from the United States back to Mexico.

The numbers cited above indicate that the yearly emigration flow from Mexico to the United States has grown more than 10 times in the last 30 years, from a yearly average of 26 to 29 thousand persons during the decade of the 60's, to close to 300 thousand per year during the decade of the 90's.

As a consequence of such a population dynamics it is estimated that the Mexican born population who live in the United States on a permanent basis is approximately of 8.5 million, of whom close to 3 million are irregular immigrants. If this number is added to the U.S. census account of the foreign born (Mexico) (13 million approximately), it is possible to assert that the sum of Mexican citizens born in Mexico, who live on a permanent basis, with and without a U.S. visa in the United States plus, the U.S. census category of the foreign born (Mexico), the sum represents around 8% of the total of U.S. population and around 21% of the total of the Mexican population.

Focusing on the characteristics of the U.S. foreign born (Mexico) who reside in the United States on a permanent basis, the most salient are the following a) Male predominance; that is, 56% male and 44% female; b) young ages predominance; that is, around 70% between 15 to 44 years of age (see table 6) and, c) high concentration of the U.S. foreign born (Mexico) in few U.S. States (California, Texas, Illinois, and Arizona) and, few U.S. counties and cities (Los Angeles, Houston, Dallas, Chicago, San Antonio, San Francisco, Phoenix, Fresno, Sacramento and Tucson principally).

Other socioeconomic characteristics of the U.S. foreign born (Mexico) are 1) two out of three of 16 years of age and older are gainfully employed; 2) only one out of ten of them work in agriculture; 3) one out of four live below the line of poverty under U.S. criteria; 4) 36.6 % have twelve or more years of school attendance; 5) 73.3% have a family size of 4 or more; 6) 22.6% of the U.S. foreign born population from Mexico hold a U.S. citizenship and; 7) focusing on the migratory condition of those in this group, 91.6% were non migrants. 4.9% were internal migrants within the United States and, 3.5% were international migrants moving between Mexico and the United States. The average income per year for those within this group was 16,860.

TABLE 6
U.S. foreign born (Mexico) by some socioeconomic characteristics for the year 2000

Socioeconomic characteristics	Percentage
Sex	100.0
men	55.9
women	44.1
Age groups	100.0
0-14	9.4
15-64	86.0
65+	4.6
Marital Status	100.0
Married	62.0
Single	38.0
Years of school attended	100.0
0 to 4	13.7
5 to 8	30.6
9 to 11	19.1
12+	36.6
Family size	100.0
1 to 3	26.7
4 to 6	54.0
7+	19.3
Citizenship	100.0
U.S.	22.6
Mexico	77.4
Migratory status	100.0
Non migrant	91.6
Internal migrant	4.9
immigrant	3.5
Poverty line	100.0
Below	25.7
Above	74.3

Source: Compilation made by CONAPO (National Council of Population of Mexico) based on the XII Mexico's census of 2000.

SECTION THREE

AN ANALYSIS OF THE MIGRATION ISSUE IN MEXICO; THE BILATERAL AGREEMENT

If there is a geographical area that will be particularly affected by the tragedy of September 11, that will be the international borders of the United States. It is understandable that a country that enters in a state of war after been attacked with enormous losses, reacts by closing its international borders. Such immediate reaction has now been substituted by a more strict control over everything that crosses the border but, a fact remains, the border life is not going to be what it used to be before September 11. In the short run, everything that crosses the border will be slowed down by new controls. In the long run many things will return close to what it was before that Tuesday, but for a long while, life at the border will not be the same.

An intense interaction of more than twelve million people from the two sides of the U.S. Mexico border have made us live in many instances as if the border does not exist. This is the

case among many of us in the way we practice our family life. For the planning of weddings, birthdays, reunions, ceremonies, the border is more virtual than real. This is reversed as we get more serious in what it means to the space where institutions, the laws and the governments reminds us that there is a line that marks the beginning and the end of two different nations.

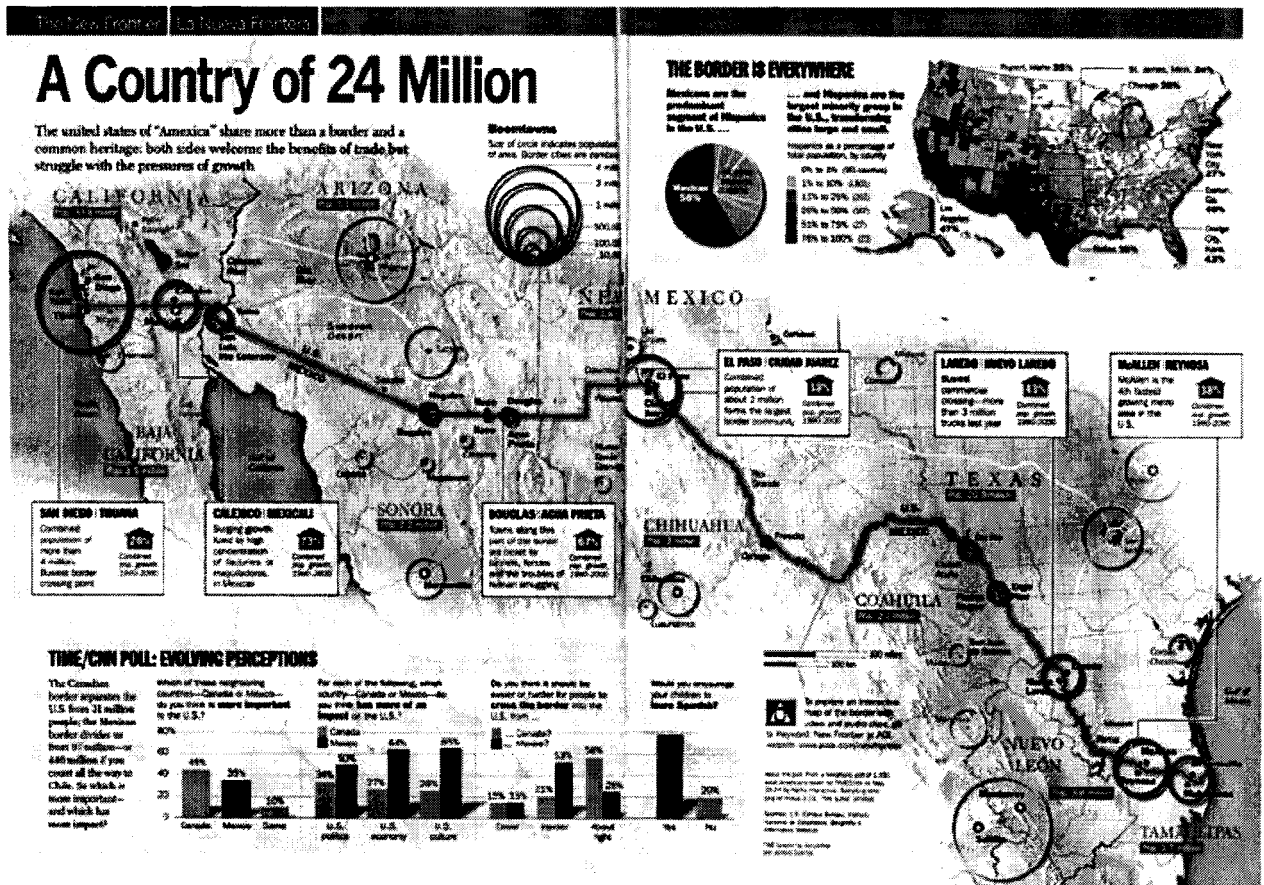
One of the effects of what happened on September 11 is that we border people will be confronted with an increase in the number of instances where we are going to be reminded that the border makes a difference. Our own identities will be pressured to be conscious of which side of the border we really belong to. We might continue to have a lot of things in common with the people of the other side but we are bound to be more frequently reminded that we are not the same at the two sides of the border. The border might be changing from being something that unites to something that divides. Perhaps that is the nature of the concomitant relations between sovereignty and the nation's borders. It is understandable that a country which sovereignty has been violated as viciously as it was that of the United States on September 11, wants to make sure that its international borders are protected regardless of how good the relations are with its neighboring countries. Taking care of the integrity of the national sovereignty is certainly not something that a country could delegate to a neighboring country. This is similar to saying that there is nothing more internal or domestic than taking care of one's own borders. In this sense, an international border cannot be the same during conditions of war than during conditions of peace. Both, Mexico and Canada would have to wait until the conditions of war declared by the president of the United States are significantly modified, to see border life restored back to normal.

Time magazine of June 11 (Vol. 157 No. 23) had a lengthy coverage about the border. The main thesis of that unusually broad coverage was how promising the US-Mexico border region was as a place of convergence of the best opportunities for economic growth that the process of globalization and trilateralization had brought to the three NAFTA countries. *Time* magazine writers of that coverage portrayed a very optimistic scenario based on the realities of a thriving process of integration of the three NAFTA economies, most particularly that between Mexico and the United States and even more particularly at the border region we share. That optimistic scenario was one of the many casualties of the terrorist attack.

As the result of the terrorist attack, the border with the United States is will be making more difference in our lives than ever before. It is likely however, that this will not be something permanent. A lot of new adjustments we, border people, will have to make as a different meaning of the border emerges from the actual crisis.

But vital needs will not change. We still have to eat; we still have to provide for our families, we still have to seek the cooperation of our neighbors for the common tasks that geography imposes on us, people of the two sides, such as a shared environment. We still have to seek on the other side what we are lacking in ours. We will continue to have things that the people of the other side still needs. We still have to barter and exchange and share markets across the border. We still have to produce together the rules of the games we share. Those vital needs that geography has made us share at the two sides of the border will become more concrete, more evident to the people of the two sides, as the trauma of the terrorist attack allow us to see through the smoke of what was left burning and the dust of what it was demolished. We have to learn how to be patient until that happens. We, U.S. border neighbors, will need to be understanding and patient with the measures of control that the United States will have to take to protect herself

against terrorism. The border makes us the closest foreigners to the United States. There are times when this is an opportunity. There are also times when that is a challenge for good neighboring. Our sense of solidarity with the American families who lost a loved one had to be followed by our patience until they find the way to collect themselves to go on as a nation. The way we understand each other on the two sides of the border will be followed by the rest of the two countries in the way both will deal with each other. We have to make an effort to improve our mutual understanding of the way we are because no matter how smart we are, we are not going to be able to change geography.



Let me now change gears to a more specific question of the US-Mexico border relations that will have an impact over all aspects of the border life and of the bilateral relations in general. That is the question of immigration of Mexicans to the United States.

I would like to start my reflections on the phenomenon of Mexican migration to the United States with an historical perspective about how is it that we are where we are on this theme and where is likely that we will go from here.

Before September 11 it seemed like the governments of Mexico and the United States were closer than ever before to an agreement on the question of migration.¹ This raises a common sense question, how come it has taken so long? It is only logical that a bilateral agreement is the path to follow for a bilateral problem that is caused by factors located at the two sides of the border.

I think that there has not been enough debate about this question in Mexico. There is not enough historical awareness about certain elements that have made such a rational option of a bilateral agreement so difficult to reach by the two governments. It is certainly not because such an option has escaped the minds of the leaders of the two nations² I don't think there is enough awareness in Mexico of the extent to which certain laws pertaining to the legal context of labor relations in the United States have been in the way. I am referring for instance, to the famous Wagner Labor Act of 1935. This Law established the legal frame within which labor relations were to be conducted in the United States. This law was good news for the industrial workers but bad news for the farm workers. They were not included in the new legal frame under which labor rights were granted to industrial workers. The important point is that such labor legislation excluded farm workers from the legal definition of an "employee" for whom the rights of this law were granted (See, 29 U.S.C. Section 151 sec 152(3)). This Law was amended by the Taft-Hartley Labor Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1947 and then amended by the Landrum-Griffing Act which was passed by Congress in 1959, but the original exclusion of agricultural workers from the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choice, remain unchanged. This in fact signified a discrimination against farm workers from the legal basis upon which industrial workers were to be treated by US employers. Behind this *de jure* discrimination was, the development of a structural context of an asymmetry of power between farm workers and their employers in the United States. The understanding of such an asymmetry of power lies behind the understanding of why it has been so difficult for the United States and Mexico to reach an agreement on the migration question.

As it was demonstrated in the classic study of the bracero program made by Dr. Ernesto Gallarza, in his book *Merchants of Labor; A History of the Bracero Program*, published in 1964, the bracero agreements were thought to be a rational solution to the migrant workers question by the political leaders of the two countries. But, as it was so eloquently explained by Dr. Galarza, far from being a rational solution for the migrant workers, the bracero agreements became an instrument at the service of the US employers. The US agribusiness used the bracero agreements to legitimize and perpetuate the conditions of exploitation under which the Mexican migrant workers were treated in the United States.³ This is not to suggest the same peasants were treated any better in Mexico. The post war years were a time when peasants as a social class were increasingly abandoned by the Mexican government and by Mexico's emergent middle and upper classes, in the context of a dramatic change in the nation.⁴ At the middle of the Twentieth

¹ *The Economist*, August 4th, 2001, pp. 27-28.

² Olloqui, Juan Jose (ed.), *Estudios en torno a la Migración*, México, UNAM, 2001, pp. 7-19.

³ Galarza, Ernesto, List of migrant workers' complaints included in a Memorandum prepared for the president of Mexico cited by John Mraz and Jaime Velez Storey in, *Uprooted: Braceros in the Hermanos Mayo Lens*, Houston, Tex.: University of Houston. Arte Publico Press 9 1996. Pp.47-49.

⁴ Torres, Blanca, *Historia de la Revolución Mexicana VII. México en la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Periodo 1940-1952*, Vol. 19. México, El Colegio de México, 1979.

Century, Mexico changed from being a country based on an agrarian society to a country based on a new urban society that had its economic base on industry and services.

In the Mexican government circles there was for many years the notion that the bracero agreements were a model to be followed to regulate the migratory situation. This notion derived from the reading of the written terms of the first bracero agreement signed by the two governments in 1942. Indeed, the written texts of that first agreement spoke of vary favorable conditions for the Mexican migrant workers.⁵ There was, however an enormous distance between the written text and the reality. Ernesto Galarza tried very hard to persuade the Mexican government at the end of the second World War, as one can read in his memoranda to the President of Mexico, found in the Mexico's National Archives by Jaime Velez Storey and partially published with John Mraz.⁶ Through a series of articles published by the prestigious journal *Problemas Agrícolas e Industriales de México*, particularly in, Vol. X, Nums. 1 and 2 (1958), Galarza tried to persuade the Mexican government that the words of the first bracero agreement were something substantially different than the reality lived in the United States by the Mexican migrant workers.⁷ The asymmetry of power between them and their U.S. employers determined the abysmal difference between the words and the reality of the bracero agreement.⁸ An illustration of the way that asymmetry of power was reflected in the operation of the bracero agreements, can be found in the "Manual of instructions" issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, which provided the set of rules that U.S. Labor authorities had to follow in all operational matters of the agreement. One of this rules stated, "Under no circumstance, braceros could suspend their work activities due to unanswered labor grievances".⁹ The history of such an asymmetry of power derived from a historical context in which the United States government persuaded an initially reluctant Mexican government under the presidency of Manuel Avila Camacho (1942-1946), to sign the first bracero agreement negotiated and approved by Mexico under the geopolitical conditions in which the United States entered the Second World War. The Mexican government was not in the position to challenge the emergent power of the United States. I have argued for a long time that the asymmetry of power between the migrant workers and their U.S. employers was rooted in the asymmetry of power between the governments of the United States and Mexico.¹⁰

⁵ Olloqui, *Opus cit.*, p. 12.

⁶ Mraz and Velez-Storey, *Opus cit.* P. 49, foot note 25.

⁷ Galarza, Ernesto, "Trabajadores Mexicanos en Tierra Extrana", *Problemas Agrícolas e Industriales de México*, Vol. X, Nums. 1-2 (1958). pp. 1-86.

⁸ Galarza, *Merchants of Labor*, pp. 254-255.

⁹ Galarza, "Trabajadores mexicanos en tierra extraña...", p. 78. In the same article, Galarza makes the following comment: "During the last ten years, an idea has been expanding in Mexico, that, thanks to the international bracero agreements and the labor contracts deriving from them, the Mexican government has sought and obtained the legal recognition of many of the constitutional rights that Mexican workers have in Mexico. This idea does not corresponds to the observed facts nor to the available documentation on the operation of the bracero program". P. 77. In this page, Galarza includes a photocopy of a document undersigned by several braceros, where they state the prohibition impose to them by the U.S. government to affiliate to any American labor union, under the threat of immediate deportation. P. 77.

¹⁰ Bustamante, Jorge A., "Interdependence, Undocumented Migration and National Security" in, Jorge A. Bustamante *et al.* (eds), *U.S. Mexico Relations; Labor Market Interdependence*, Stanford, Cal., Stanford University Press, 1992, p. 28.

The realities of that asymmetry of power were reflected in the racism about the Mexican immigrants expressed at the highest circles of the U.S. government ever since the beginning of the 20th Century. John Nance Garner, who was U.S. Vice President years later, once said, “the Mexican race as inferior an undesirable as U.S. citizens as they are, should not worry any one because they are *genetically determined* with a *homing pigeon* instinct of always return to where they came from”.¹¹ The Mexican government did not have the power, nor the will to protect its people against such “character assassination” statements. Nor to set the record straight that what the United States was referring as an immigration policy was in reality a labor policy. It should be said also that, at the end of the Second World War, there was an increasing gap between the interest of the Mexican peasants and the interest of the Mexican government of the post war years. This was particularly the case under the administration of president Miguel Aleman (1946-1952).¹² Such a gap explained the beginning of the notion that the emigration of Mexican peasants to the United States was an “escape valve”. Under this notion, the emigration of Mexican migrant workers to the United States was seen in Mexico as a sort of solution to the pressures both, real and potential, derived from the increasing abandonment of the Mexican government of an increasingly impoverished peasants. There was an inverse relation of the support the government gave to a new social class of industrial entrepreneurs who led the beginning of the economic growth of industry, and the abandonment of the country side both, by the government and by the Mexican civil society. Behind the “push factors” of the emigration from Mexico to the United States were Mexico’s in capabilities to achieve modernization through an industrial development, without abandoning its agricultural sector and its farm workers. Mexico as a nation became enchanted with the illusion of modernization by turning its back to its past of an agriculture based society.

Emigration from Mexico to the United States became an “escape valve” that was viewed by the Mexican elites as necessary to alleviate the pressures and the costs of the abandonment of peasant’s social class. That notion of emigration to the United States as an “escape valve” became a predominant ideology of the Mexican government about emigration to the United States, that obscured the realities of exploitation and rampant violations of human and labor rights of the Mexican immigrants in that country throughout the “bracero period” (1942-1964)

The decade of the 50’s were the years when the Mexican government found that there was no political cost in doing nothing for the Mexican migrant workers in the United States. This marked the context in which the Mexican government tried very hard to cover up the conditions under which the Mexican migrant workers were treated in the United States. I had an argument with a Mexican Consul in a U.S. border State right after I posed as an undocumented immigrant in 1971, as part of the research for my doctoral dissertation, after he flatly denied there were Mexican undocumented immigrants in the United States. I had to refer to my “participant observation” recent experience¹³ in asking him how come he had to lie to me denying the

¹¹ This, and other equally racist arguments can be found in, U.S. Congress. House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, *Seasonal Agricultural Laborers from Mexico*, 69th Congress, 1st Session, 1929, pp. 6-62.

¹² García-Cantú, Gastón, “Política Exterior y Braceros 1838-1946”, in *Utopías Mexicanas*, Mexico, Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1978. See also, Bortz, Jeffrey, “The Effect of Mexico’s Post-War Industrialization on the U.S.-Mexico Price and Wage Comparison” in, Bustamante, J.A., Reynolds C.W. and Hinojosa-Ojeda, R.A. (eds.), *U.S.-Mexico Relations; Labor Market Interdependence*, Stanford, Ca.: University of Stanford Press, 1992, p. 228.

¹³ Bustamante, Jorge, A., “Mexican Immigration to the United States; the Social Relations of Capitalism”, Chapter VI, Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Sociology, University of Notre Dame, 1975, pp. 208-242.

existence of what I just had witnessed. After I promised that I will never reveal his name he let me read a “circular”, an internal memo from the Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores of the Mexican government where an instruction was very clear, not to expressively recognized nor to make any statement alluding to the illegal presence of Mexican immigrants in the United States. Before 1964 and years after, the Mexican government had as a top priority to persuade the US government of the renewal of the Bracero agreements. This interest was an important factor that explained why the Mexican government was so complacent about the impunity with which frequent incidents of violations of human and labor rights of Mexican immigrants were taking place mostly in Texas and California. Before 1964 the Mexican government was too busy lobbying for renewed versions of the bracero agreement with an increasing indifference about the distance between the written terms of these agreements and the realities lived by the Mexican migrant workers.

This was helped by an increasing corruption as a way of life at all levels of the Mexican government and, by the political control over the Mexican peasantry through the Confederación Nacional Campesina (CNC), which proved over the years to be a very efficient mechanisms of manipulation of the PRI’s “peasants’ sector” through a mixture of populism and corruption which gave shape to the rise of “caciques”, a sort of bosses who ruled the country side of Mexico by a combination of patriarchal protection to supporters and an iron hand, full of impunity, to handle opponents. This way the PRI ruled most of Mexico from 1929 until the year 2000.

The works of Ernesto Galarza explained the conditions under which it became functional for the two sides; on the one hand, for the interest of the Mexican government of maintaining an “escape valve” of Mexican emigration of an increasingly impoverished, unemployed, uneducated, unorganized underclass of Mexicans and, on the other hand, an interest of U.S. agribusiness in maintaining a source of cheap labor.¹⁴ This explains why at the end of the last bracero agreement in 1964 the Texas and California’s growers associations, and the Mexican government, became the most persistent proponents of the renewal of the bracero programs.¹⁵

The ideology of the escape valve inhibited the Mexican government from defending or actually protecting the Mexican migrants in the United States, other than through rhetorical references. Far from being a solution to the problems associated to migration between the two countries, the bracero agreements became concomitant of the rise of the undocumented migration. As it was documented in Julian Samora’s book *Los Mojados, The Wetback Story* published in 1972, by the time of the end of the last of the bracero agreements in 1964, there were more Mexicans crossing as undocumented immigrants than the number of “braceros” contracted through the bilateral agreements at the pick of their numbers.

The absence of a political cost for the Mexican government for doing nothing for the Mexican migrants in the United States was not independent of the Mexican civil society’s general indifference about their plight.

I had a personal experience associated to such indifference. When I returned to Mexico in the early seventies, after having finished my studies for a doctoral degree in sociology. I returned

¹⁴ Galarza, Ernesto, *Spiders in the House and Workers in the Fields*, Notre Dame, In.: University of Notre Dame Press. 1970.

¹⁵ Craig, Richard B., *The Bracero Program. Interest Groups and Foreign Policy*, Austin, Tex.: University of Texas Press. 1971.

as a Ph.D. candidate to Mexico to join an institute at the National University of Mexico (UNAM). As a faculty member, I submitted a research project on the Mexican emigration to the United States. This research project was turned down by a panel of scholars from the elite of the social sciences in Mexico. When I was able to obtain a response from one of them about the reasons to turn down my research project he said to me, “frankly speaking Jorge, you were a disappointment to us”, he said. Then added, “you spent so many years in the United States to obtain a doctoral degree in sociology and when you come back, you submit a research proposal on something that is not even a problem”. Indeed, the emigration of Mexican migrant workers to the United States was viewed more as a solution than as a problem, not only within the Mexican government, but also among those who held a critical perspective at the highest levels of Mexican academia. The lack of support in Mexico for the research on the phenomena of emigration of Mexicans to the United States forced me to return to the United States where my interest in doing research on the migratory phenomena received support at the University of Texas at Austin where I was hired with a tenure track faculty position. Years later, after publishing extensively in the United States, I was invited to come back to Mexico by El Colegio de Mexico, where I found sufficient support to continue my research interest on the subject of Mexican emigration to the United States.

I have studied that indifference of the Mexican government and the Mexican civil society and I have come up with a hypothesis. That is, that such an indifference was not unrelated to a generally unrecognized Mexican racism. It was not until the “Chiapas rebellion” that the question of Mexican racism, virtually came out of the closet, as a deeply entrenched part of the Mexican culture. The Mexican migrants have been viewed by the Mexican middle and upper social classes as something distant from them. As if the plight of the Mexican migrants about the constant violations of their human and labor rights in the United States and in Mexico was something virtually happening in a different planet, or something that was happening to people with whom the middle and upper classes of Mexico had nothing to do. It was certainly not racism in any pure form. The disdain of the Mexican middle and upper social classes about the problems of the Mexican migrants in the United States had elements of classism. That is, a social distance felt by the middle and upper classes from the peasants of Mexico. This explains why the plight of the Mexican migrant workers was never taken to the streets by any Mexican organization, particularly by any one of those who claim to protect or defend the interest of the Mexican poor or the Mexican peasants. It has not been until very recently that public institutions such as the Mexican Catholic Church have expressed concern and have begun to support few programs in defense of the Mexican migrants. For many decades the principal institutions representing the Mexican civil society, the Churches, the unions, the political parties or students organizations, did no more than rhetorical references when an incident of abuse of the human rights of the migrants reach the mass media and then, reflecting more anti-American sentiments than sincere concerns for the migrants.

This long time indifference of the Mexican civil society about the plight of the Mexican migrants has not been sufficiently studied. It remains as a gross incongruence, the dependence that the national economy of Mexico has had of the remittances of US dollars made by the migrant workers in the United States and, the rampant indifference of the Mexican middle and upper classes about the problems of the migrant workers. Only exports of Mexican oil, industrial manufactures and tourism, have produced more US dollars per year than the seven billion dollars send to the Mexican economy via the remittances of the Mexican migrant workers from the

United States last year alone.¹⁶ There is not enough consciousness in Mexico of what it would be the social consequences of exhaustion or even a diminishing of migrant workers' remittances from the United States.

Returning to the years of the bracero program, a paradox should be noted. The end of the bracero programs was basically due to the pressures exerted by the AFL-CIO.¹⁷ Through several decades the AFL-CIO was one of the most important anti-immigrant forces in the United States.¹⁸ Not only were they successful in ending the bracero programs, but also they were the principal proponents of anti-immigrant legislation for decades.¹⁹ That ended on February 17, of 1999 when the Executive Committee of the AFL-CIO in a meeting in New Orleans, made a 180-degree change of course. From then on, the AFL-CIO has become the most vocal proponent of a "blanket amnesty" to undocumented immigrants. To be sure this change was not an act of nature. Behind it was the surging of a new *Latino* leadership arriving to the upper echelons of the AFL-CIO.²⁰ These new leaders conveyed the message to the top that an inclusion of undocumented immigrants in the rank and file of the AFL-CIO, not only would bring a new source of union fees but a new dimension of international involvement and political clout to an otherwise weakening political strength of the AFL-CIO. It was a matter of watching the demographic trends of the Latino population in various circles of the American life to make sense out of this change.

An important factor in the absence of a bilateral agreement on the migratory phenomena between Mexico and the United States has been the distance between the predominant definitions of this phenomenon in the governmental circles of the two countries respectively, as well as within the political elites and, the predominant views of the public opinion about the presence of undocumented immigrants from Mexico within the United States. From the first economic recession of the 20th Century in the United States in 1907 to all the subsequent ones until the present, a pattern has always appeared basically consisting of the following sequence, a) the rise of unemployment rates and other signs of a recession catch the public attention; b) politicians make an association between the rise of unemployment and the presence of the immigrant workers; c) there is a social construction of immigrant workers as "escapegoats" of the recession; d) politicians then propose anti-immigrant measures as a solution to the economic crisis; e) the vulnerability of immigrants as subjects of human rights increases together with the impunity of the abusers; f) the economic recession subsides; g) that is followed by an end of the anti-immigrant furor.

The economic recession that came as the result of the oil cartel action taken by OPEC countries in 1974 was not an exception to such a pattern. Those were the years when General Leonard Chapman was appointed as Commissioner of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization

¹⁶ Olloqui, *Opus cit.* P. 17.

¹⁷ Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS), *Los Braceros*, México, D.F.: STPS. 1964

¹⁸ García, Juan Ramón, *Operation Wetback: The Mass Deportation of Mexican Undocumented Workers in 1954*. Westport: Greenwood Press. 1980.

¹⁹ U.S. Congress, Hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1926. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1926; U.S. Senate, Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. S1917. Appropriations Hearings. 1953; Taylor, Paul Schuster, *Labor on the Land: Collected Writings, 1930-1970*. New York, N.Y.: Arno Press. 1981.

²⁰ This was confirmed in a letter of February 28, 2000 by Timothy J. Beaty, representative of the AFL-CIO in México City, in which he was commenting on an op ed piece on the subject published by *El Financiero* on February 26, 2000.

Service (INS). He coined the phrase of a “silent invasion” in reference to the presence of undocumented immigrants from Mexico.²¹ He gave testimony to various US congressional committees speaking about estimates of 20 million undocumented immigrants from Mexico. It was only after the end of his tenure as Commissioner of INS, that his successor, Leonel Castillo, lowered previous estimates to 3 million. The enormous difference in the estimates that two successive commissioners of the INS presented to US congressional committees made evident the extent to which previous estimates had been a fabrication made to substantiate the notion of a “silent invasion” with some base numbers of ideological origin to the political construction of the Mexican immigrant as a “scapegoat”. It was under General Chapman that the rise of anti-immigrant sentiments in the United States crystallized in a definition of a phenomenon of Mexican immigration to the United States as a crime related phenomena. This became a predominant definition in the United States government circles where there was a consensus to reject any recognition of the existence of a demand in the United States of the labor force of the undocumented immigrant, particularly in the agricultural production of California and Texas.²² There was a social construction of the Mexican undocumented immigrants as criminals that led to the notion in the United States that the only solution to a “problem” defined as one of criminal nature, was either a police or a military type of solution.²³ This notion was concomitant to another one that the only solution to the “Mexican illegal question”, had to be unilateral.²⁴

Such a position of the United States prompted a delayed reaction of the Mexican government during the presidency of Carlos Salinas (1988-1994), expressing opposition to what was termed an unfair and unjustified “criminalization” of the undocumented immigrant from Mexico. Through the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Fernando Solana, the Mexican government came out with a contrasting definition of the undocumented immigration from Mexico to the United States as derived from a de facto international labor market.

The Mexican reaction defining the phenomena of undocumented immigration of Mexicans in the United States as basically a labor phenomena, contradicted the predominant definition of the same phenomena in the United States governmental circles. The net result of this contradiction between the predominant definitions in the two governments about the same migratory phenomenon was a status quo. Although, the position of the Mexican government during the ninety’s was never beyond the confinements of the rhetorical.

President Ernesto Zedillo (1994-2000) saw, that whatever degrees of freedom he had in negotiating with the United States, they were crippled very early in his administration by the crisis of 1994. This not only provoked a drastic devaluation of the peso but a close call for the forfeiture of the Mexican foreign debt. A collapse was avoided thanks to president Bill Clinton decision to bail out the Mexican government by a loan of 20 billion dollars.

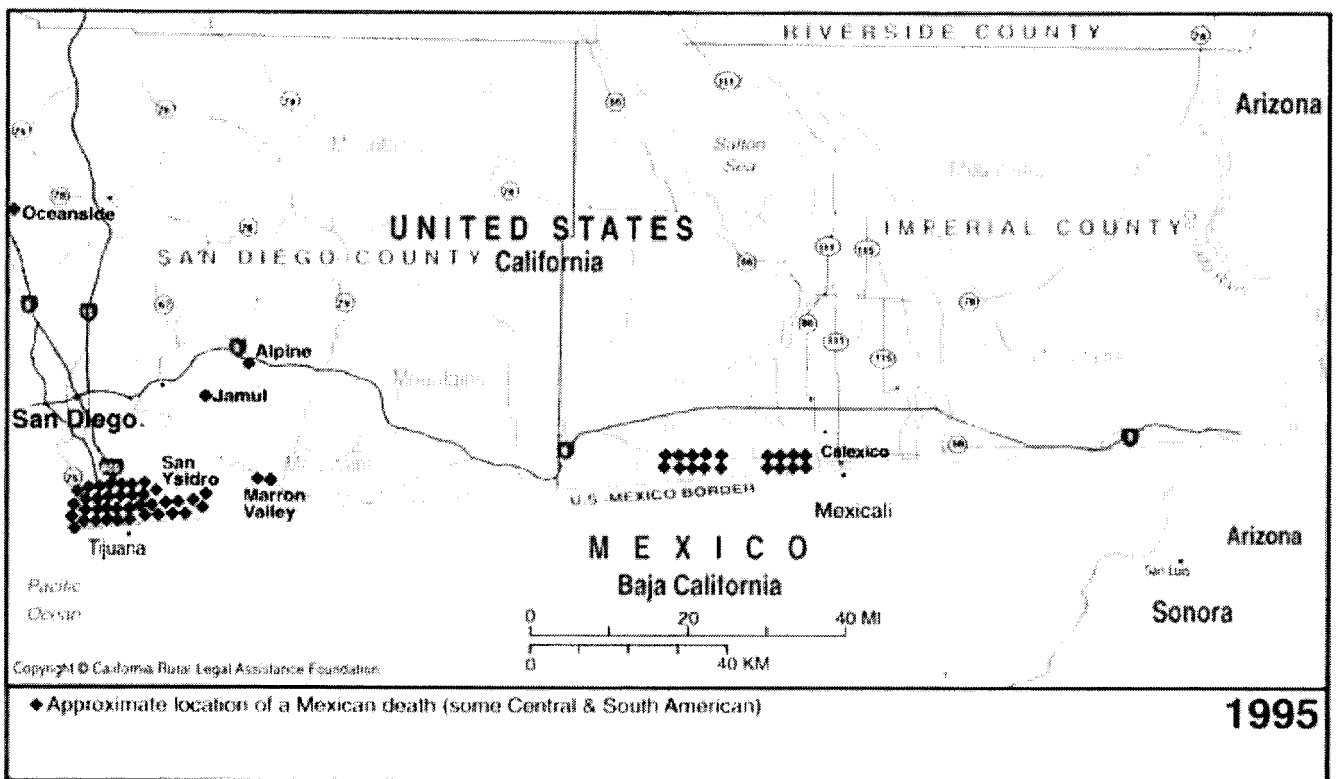
²¹ U.S. House of representatives, Report No. 94-506, 1975. p. 5.

²² Meissner, Doris (Hearings).

²³ Bustamante, Jorge A., “Mexican Migration: The political Dynamics of Perceptions” in, Clark W. Reynolds and Carlos Tello, eds. *U.S.-Mexico Relations: Economy and Social Aspects*, Stanford, Cal.: University of Stanford Press. 1983.

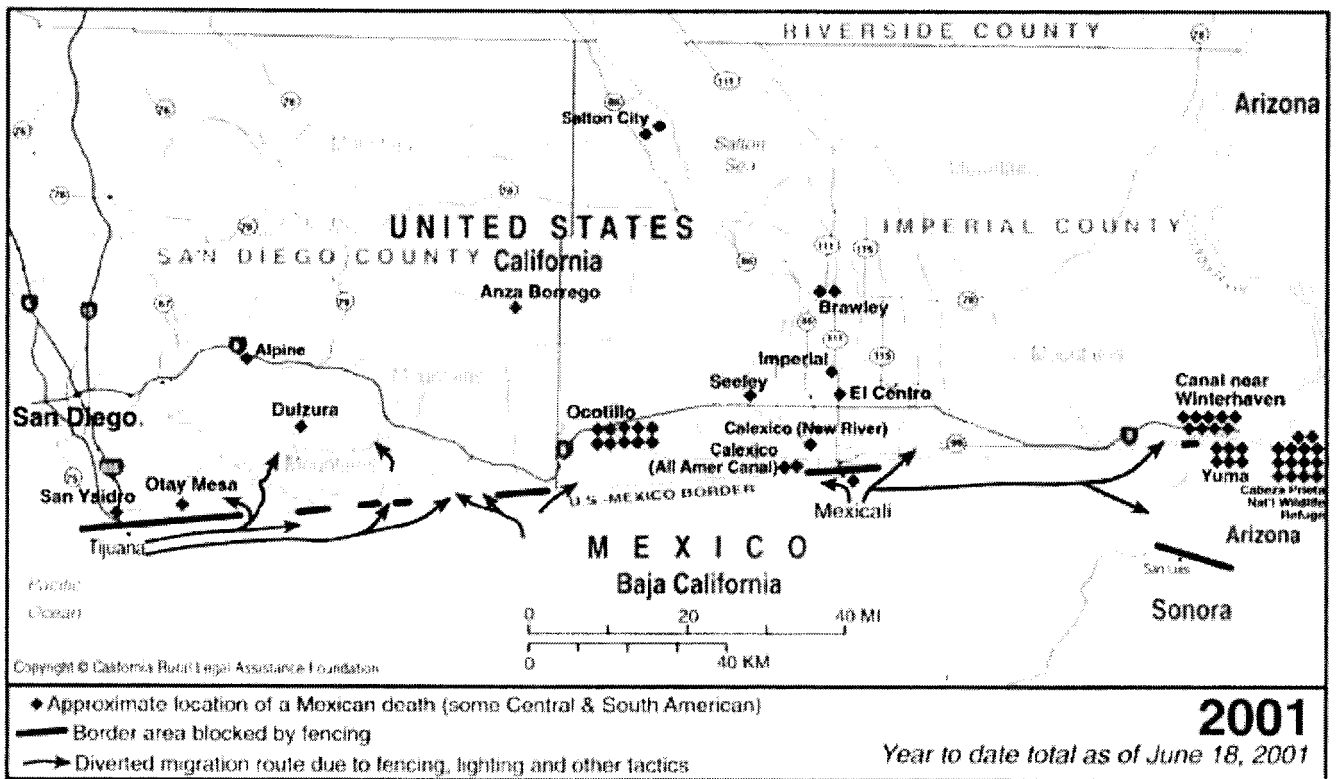
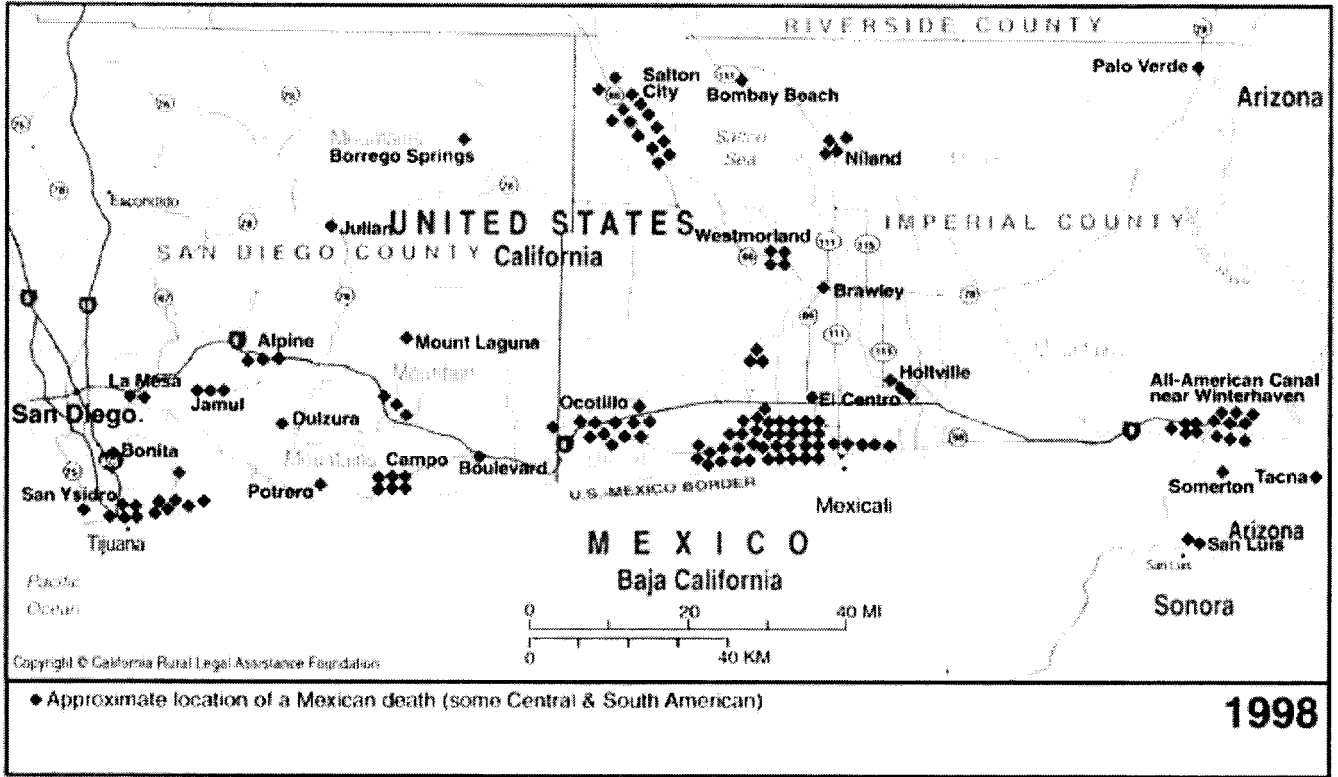
²⁴ Senator Simpson (quotation).

President Zedillo owed so much politically to president Clinton that he couldn't find room for any criticism in spite of the deaths of Mexican migrants do to the beginning of the "operation gatekeeper" in 1994. This was designed not to stop, as one would expect from an immigration law enforcement agency, but to deviate the route of entry's of undocumented immigrants from Mexico into the United States toward areas away from the visibility of urban eyes like those of San Diegans. As it was recognized by the chief of the border patrols in a written testimony to a U.S. congressional committee, the design of "operation gatekeeper" was made under the assumption that undocumented immigrants were going to get discouraged by the risk of death presented by the areas of crossing where the migrants were deviated to.²⁵ These were mountainous terrain East from San Diego or the deep irrigation channels, such as the All American Canal or the inhospitable desert areas between California and Arizona, where soon enough the number of migrants deaths begun to climb. Risks of dehydration in the desert lands or hypothermia during the winter months or drowning in the irrigation channels, did not discouraged the inflow of undocumented immigrants, they caused their death in stead. As it is shown by the increase in the number of deaths of migrants presented in the following maps,



²⁵ U.S. Border Patrol, "Border Patrol Strategic Plan 1994 and Beyond" Prepared testimony for a Congressional Hearings, see, www.stopgatekeeper.com

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Very soon after the starting of “operation gatekeeper” in 1994 the number of migrants dying in the area where “operation gatekeeper” was put into effect, showed clearly that the assumption based on which “operation gatekeeper” was designed, was wrong. This was a conclusion reached by a report of the GAO of the U.S. Congress after conducting an investigation of the extent to which the “operation gatekeeper” had reached its stated objectives.²⁶ What really happened with the immigration flows of undocumented immigrants from Mexico was not a diminishing of the volumes of their flow to the United States but a change of places of entry toward the west from the traditional areas through San Diego. In that process, the number of deaths of migrants has been climbing at a rate of more than one migrant killed per day as an average, in the area covered by “operation gate keeper”. Some non governmental organizations such as the Rural Legal Foundation of California and the American Civil Liberties Union of San Diego and Imperial Counties, criticized their own government for the violation of human rights that “operation gatekeeper” implied as they alleged its implementation was in violation of the chart of human rights of the Pan American Union (OAS). No Mexican institution, let alone the Mexican government, reacted in solidarity to such a criticism made by American NGO’s and by American citizens. In fact, when president Zedillo was invited by governor Gray Davis to visit California in May of 1998, he declared to the Spanish Daily *La Opinion*, in the verge of his visit to California, that the deaths of the migrants were neither a responsibility of the United States nor that of Mexico.

These and many other things changed with the emergence of the political leadership of Vicente Fox. He was able to correctly interpret a general feeling of Mexicans being fed up with the ruling of the PRI, which had been in power for the last 71 years. Vicente Fox ran a political campaign for the election of president of Mexico based on a promise of change, particularly a change from corruption in the practice of government.²⁷ As a governor of the State of Guanajuato and as a prosperous rancher in that State, he was familiar with the phenomena of emigration of Mexicans to the United States. Guanajuato being one of the Mexican provinces with an oldest tradition of emigration of its people to the United States. Comparably speaking, Guanajuato had a high concentration of population at the beginning of the 20th Century, when the U.S. Congress decided to appropriate some monies to fund the recruitment of Mexican workers. The First World War had stopped the influx of immigrants from Europe. Blacks had gone north from the Deep South to substitute European immigrants in the lowest paid occupations. The conditions of the War had produced a massive need for agricultural production for exports. It had produced also some labor shortages, particularly in Texas and California. The first anti immigrant laws of the United States had succeeded in expelling the Chinese first, and then the Japanese and then the Philippines in the wake of the “Asian bared zone”. This created a sort of a vacuum of cheap labor, the sensitivity of which was taken to Washington by some Congressman of California who after the first economic recession of the 20th Century in 1907, argued in the U.S. Congress that, the Mexicans should be sought after as immigrant workers for which purpose public monies should be appropriated. The idea was approved and recruiters were sent south to Mexico. The U.S. Congressional records tell the story. Congressman from California argued that the “Mexican race” was physically fitted for stoop labor because they were shorter, closer to the ground, as

²⁶ U.S. General Accounting Office, Report to Congressional Committees, “INS’ Southwest Border Strategy; Resource and Impact Issues Remain after Seven Years” August, 2001, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office. 2001. P. 24.

²⁷ Chand, *Opus cit.*, p. 264.

opposed to the white race who was born for stand up work thus, fitted for the industrial production.²⁸ Racist ideologies of white supremacy had penetrated the ivory towers of U.S. academia at the turn of the Century. Ideas of white supremacy were incorporated in the main stream of U.S. social science.²⁹



Published in, *Problemas Agrícolas e Industriales de México*, México, 1958, vol. 10, p. 15.



Published in, *Problemas Agrícolas e Industriales de México*, México, 1958, vol. 10, p. 33.

²⁸ Quoted in Feagin, Joe R., *Racial and Ethnic Relations* (Sixth Edition) Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 1999. P. 301.

²⁹ Feagin, *Opus cit.* P. 385.



Published in, *Problemas Agrícolas e Industriales de México*, México, 1958, vol. 10, p. 65.

American recruiters were sent south to Mexico with the goal of attracting Mexican workers to fill the vacuums of cheap labor left with the immigration restrictions against immigrants from Asia. U.S. labor recruiters could not find concentrations of people in Mexico right across the border. Some of the actually most populated cities of the Mexican northern border, like Tijuana where I live, didn't exist as urban settlements at the beginning of the 20th Century. So, U.S. labor recruiters had to go farther south until they found higher concentrations of population. That is why they reached Guanajuato thus, introducing what soon became a tradition in that State, namely, to emigrate to the United States in search for higher wages.

Vicente Fox knew as a governor of that State, of the importance of remittances of dollars from the United States by the Mexican migrant workers. So, in his political campaign for the Mexican presidency he called migrant workers "heroes" recognizing for the first time the importance of migrant workers remittances in the Mexican balance of payments, which in the year 2001 represented more than 7 billion dollars per year, making these remittances of U.S. dollars within the top sources of dollars for the Mexican economy. Calling migrants "heroes" was quite a change from the ideology that saw migrants as an "escape valve".

Vicente Fox visited the United States and Canada in August of 2000, after his electoral victory that made him president. During such a visit he surprised many Mexicans when he said that the deaths of migrants at the border would be "intolerable" in his administration. He also surprised the United States with his audacious proposals of an open border for Mexican migrants after sufficient closing of the wage gaps between the United States and Mexico. The idea was not accepted in the highest circles of the US government but it certainly made Americans think about it. Fox's proposals on migrant labor had the legitimacy of a "democracy bonus" that had come from an electoral victory under the most free elections in the history of Mexico. The image of Vicente Fox as a champion of democracy, after having been in his past a regional director of Coca-Cola for Mexico and Central America, was not difficult to be swallowed by the American media. Fox came to the United States as president elect, free of the strings attached previously to president Zedillo. Soon enough it became clear that Fox had a powerful ally in the United

States, also a former rancher who became president of the United States almost at the same time than Vicente Fox.

None of the U.S. presidents before George W. Bush, including his father, had deviated from the notion that the “illegal aliens” were criminals. This is why the position taken by president Bush during his visit with Vicente Fox at his ranch in Guanajuato, represented such a significant change of U.S. immigration policies. Bush’s speech in that occasion included a recognition, for the first time, of a U.S. presence of U.S. labor demands as a factor that shaped the phenomena of immigration of Mexicans to the United States. His speech included also references to the human and labor rights of the Mexican immigrants in the United States and, perhaps the most important change, he referred to the need to negotiate a bilateral solution to the immigration question. The most serious obstacle for a bilateral agreement on the migrant question had been removed. A very efficient diplomacy under Fox’s Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Jorge G. Castañeda in preparation of this presidential meeting in Guanajuato was probably an important part of such a change in the U.S. perspective about the presence of Mexican migrants in the United States. Before this change happened there was an irreconcilable contrast between the predominant definition in the United States of the presence of undocumented immigrants from Mexico as a crime related phenomena that can only be solved by a police or military type of solution that could only come unilaterally and, on the other hand, the predominant definition in Mexico of the same phenomena as one of labor nature, shaped by the factors that create a U.S. labor demand, in interaction with the factors that create a Mexican labor supply. A power asymmetry between the governments of the two countries had maintained a status quo of that contradiction for more than thirty years, ever since the years of General Leonard Chapman, as high commissioner of the U.S. INS who had coined the term of a “silent invasion” that permeated the U.S. political culture as reflected by references in the U.S. mass media.

Under such an ideological environment, the abuses of human and labor rights against the Mexican immigrants had surfaced through U.S. mass media showing the conditions of impunity under which US law enforcers of various levels from the local to the federal were involved in incidents of violence against Mexican immigrants with no consequences.³⁰ These were years when extreme cases of exploitation were reported by U.S. media, such as one who provoked legal action with charges of slavery against a U.S. employer.

The Mexican government was incapable of doing anything concrete against the increasing vulnerability of Mexicans in the United States. During the decades of the 70’s, 80’s and, 90’s the most important source of legal protection of Mexican immigrants came from Mexican American organizations in the United States, such as MALDEF (Mexican American Legal Defense and Edu-

³⁰ *Los Angeles Times* published a series of reports from April 22 to April 24, 1993, including the following text: “Some agents complain that commanders place so much emphasis on amassing drug seizures –thus impressing top brass and law makers in Washington—that supervisors turn a blind eye to evidence of wrongdoing by agents... Managment will let you do whatever you need to do to get the job done to stop drug smuggling. Said Thomas A. Watson a five years Nogales veteran who was fired this month for complicity in the cover-up of a fellow agent’s fatal shooting of a suspected trafficker. Drugs are what the chief wanted. Drugs made the head lines... Many agents admit that they prefer drug duty –waiting in remote annyons with automatic wepons to waylay traffickers along backcountry trails—to the more prosaic task of apprehending illegal immigrants”, April 23, 1993, p. A26.

cational Fund), National Council of la Raza, LULAC (League of United Latin American Citizens) and, GI-Forum, in addition to numerous community organizations in California, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico.³¹

The legal support and the protection of the human rights of the Mexican migrants were not coming from Mexico during these three decades. As it was demonstrated by the litigation of *Plyer v. Dole* (1982). There were lawyers hired and paid by Mexican American organizations who were concerned for the vulnerability of Mexican migrants as subjects of human and labor rights. In this case the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a decision of a federal court in Houston that had declared unconstitutional to exclude from public schools the children of undocumented immigrants from Mexico. The author served as an expert witness in that trial which represented an important victory for the immigrants after a fair recognition that the majority of them pay taxes and social security while they work in the United States.³²

The role of Mexican Americans in the protection of the human and labor rights of Mexican immigrants has not been sufficiently recognized by the general public of Mexico. Not even when the Mexican government decided to give the “Aguila Azteca”, which is the highest award granted by the Mexican government to non-nationals for services to Mexicans. This award was received by Antonia Hernandez, president of MALDEF, Julian Samora, professor of the University of Notre Dame, Blandina Cardenas, civil rights activist and scholar of Texas.

There was however, a gradual change from rhetoric only, to a more than symbolic action, during the administration of Carlos Salinas de Gortari, where the Mexican government reinforced the consular protection activities in the United States. Several political appointees occupied some of the most important Mexican Consul General offices in the United States whose performance showed a change from rhetoric to action. This was expressed in a more conspicuous and closer contacts between the new Mexican Consuls and the local communities of Mexican origin in the cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, Chicago, Houston, and San Antonio, as they were shifting in the predominance of self-denominations from Mexican Americans to Chicanos, to Hispanics to Latinos.

By the time Vicente Fox was elected as president of Mexico the “Latino vote”, had surfaced in the political scene of the United States as a political force to be reckon with. The close victory of Ms. Loretta Sanchez over her republican opponent in 1996 in the District that includes Orange County in California was a clear indication of the difference that the vote of former Mexican undocumented immigrants could make, after they had become US citizens. That election, in what use to be a strong hold of the Republican Party showed a pattern. Mexican undocumented immigrants becoming legal residents of the United States and then U.S. citizens, who’s overwhelming, majority joined the Democratic Party.

President Fox has shown a particular sensitivity for the U.S. minority of Mexican origin referred by themselves and by others in the United States as “Latinos”. The fact that more than two thirds of them are descendants of Mexican nationals has led President Fox to explicitly

³¹ The best source of information for the wide spectrum of Mexican-American organizations in the United States is, Graciela Orozco, Esther González and Roger Díaz de Cosío, *Las Organizaciones Mexicano-Americanas, Hispanas y Mexicanas en Estados Unidos*, México, D.F.:Fundación Solidaridad Mexicano-Americana. 2000.

³² Massey, Douglas S. “The Settlement Process Among Mexican Migrants to the United States,” in *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 51. 1986. Pp. 670-684.

include them as a part of the Mexican population to whom he is supposed to serve as President of Mexico. It could be argued that this is not very orthodox if one takes into account that the majority of Latinos are U.S. citizens, Fox however, has contributed to the blurring of national identities which begun in the preceding *sexenio* (six-year term) with the constitutional reform in Mexico that instituted a virtual “double nationality”. In fact, this was a constitutional reform which established that the Mexican nationality will be considered in Mexico as permanent, regardless of the acquisition of other nationalities by Mexicans. If a Mexican citizen gains another country’s citizenship, he or she can not exercise his or her citizen’s rights, particularly the right to vote in Mexican elections, unless he expressly resigns the other country’s acquired citizenship. This reform on Mexican nationality left untouched the constitutional rules for Mexican citizenship. Thus, there can be a dual nationality but not a dual citizenship for Mexicans. This distinction is confusing in the United States where it is common to equate nationality with citizenship. This is not the case in Mexico, where nationality implies certain patrimonial rights given in exclusivity to Mexican nationals by the Mexican Constitution, such as the right to own property within the zone of 50 kilometers parallel to Mexican borders and 100 kilometers parallel to Mexican coastal lines. (Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution). It contributes to the confusion, particularly in the United States, president Fox’s insistence, in fact an expressive promise, of granting voting rights to Mexican citizens who reside outside of Mexico in presidential elections (only). This is currently a very controversial issue in Mexico, given the fact that there are more Mexican citizens in the United States (probably 19 million), than in any other Mexican province except the Federal District (the metropolitan area of Mexico City). Part of the controversy in Mexico derives from the technical possibility that an electoral victory which decides who will be the president of Mexico, might come from the way Mexican citizens residing outside of Mexico, would vote. It has been my opinion that Mexican citizens residing abroad, on a permanent or temporary basis, should have the right to vote in Mexican presidential elections. It is the implementation of such a right to vote, particularly in the United States, which I think president Fox and other proponents of this idea, have not thought out carefully. To my knowledge, none of the proponents of the right to vote for Mexicans abroad, has addressed, for instance, the fact that there are laws in the United States which require a license issued by the U.S. federal government to conduct political activities for other countries within the United States territory, with penalties of fines or prison for violators. Nor it has been resolved how the Mexican electoral campaigns in the United States could escape from being subjected to U.S.’ own electoral laws, particularly for the electoral propaganda, financing and conducting of an electoral campaign. Even worst. Which country’s court system will decide in final instance the eventual electoral controversies? Could it be that the U.S. Supreme Court of Justice could decide who will be the president of Mexico? These and many other questions should be answered in Mexico and in the United States, way before the rules for the implementation of such a right to vote for Mexicans abroad allows for its actual exercise.

The events of last September 11 can only exacerbate the difficulties of these and of any other matter pertaining to the realm of the sovereignty of the United States and that of its neighboring countries.

It might well be that president Fox is ahead of his time. The fact is that he is proceeding as if he was not. He created a cabinet level position for Dr. Juan Hernandez, a U.S. citizen of Mexican origin (a Latino himself), in charge of matters of “Mexicans abroad”. I personally think the

creation of such a high level office is a visionary idea, corresponding to the importance that the ever growing population of Mexican nationals, Mexican citizens and U.S. citizens of Mexican origin living in the United States should have in the Mexican process of decision making. There is a political need however, for president Fox to clean up his act along with a basic notion of the rule of law and of political rules of pulchritude. The risk of not paying attention to these matters is implied in the potential they have of becoming a sort of Achilles' hill in their consequences. It would be an illusion to think that president Fox' adversaries or political enemies are not aware of these points.

Finally, returning to the migratory question, some comments should be made about the options that appear to be more salient in the bilateral negotiations as they were publicly known before the events of September 11. There are two conflicting notions in the United States about how to solve the migratory question with Mexico. Two contentious parties could not have represent that conflict more acutely than, one the one hand, the AFL-CIO promoting a "blanket amnesty" for all undocumented immigrants, on the other, the California and the Texas growers associations promoting a "guest workers program". Both have respectively important allies. The respective promotions could not be more contradictory. The AFL-CIO side is adamantly opposed to the "guest workers program" claiming that it will be a mechanism of perpetuation of the exploitation of migrant workers as they were the old "bracero agreements". The side of the growers, in the words of Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, amnesty will pass "over my cold dead body". On the AFL-CIO side, there are in full support, all Latino organizations of national memberships. On the grower's side, there are in full support, the wealthiest and more conservative side of the Republican Party.

The general ignorance in Mexico of the U.S. political system has not produced significant alliances with the parties involved in the debate in the United States about the mentioned options for a U.S.-Mexico agreement on migrant workers. In fact, there has not been a comparable debate in Mexico about these or other options on the subject. This is only congruent with what was noted above about the general indifference of the Mexican civil society regarding the Mexican migrant workers in the United States; in spite of president Fox unprecedented attention to their plight. There are however important implications for the Mexican migrants. The option that would be more convenient for the average Mexican migrant worker is one more closely related to the "amnesty", a term not accepted by the Mexican government, because it alludes to a pardon granted to criminals by the executive of a government. Some confusion has been created in the United States with the terms "legalization" or "regularization" preferred by the Mexican government' negotiators. Some Latino organization have mistakenly taken these terms as alternatives to amnesty, for which reason they expressed their opposition. In reality the three terms, amnesty, legalization and regularization mean the same, in there sought after consequences; namely, making "documented" the "undocumented". This means, an "empowerment" that is brought to the undocumented by getting him or her access to institutional protection such as the police or the court system in the United States, as any other U.S. tax payer, without taking the risk of being deported.

This "empowerment" has not taken place in the past with previous temporary migrant U.S. visas program, particularly with the old *bracero* programs, as it was argued before. The main reason has been, that none of the temporary visa programs (H1, H2, H2A, etc.) have significantly modified the asymmetry of power between the migrant worker and his or her U.S.

employer. To the extent that amnesty related options could lead to U.S. citizenship and full voting rights, such options could indeed signify an “empowerment” that comes parallel to the right of unionize and of collective bargain. This is not the kind of migrants’ empowerment; the U.S. growers would be interested in pursuing.

Notwithstanding the greater benefit for migrants that could derive from a “legalization” or an amnesty related option, the reality is that this is the least likely option to be palatable for the U.S. negotiators. In fact, president Bush already has stated that he is not going to support this option.

If there is still a chance for a bilateral agreement on the migratory question after the events of September 11, after one month it does not look as if there is any, it is likely that it might be a compromise between the two options discussed, lining toward a temporary workers option. It is not likely that the Mexican government would accept just another *bracero* program. Secretary Castaneda already has said so. Not because any political cost in Mexico for taking that option but, because that option is adamantly opposed by Latino organizations that president Fox have made into his virtual constituency.

Geopolitics between Mexico and the United States have never been so overlapping as it is today and as it looks that will continue to be in the near and not so near future. If there is one factor even more important than NAFTA for such a future that would be the Latino vote.

The recent past has shown the political cost that Republican candidates could suffer by supporting anti-immigrant measures. Both the elections of 1996 and, more conspicuously the election of 1998 showed how the Latino vote of California punished the candidates of the Republican Party by giving the victory to Democrats, such as governor Gray Davis and Lieutenant Governor Cruz Bustamante.

The emergence of the Latino vote in California was the result of a paradox derived from the reelection campaign of Pete Wilson, which was based in the support of proposition 187. In the way “propositions” such as that become a source of Law in the United States, “proposition 187” was approved by close to two thirds of the electoral vote of California in the elections of 1994. This turned out to be the most anti-Mexican law in the history of the bilateral relations.

Proposition 187 was placed on the ballots for the gubernatorial elections in California on November 8, 1994. Its main objective was “to prevent illegal aliens in the United States from receiving benefits or public services in the State of California” (Section 1 of the Text of the Proposed Law) and to establish mechanisms aimed at the removal of all undocumented immigrants from California.

According to the *New York Law Journal*, Proposition 187 was described in the official ballot argument as “the first giant stride in ultimately ending the *illegal alien invasion*” (see Stanley Mailman, “California’s Proposition 187 and its Lessons”, *New York Law Journal*, January 3, 1995. p. 3 col. 1). On December 14, U.S. District Judge Mariana R. Pfaelzer of the Central District of California issued a decision to block the implementation of the law until trial. The same court decided years later to declare Proposition 187 unconstitutional, basically because it invaded the jurisdiction of Federal Immigration Law.

Reference by the proponents of extending the limitations established for the undocumented immigrants to all “aliens”, that is to say, to all Mexicans in California including

those with a U.S. visa of legal residence, instilled a serious fear in all of Mexican origin population in the State, including U.S. citizens. This did not sound absurd to those who remembered the anti-Mexican campaign in the thirties where U.S. citizens of Mexican origin were expelled from California back to Mexico, as documented by Hoffman in the United States and Carreras de Velazco in México.³³ The paradox was, that a law (“proposition 187”) which was intended against the Mexican undocumented immigrants, produced a “fear of God” in all Mexican origin population of California. Those among them who were U.S. citizens, went to the next elections (1996-1998-2000) in California, ready to vote against all candidates of the Republican Party which political platform has included strong anti-immigrant language ever since the Republican Party’s convention where president’s Bush’s father was elected candidate, to the present.

Public debate on Proposition 187 was marked by the court's main argument in its first, and again in its final, decision about its unconstitutionality, namely, its violation of the “supremacy clause” (immigration matters were of the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government). This was perhaps the main reason why there has not been an in-depth discussion of Proposition 187’s basic premises. It is argued here that Proposition 187 was based on biased perceptions, tainted by racist and xenophobic ideologies, and that its basic provisions represent instances of “institutional racism” against people of Mexican origin, identified as such by the color of their skin. It is further argued that Proposition 187 was made possible by the conditions of “vulnerability” in which an ethnic minority of Mexican origin in general, and Mexican immigrants in particular, have lived in the United States as subjects of human rights.

In order to call a perception “biased”, one has to provide some objective basis to define what the “unbiased” perception would be which gives meaning to the former adjective. This purpose may be served by the concluding remarks of a research report produced and published by the U.S. Department of Labor:

In effect, migrant workers, so necessary for the success of the labor-intensive U.S. agricultural system, *subsidize* that very system with their own and their family’s indigence. The system functions to transfer costs to workers who are left with income so marginal that, for the most part, only newcomers and those with no other options are willing to work on our nation’s farms (emphasis added).

The most relevant point of this conclusive statement is the positive impact of migrant workers whose presence in the United States implies. So positive, that the U.S. Department of Labor’s speaks of it as a *subsidy* to the U.S. economy. This research finding is in a complete contradiction with the basic “findings” on which Proposition 187 was justified to the voters of California. These “findings”, as they appear quoted below, take the anti-immigrant prejudice of California voters for granted. This explains why there is a reference to “findings” in Proposition 187, with no reference to their source. It is important to point out that the same U.S. Department

³³ The two best studies on the massive expulsion of Mexicans during the years of the Great Depression are, by Mercedes Carreras de Velazco, *Los Mexicanos que devolvió la crisis 1929-1932*, México, D.F.: Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Dirección General de Archivo. And by Abraham Hoffman, *Unwanted Mexican-Americans in the Great Depression: Repatriation Pressures, 1929-1939*. Tucson, Arizona, University of Arizona Press. 1974

of Labor study reports that 94 percent of the migrant farm workers included in its research were Mexican nationals.

The quoted paragraph appears on page 40 of the official report entitled: *Migrant Farmworkers: Pursuing Security in an Unstable Labor Market*. It was published as Research Report No. 5, based on Data from a National Agricultural Workers Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor, published in May of 1994. This publishing date is noteworthy since it means that this study was available at the time the text of Proposition 187 was written for the ballots.

The text of Proposition 187 (the following quotations could be found at <http://ca94.election.digital.com/e/prop/187txt.html>).

Section 1 “Findings and Declarations”:

The People of California find and declare as follows: That they have suffered and are suffering economic hardships caused by the presence of illegal aliens in this State. That they have suffered and are suffering personal injury and damage caused by the criminal conduct of illegal aliens in this State.

Then, in Section 5, entitled: “Exclusion of Illegal Aliens from Public Social Services”, a Section 10001.5 (c) is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code to read:

If any public entity in this state to which a person has applied for public social services determines *or reasonably suspects...* that the person is an alien in the United States in violation of Federal Law, the following procedures should be followed by the public entity... (3) The entity shall notify the State Director of Social Services, the Attorney General of California and the United States Immigration Service (INS) of *the person of his or her apparent illegal immigration status*.

In a State where INS statistics show that more than 90 percent of apprehensions have consisted of Mexican nationals for decades, the term of “illegal alien” is socially synonymous to Mexican.

Let me now refer to the last part of this presentation, going back to the perspective of the recent events of September 11.

There is no way of knowing how long the transition will take from the state of war proclaimed by president Bush where we are now, back to the conditions where we were before September 11. Some analysts of the September 24th’s edition of the *New York Times*, estimated between one to two years. I would like to predict that the question of migration between Mexico and the United States would return to where it was before September 11, by the time President Bush begins to warm up for his reelection campaign.

Here is why. There will be basically two factors that will shape the conditions for such a come back. One will be a market force. To the extent to which Americans continue uninterested to do the jobs Mexican migrants do in the United States, at the wages for which they do it, there is going to resurge a US demand for Mexican immigrants’ labor force. As the most prestige

American economist, Alan Greenspan said it less than two years ago in a testimony to a Congressional committee; the United States needs more people to produce more and to obtain more taxes if its economy is to expand. A time will come when Alan Greenspan words on immigration will not sound as an aberration as they sound today at the time when Americans are in the process of closing the borders.

Here is a good place to bring again the conclusive remarks of the US Labor study on US agriculture that I quoted before: “In effect, migrant workers, so necessary for the success of the labor intensive U.S. agricultural system, subsidize that very system with their own and their family’s indigence”.

The US needs alluded in this quotation have not disappeared as a consequence of the terrorist attack, nor they will disappear in the foreseeable future. That economic need will bring back the discussion of a bilateral agreement with Mexico on the migration question. As it is known in any city of the Southwest, Mexican immigrant’s labor is needed not only in agriculture but also in many other activities without which the United States do not function on a normal basis. Such is the case of the restaurant business, the hotel business etc. Table 1 and graph 1 show some changes in the U.S. demand for Mexican undocumented labor based on the data gathered for the last eleven years by the Zapata canyon project of El Colegio de Mexico directed by the author.

TABLE 1

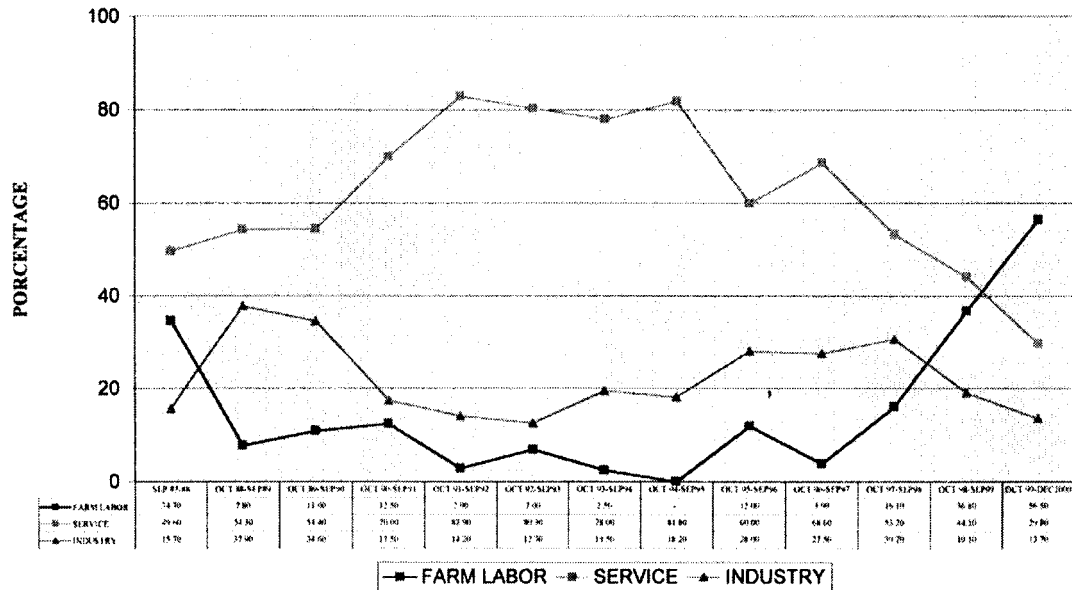
UNDOCUMENTED MEXICAN MIGRANTS THAT HAVE WORKED IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1988 - 2000

ACTIVITY (%)	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOURISM	8.3	8.2	7.3	8.9	7.9	9.9	8.1	7.9	9.8	10.2	8.4	6.4	6.0
DOMESTIC SERVICE	17.0	23.0	23.3	23.4	21.3	18.2	15.7	15.9	16.7	14.5	14.7	11.0	9.2
OTHER SERVICES	6.5	7.0	8.4	6.4	6.3	7.2	4.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9
FARM WORK	35.0	34.2	33.7	25.7	27.3	29.7	34.1	35.0	32.4	32.2	31.3	31.6	43.6
MANUFACTURING	9.7	8.3	6.3	6.9	6.4	5.5	5.9	9.3	11.0	12.5	15.2	20.4	13.5
CONSTRUCTION	18.5	16.0	17.6	23.5	23.9	26.1	25.9	25.4	25.0	26.1	25.4	27.0	25.6
SELF EMPLOYED	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
OTHER	3.4	1.7	2.1	4.2	6.4	2.8	6.0	1.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: PROJECT ZAPATA CANYON, CONTINUOUS SURVEY OF FLOW OF UNDOCUMENTED MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS AS THEY CROSS THE U.S. EL COLEGIO DE LA FRONTERA NORTE. SINCE 1988 TO DECEMBER OF 2000 .

GRAPH 1

TRENDS IN THE U.S. LABOR DEMAND OF MALE UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS FROM MEXICO, D.F. AS THEY ENTER THE U.S. THROUGH TIJUANA FROM 1998 THRU DECEMBER 2000



The Mexican immigrant labor is not only necessary for a return to business as usual in the United States, is necessary for the recovery of the US economy. President Bush will hear voices from his own party and certainly from the competency, speaking about the need to rationalize what so far has been a *de facto* labor market between Mexico and the United States. One where the US demands for immigrant labor is as real as the supply of it.

It was stated above that there were two factors basically in the return of the bilateral relations to where they were before September 11. I referred to the sharing of a bilateral *de facto* labor market as one factor. The other is of a different nature. It is the “Latino vote”. As this is growing as a shire consequence of demography, it is bound to be of a crucial importance for the election of a US president in 2004, particularly in the States of California and Texas that might determine who the next president will be. Last elections in California left established an important lesson. The “Latino vote” is not impartial to immigration policies. They vote in favor of proponents of pro-immigrant measures and they vote against the proponents of anti-immigrant measures. That explains why the governor of California and the Lieutenant governor are not of the Republican Party. It is true that Latinos have had a history of low voting records but it is also true that those ethnic differences tend to disappear when controlled by education levels. As Latinos are improving in their education levels they will be voting in greater numbers. Thus, presidential candidates of the two parties are going to try hard to obtain the Latino vote in the whole United Sates and this factor will work in favor of the return of both governments to the table of negotiations for a bilateral agreement on the immigrant labor question.

Note that it has not been alluded president Bush's warm relation with Vicente Fox, as a factor to such a return. Rather, to something closer to president Bush. His interest for an economic recovery of the United States and his interest in continue taking care of business from the Oval office after 2004.

SECTION FOUR MIGRATORY STATISTICS

This section is organized in the following manner:

First, the general category under which the statistic are presented; second, such category by modality (i.e.:entries, exits); third, by country of origin (when available); fourth, by the most recent data to the oldest; fifth, by INAM's regional delegation.

<i>General Categories</i>	<i>Page</i>
- Migratory controls.	49
Within this category, data are presented by sub-categories:	
Sub-categories:	
- Total entries to Mexico via airports	50
- Total entries to Mexico via seaports	50
- Total entries to Mexico via border points of entry	50
- Migratory Control of entries to Mexico	51
- Entries to Mexico by migratory category (1989-2000)	52
- Entries to Mexico (2000-2001)	53
- Exits from Mexico (1989-2000)	54
- Exits from Mexico (2000-2001)	55
- Type of migratory document held at entry to Mexico (Jan-June 2000-2001)	56
- Type of migratory document held at entry to Mexico (Jan-Jun 2000-2001)	57
- Permanent resident visas issued, by type of visa (1998-2001) and by country of origin (1989-2001)	58
- Entry denials (at first point of entry to Mexico) of foreigners by country of origin (Jan- Dec 2000)	59

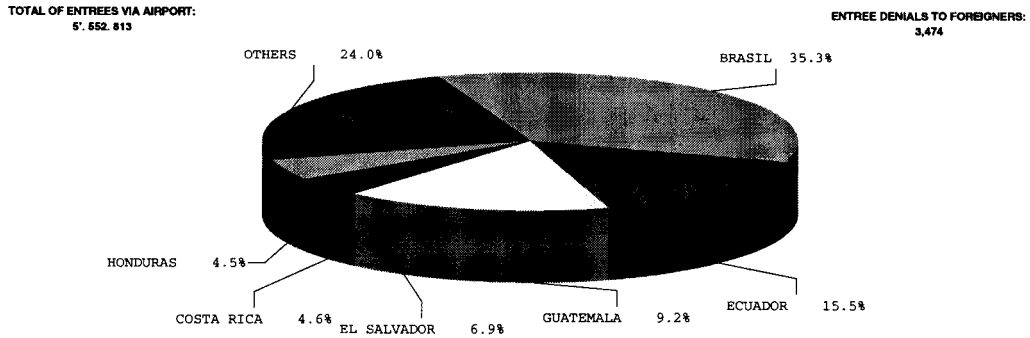
- Entry denials by country of origin (Jan-Jun 2001)	60
- Entry denials by INAM's Regional Delegation (Jan-Dec 2000)	61
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- Program of migratory regularization by migratory category (March-Jun 2001)	66
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- Mexican Naturalization Documents issued by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs (1995-2001)	69
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- Apprehension of undocumented Immigrants by country of origin (Jan-Dec 2000)	72
- Migratory control of temporary entries by business persons from United States and Canada by Regional Delegation (Jan-Jun 2001)	73

- Migratory control of exits of business persons from U.S. and Canada by Regional Delegation (Jan-Jun 2001)	74
- Return of Mexican nationals by U.S. immigration authorities by month and by regional delegation (2000-2001)	75
- Return of Mexican nationals by Mexican port of entry (2000-2001)	76

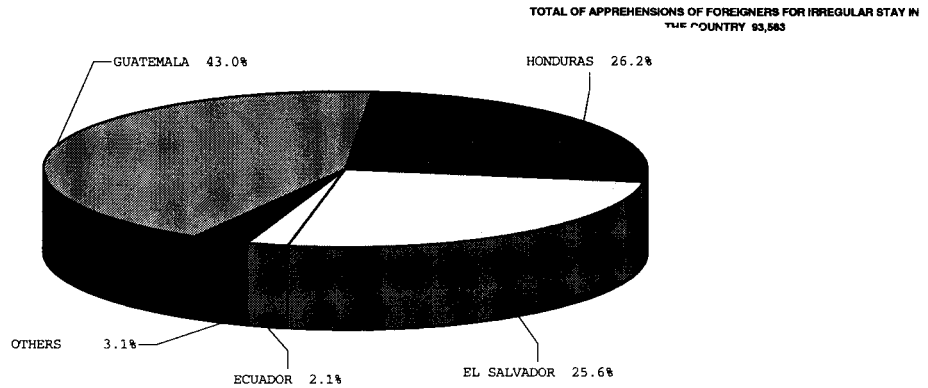
MIGRATORY CONTROLS

In the period of Jan.-Jun. 2001. Entree to Mexico was denied to 3,474 foreigners. 2,250 more than the same period of the previous year. Within the Mexican territory, a total of 95,563 foreigners were apprehended after being found irregularly (without proper documents) This number is equal to 1 thousand 768 less than those foreigners apprehended in the previous year for the same reason. INAM returned to their countries of origin a total of 88 thousand 427 foreigners who had no valid documents to enter the country. This number represented 450 more than last year for the same period.

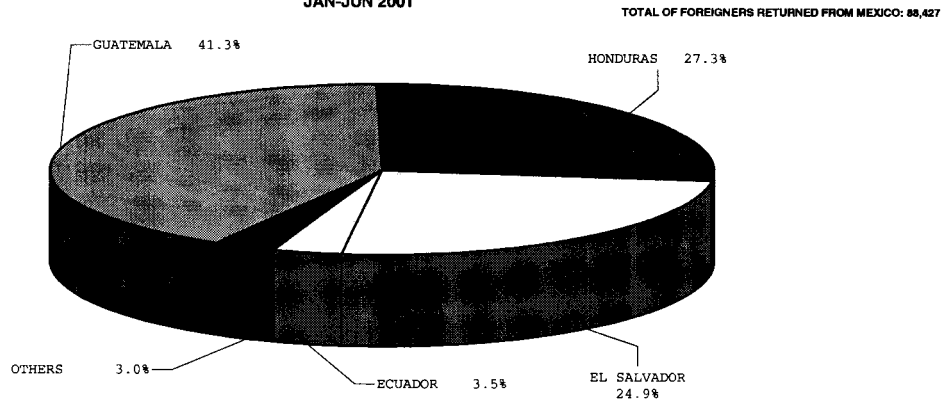
**ENTREE DENIALS OF FOREIGNERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN.-JUN. 2001**



**APPREHENSIONS OF IRREGULAR IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN.-JUN. 2001**



**FOREIGNERS RETURNED FROM MEXICO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN.-JUN. 2001**

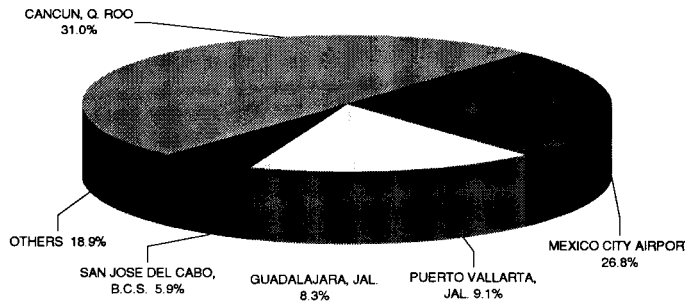


MIGRATORY CONTROL ON ENTREES TO MEXICO OF MEXICAN NATIONALS AND FOREIGNERS

In the period of Jan-Jun, 2001, a total of 9'million 148 thousand persons entered Mexico. 60.7% entered through airports, 28.8% entered by seaports. 18.5% entered by land through various border points of entry.

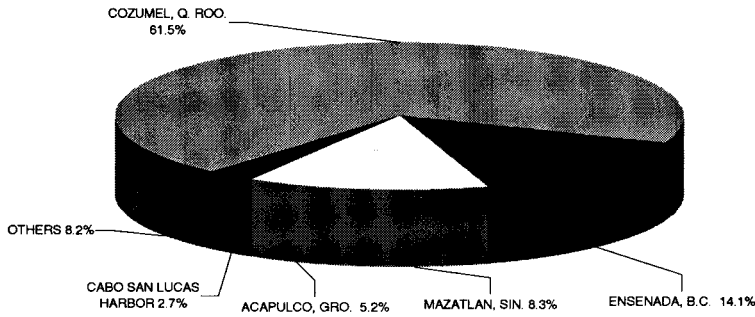
**TOTAL OF ENTREES TO MEXICO VIA AIRPORTS
 JAN.-JUN, 2001**

**TOTAL OF ENTREES VIA AIRPORTS:
 5'582,813**



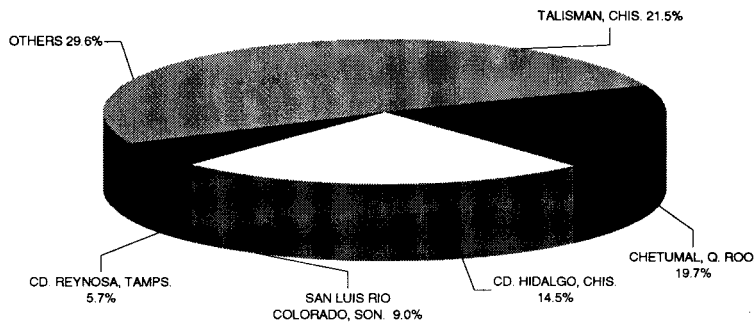
**TOTAL OF ENTREES TO MEXICO VIA SEAPORTS
 JAN.-JUN, 2001**

**TOTAL OF ENTREES VIA MEXCAN SEAPORTS:
 1'805,267**



**TOTAL OF ENTREES VIA BORDER POINTS OF ENTRÉE
 JAN.-JUN, 2001**

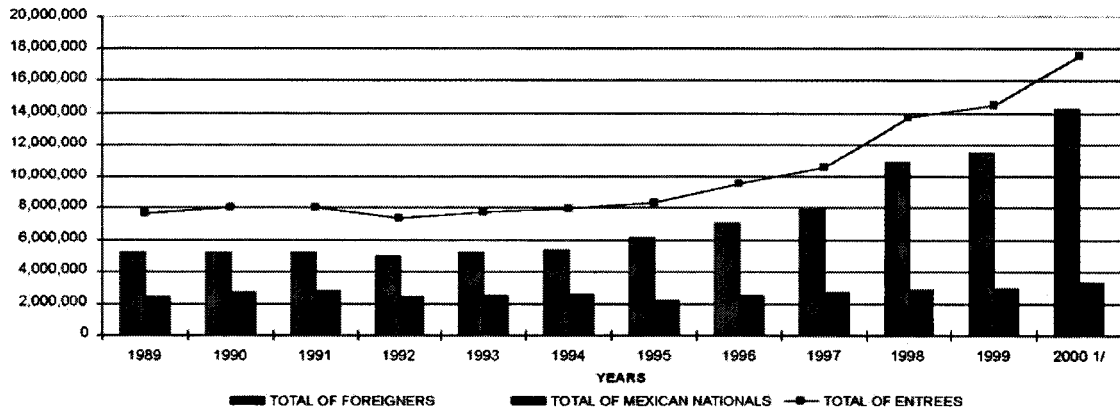
**TOTAL OF ENTREES VIA BORDER POINT:
 1 MILLION 690, 563**



MIGRATORY CONTROL OF ENTRIES TO MEXICO

At the end of 1999 INAM recorded 14 million 546 thousand total of entries. In the period 1995 to 1999 there was an average rate of growth of 14.9% per year. This was significantly higher than the average rate of growth of 0.8% recorded during the period of 1989-1994

**MIGRATORY CONTROL OF ENTRIES TO MEXICO.
 1989-2000
 INDIVIDUALS**

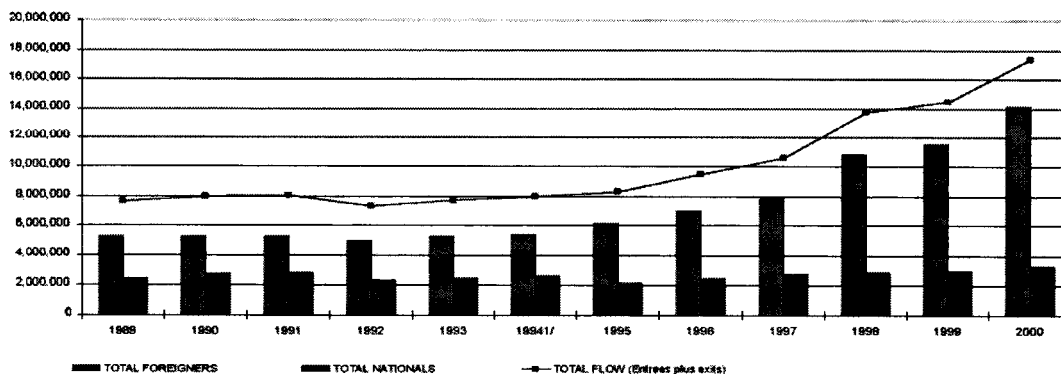


During the period of Jan.-Jun. Of 2001 INAM's regional delegations of Quintana Roo, Federal District (Mexico City), Jalisco, Chiapas and Baja California registered 75.8% of the total of entries to Mexico.

MIGRATORY CONTROL BY MIGRATORY CATEGORIES
 1989/2000
 INDIVIDUALS
 ENTRY (IMMIGRATION)

MIGRATORY CATEGORIES	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOURIST (FOREIGN)	4,937,532	4,926,365	4,917,275	4,644,830	4,873,825	5,150,902	5,755,687	6,569,391	7,369,524	7,534,422	7,824,125	7,922,750
LOCAL VISITORS TO MEXICAN SEAPORTS (F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,855,065	3,104,005	3,455,791
FMVL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,955,741
BUSINESS VISITORS (FMN)	-	-	-	-	-	30,422	63,580	90,954	112,815	136,931	184,798	318,008
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	51,749	67,074	75,437	90,655	132,036	46,735	129,746	140,618	158,215	177,129	181,446	177,935
TRANSMIGRANTS	102,234	103,129	120,168	113,948	114,668	77,532	83,173	83,465	85,282	88,324	90,228	172,039
AGRI VISITORS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,691	69,036
LOCAL BORDER VISITORS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,688	11,402	16,675	22,657	28,765	91,368
FOREIGN DIPLOMATS	22,224	25,385	22,877	23,625	23,533	6,166	17,578	20,564	21,888	20,188	14,026	9,325
STUDENT	12,051	11,250	9,512	8,308	8,829	3,874	5,773	6,269	9,512	11,433	10,569	6,269
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	29	62	868	0	0	1,144	762	800	1,604	944	2,338	2,831
CHURCH OFFICIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	440	485	683
DISTINGUISHED VISITOR	3,671	3,347	3,428	2,755	4,025	1,650	2,748	1,483	1,103	1,440	337	237
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	35	70	33
POLITICAL ASILEES	266	229	97	63	34	6	7	2	3	11	0	1
PERMANENT RESIDENTS (INMIGRADO)	46,415	47,717	44,999	40,830	49,899	18,588	40,157	43,155	46,158	48,632	42,191	41,119
IMMIGRANT RESIDENT	21,539	23,416	25,345	25,533	33,221	14,801	29,983	29,205	27,055	25,314	22,693	24,163
TOTAL FOREIGNERS	5,197,710	5,207,974	5,220,006	4,950,547	5,240,070	5,351,820	6,130,882	6,997,308	7,849,930	10,922,965	11,570,767	14,247,329
MEXICAN NATIONAL RESIDENTS OF MEXICO	1,147,968	1,283,591	1,335,887	1,439,983	1,613,088	1,739,561	1,261,860	1,521,119	1,705,457	1,879,147	2,073,099	2,416,805
MEXICAN NATIONALS RESIDING ABROAD	1,281,519	1,470,741	1,451,558	944,102	881,176	855,460	910,460	981,597	1,015,102	971,379	902,499	878,691
TOTAL NATIONALS	2,429,487	2,754,332	2,787,445	2,384,085	2,494,264	2,595,021	2,172,320	2,502,716	2,720,559	2,850,526	2,975,598	3,295,496
TOTAL MIGRATORY FLOW	7,627,197	7,962,306	8,007,451	7,334,632	7,734,334	7,946,841	8,303,202	9,500,024	10,570,489	13,773,491	14,546,365	17,542,825

MIGRATORY CONTROL BY MIGRATORY CATEGORIES
 1989/2000
 INDIVIDUALS

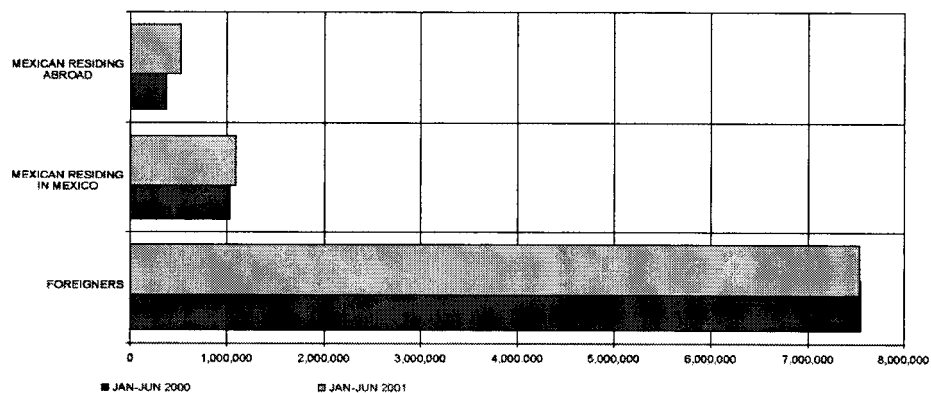


Source: INAM

**MIGRATORY CONTROL BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES
 JAN-JUN 2000/2001
 INDIVIDUALS
 ENTRY (IMMIGRATION)**

MIGRATORY CATEGORIES	ENERO - JUNIO 2000	ENERO - JUNIO 2001	VARIACIÓN % ENE-JUN 2001/2000
TOURIST (FOREIGN)	4,311,075	4,315,660	0.1
LOCAL VISITORS TO MEXICAN SEAPORTS (FMVL)	1,845,708	1,857,466	0.6
FMVL	901,256	945,206	4.9
BUSINESS VISITORS (FMN)	152,708	170,132	11.4
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	93,007	83,206	-10.5
TRANSMIGRANTS	115,879	52,160	-55.0
AGRI VISITORS	41,540	24,107	-42.0
LOCAL BORDER VISITORS	46,220	53,084	14.9
FOREIGN DIPLOMATS	5,387	2,971	-44.8
STUDENT	3,137	5,035	60.5
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION VISITANTES PROVISIONALES	1,614	1,588	-1.6
CHURCH OFFICIALS	396	377	-4.8
DISTINGUISHED VISITOR	103	51	-50.5
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT	13	13	0.0
POLITICAL ASILEES	0	1	-
PERMANENT RESIDENTS (INMIGRADO)	21,179	17,740	-16.2
IMMIGRANT RESIDENT	11,936	12,580	5.4
TOTAL FOREIGNERS	7,551,158	7,541,377	-0.1
MEXICAN NATIONAL RESIDENTS OF MEXICO	1,023,139	1,087,740	6.3
MEXICAN NATIONALS RESIDING ABROAD	376,785	519,536	37.9
TOTAL NATIONALS	1,399,924	1,607,276	14.8
TOTAL MIGRATORY FLOW	8,951,082	9,148,653	2.2

**MIGRATORY CONTROL BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES
 JAN-JUN 2000/2001
 ENTRES (IMMIGRATION)**

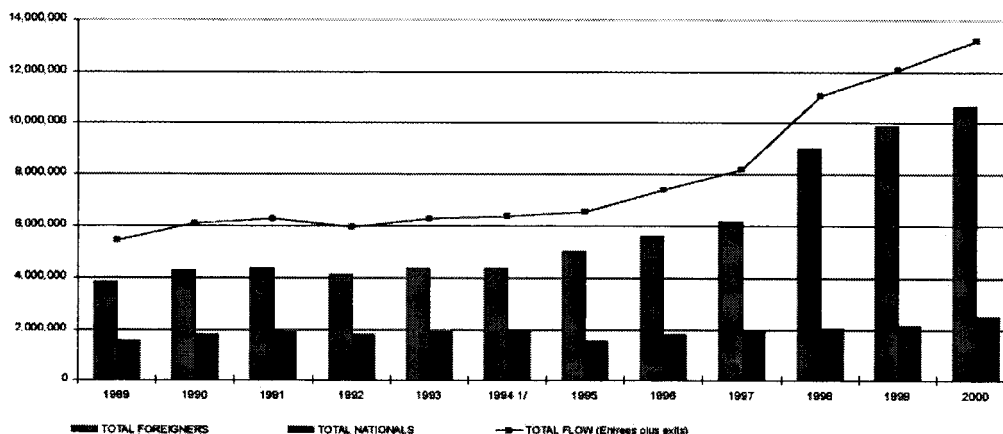


Source: INAM

MIGRATORY CONTROL BY MIGRATORY CATEGORIES
 1989/2000
 INDIVIDUALS
 EXITS (EMMIGRATION)

MIGRATORY CATEGORIES	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOURIST (FOREIGN)	3,607,919	4,006,334	4,097,222	3,876,722	4,082,654	4,250,000	4,758,387	5,363,776	5,941,482	5,896,278	6,425,253	6,683,635
LOCAL VISITORS TO MEXICAN SEAPORTS (FMN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,815,228	3,091,823	3,525,402
FMVL	-	-	-	-	-	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	94,547	128,326	229,482
BUSINESS VISITORS (FMN)	77,674	83,170	101,184	90,378	98,066	65,029	79,660	68,092	69,392	70,270	72,795	175,929
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	44,244	59,280	74,306	80,436	69,399	37,633	66,139	64,510	67,328	69,456	77,112	91,377
TRANSMIGRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015	5,413	7,817	17,498	22,646	65,524
AGRI VISITORS	21,722	24,807	23,322	18,959	19,314	5,319	14,596	15,640	15,507	13,376	10,711	6,168
LOCAL BORDER VISITORS	13,445	13,238	10,265	7,074	7,518	4,118	9,927	9,465	11,365	12,933	12,122	8,270
FOREIGN DIPLOMATS	29	226	418	192	0	867	466	406	1,077	570	2,001	2,553
STUDENT	3,374	3,120	3,383	2,097	3,729	1,781	2,936	1,599	938	923	423	276
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	346	461	941
CHURCH OFFICIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	57	14
DISTINGUISHED VISITOR	213	194	128	76	68	15	17	19	6	18	1	2
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
POLITICAL ASILEES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
PERMANENT RESIDENTS (INMIGRADO)	48,492	50,885	47,564	39,241	43,268	13,659	40,591	41,491	45,650	47,367	45,852	39,082
IMMIGRANT RESIDENT	23,254	25,117	27,525	23,995	32,874	11,704	34,417	30,735	27,046	24,987	21,527	22,615
TOTAL FOREIGNERS	3,840,366	4,266,371	4,385,317	4,139,170	4,356,890	4,390,125	5,008,151	5,601,146	6,187,717	6,063,830	6,911,110	10,851,270
MEXICAN NATIONAL RESIDENTS OF MEXICO	1,141,067	1,285,717	1,253,250	1,275,335	1,424,300	1,534,556	1,060,484	1,307,508	1,452,780	1,563,229	1,705,789	2,003,618
MEXICAN NATIONALS RESIDING ABROAD	436,414	558,583	641,447	549,181	501,519	468,910	487,544	512,184	533,553	530,059	497,919	564,691
TOTAL NATIONALS	1,577,481	1,844,300	1,894,697	1,824,516	1,925,819	2,003,466	1,548,028	1,819,692	1,986,333	2,093,288	2,203,708	2,568,309
TOTAL MIGRATORY FLOW	5,417,847	6,110,671	6,280,014	5,963,686	6,282,709	6,393,591	6,556,179	7,420,838	8,174,050	11,157,118	12,114,818	13,419,579

MIGRATORY CONTROL BY MIGRATORY CATEGORIES
 1989/2000
 INDIVIDUALS
 EXITS (EMMIGRATION)

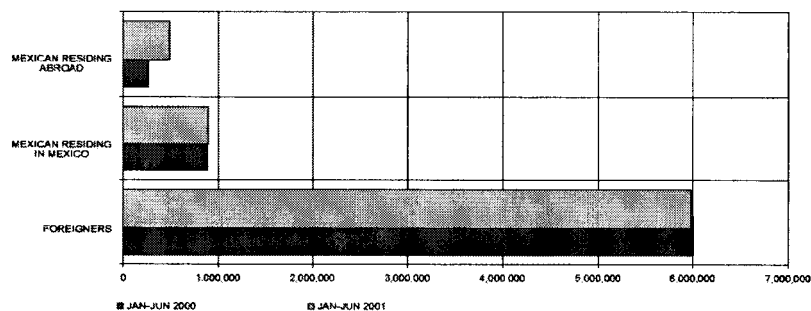


Source: INAM

MIGRATORY CONTROL BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES
 JAN-JUN 2000/2001
 INDIVIDUALS
 EXITS (EMIGRATION)

MIGRATORY CATEGORIES	ENERO - JUNIO 2000	ENERO - JUNIO 2001	VARIACIÓN % ENE-JUN 2001/2000
TOURIST (FOREIGN)	3,759,323	3,897,330	3.7
LOCAL VISITORS TO MEXICAN SEAPORTS (FMVL)	1,895,192	1,813,225	-4.3
BUSINESS VISITORS (FMN)	109,967	113,394	3.1
TRANSMIGRANTS	128,609	42,932	-66.6
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	44,321	39,039	-11.9
LOCAL BORDER VISITORS	28,433	39,578	39.2
FOREIGN DIPLOMATS	4,085	1,972	-51.7
STUDENTES		4,219	4.5
PROVISIONAL AUTHORIZATION	1,430	1,468	2.7
DISTINGUISHED VISITOR	148	89	-39.9
CHURCH OFFICIALS	409	257	-37.2
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT	4	3	-
POLITICAL ASILEES	0	0	-
FMVL	0	0	-
AGRI VISITORS	0	0	-
PERMANENT RESIDENTS (INMIGRADO)	19,710	15,920	-19.2
IMMIGRANT RESIDENT	10,298	12,349	19.9
TOTAL FOREIGNERS	6,005,966	5,981,775	-0.4
MEXICAN NATIONAL RESIDENTS OF MEXICO	887,648	894,867	0.8
MEXICAN NATIONALS RESIDING ABROAD	264,195	487,878	84.7
TOTAL NATIONALS	1,151,843	1,382,745	20.0
TOTAL MIGRATORY FLOW	7,157,809	7,364,520	2.9

MIGRATORY CONTROL BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES
 JAN-JUN 2000/2001
 EXITS (EMIGRATION)



Source: INAM

**TYPE OF MIGRATORY DOCUMENT AT THE ENTREE TO MEXICO
 JAN-JUN 2000-2001**

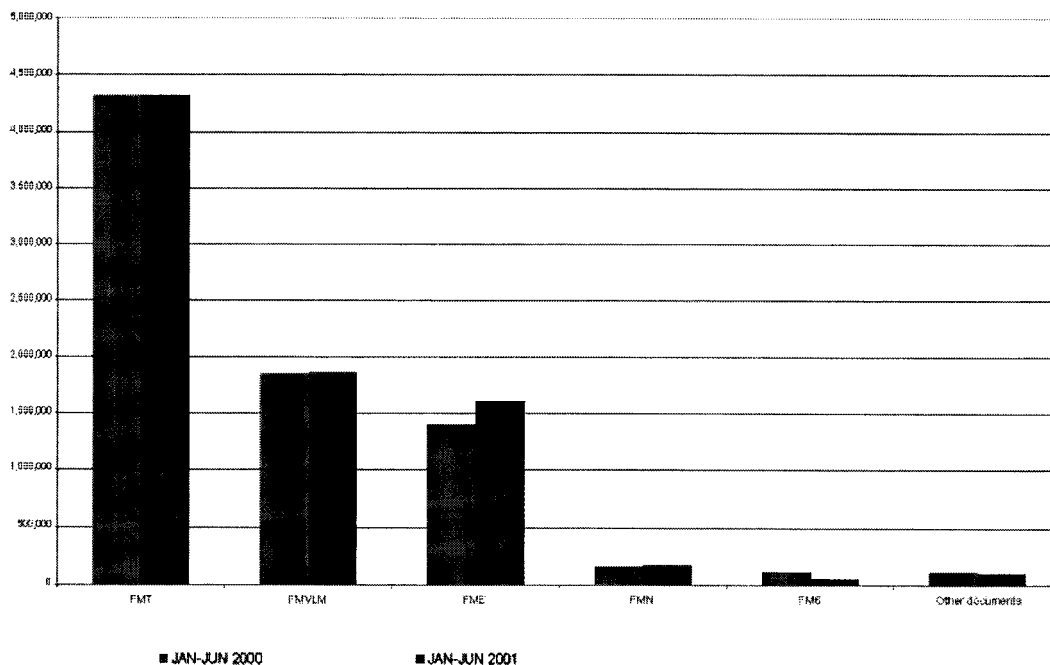
Description	JAN-JUN 2000	ENE-JUN 2001 ^v	CHANGE FROM 2001/2000
Foreigners	6,529,142	6,491,103	-0.6
Migratory documents issued at points of entrée	6,471,590	6,448,502	-0.4
Foreign tourist	4,311,075	4,315,660	0.1
Local visitors at seaports	1,845,708	1,857,466	0.6
Business visitors	152,708	170,132	11.4
Transmigrants	115,879	52,160	-55.0
Consultants	46,220	53,084	14.9
Migratory documents issued at INAM's offices and Mexican consulates	9,384	14,170	51.0
Documents issued	6,693	12,470	86.3
Residents visa	2,691	1,700	-80.8
Migratory documents issued at border points	48,168	28,431	-41.0
Agri visitors	41,540	19,946	-52.0
Provisional authorization	1,614	1,588	-1.6
Local border visitor	5,014	6,897	37.6
Nationals	1,399,924	1,607,276	14.8
Nationals who reside in Mexico	1,023,139	1,087,740	6.3
Nationals who reside abroad	376,785	519,536	37.9
Total	7,929,066	8,098,379	2.1

N.D. No available data

^v Preliminary information

^z Foreigners arriving at a Mexican gate (airports, seaports, or border point) whose migratory documents lack a none essential document

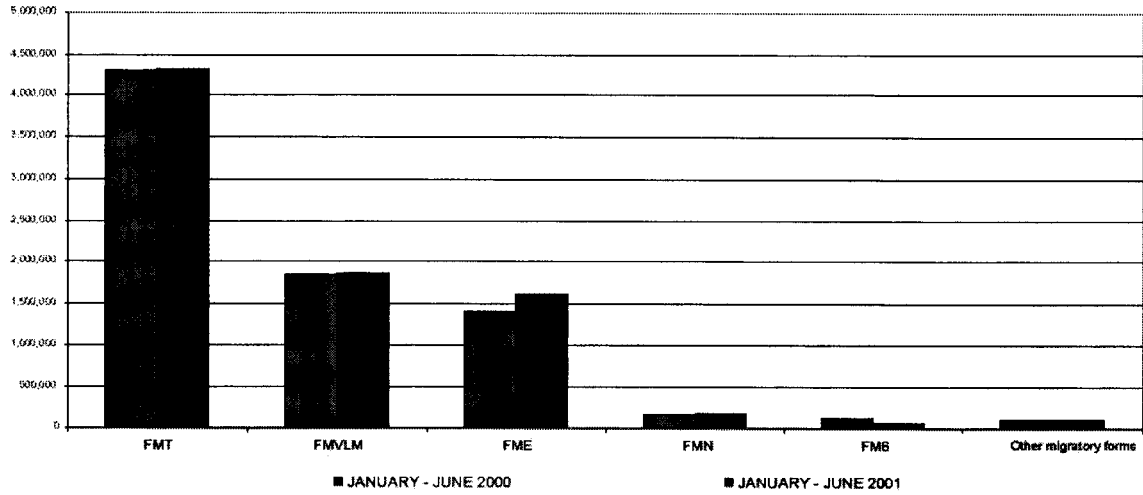
**TYPE OF MIGRATORY DOCUMENT AT PORT OF ENTRY. FOREIGNERS AND NATIONALS
 JAN.-JUN. 2000/2001**



Source: INAM's Regional Delegation

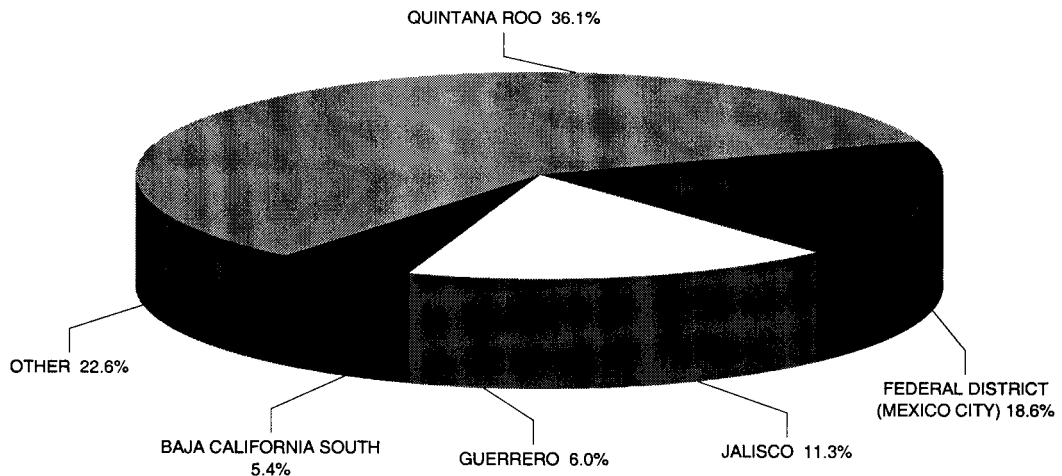
In the period from January to June of 2001 8 million 98 thousand persons registered an entry to Mexico under various migratory documents.
 This number is 2.1 % higher than the number corresponding to the same period of the previous year

**MIGRATORY DOCUMENT HELD AT THE ENTRY TO MEXICO OF MEXICAN NATIONALS AND FOREIGNERS
 JANUARY – JUNE 200-2001**



**MIGRATORY DOCUMENTS HELD AT THE ENTRY TO MEXICO OF
 NATIONALS AND FOREIGNERS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JANUARY – JUNE 2001
 PERCENTAGE BY REGIONAL DELEGATION**

TOTAL OF ENTRIES TO MEXICO:
 8,098,379



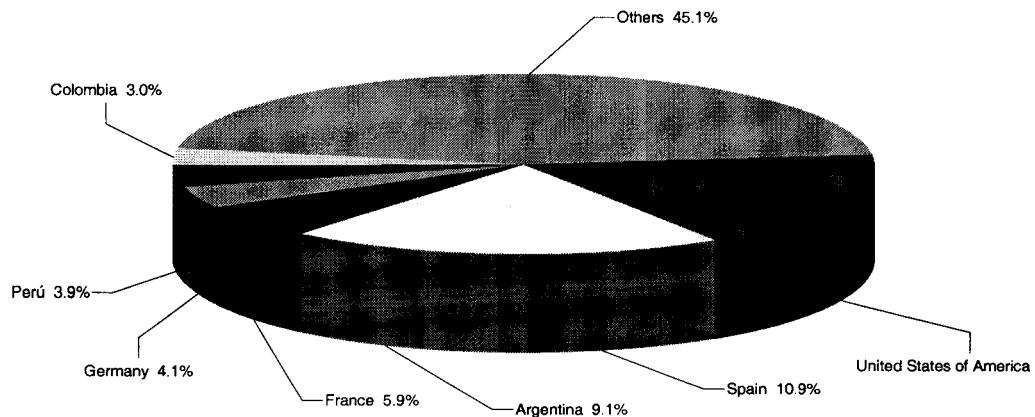
**MIGRATORY VISA
(persons)**

TYPE OF MIGRATORY VISA	1998	1999	2000	ENE-JUN 2001
POLITICAL ASYLEE	0	0	0	0
CHURCH OFFICIALS	4,143	4,221	2,813	1,670
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT	28	4	32	15
ACNUR'S PROTÉGÉE	10	21	17	9
HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVER	295	95	73 ^{1/}	5
ELECTORAL PROCESS OBSERVER	n.d.	n.d.	931 ^{1/}	1
TOTAL	4,476	4,341	3,886	1,700

**INMIGRADO'S (PERMANENT RESIDENT) DOCUMENT ISSUED BY INAM
INDIVIDUALS**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1989 - 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	ENE-JUN 2000	ENE-JUN 2001	TOTAL 1995 - 2001
Expedición de declaratorias de Inmigrado	8,280	1,048	2,101	2,944	1,172	1,865	1,035	579	440	10,405
Spain	n.d.	159	249	353	145	223	155	95	48	1,332
United States	n.d.	176	311	472	205	316	153	81	79	1,712
Germany	n.d.	82	87	174	67	108	83	54	18	619
Peru	n.d.	48	87	142	63	87	32	19	17	476
Argentina	n.d.	52	128	235	47	93	71	33	40	666
France	n.d.	39	61	70	48	78	46	33	26	368
Colombia	n.d.	37	78	119	47	55	28	12	13	377
Other	n.d.	455	1,100	1,379	550	705	467	252	199	4,855

**INMIGRADO'S (PERMANENT RESIDENT) DOCUMENT ISSUED BY INAM
JAN-JUN 2001**

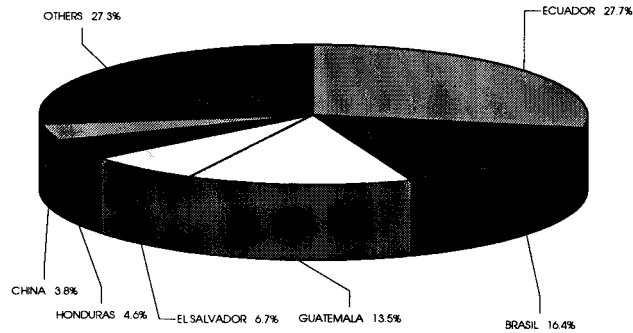


Source: INAM's Regional Delegation

**ENTRY DENIALS OF FOREIGNERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-DEC. 2000**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PART. %
ECUADOR	36	112	106	79	61	39	123	121	171	75	109	105	1,137	27.7
BRASIL	29	16	7	17	17	7	12	10	30	97	353	79	674	16.4
GUATEMALA	27	6	27	17	34	49	87	99	71	84	50	3	554	13.5
EL SALVADOR	13	6	4	9	17	13	142	6	28	14	16	6	274	6.7
HONDURAS	2	4	9	24	1	2	37	28	16	18	30	19	190	4.6
CHINA	15	6	10	27	9	2	25	11	18	11	22	1	157	3.8
COLOMBIA	13	10	9	8	11	3	33	15	13	20	9	8	152	3.7
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3	10	16	15	5	17	0	33	21	3	9	15	147	3.6
PERU	1	1	12	5	2	12	15	9	17	17	17	7	115	2.8
COSTA RICA	0	2	3	5	3	14	0	7	5	15	32	6	92	2.2
VENEZUELA	1	0	3	3	10	4	0	6	7	6	20	2	62	1.5
UNITED STATES	2	1	5	1	8	1	5	9	7	3	5	3	50	1.2
ALBANIA	5	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	6	9	3	6	43	1.0
IRAQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	9	2	19	37	0.9
ARMENIA	4	0	1	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	15	0	30	0.7
CUBA	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	4	4	4	1	28	0.7
BOLIVIA	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	3	8	5	22	0.5
DOMINICA	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0	22	0.5
NICARAGUA	7	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	3	1	0	22	0.5
OTHERS	15	8	29	9	11	18	18	32	36	52	45	29	302	7.3
TOTAL	174	184	243	229	202	192	520	398	452	452	750	314	4,110	100.0

**ENTRY DENIALS OF FOREIGNERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-DEC 2000**

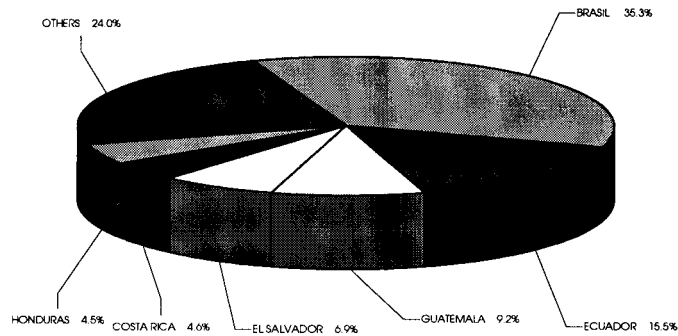


Source: INAM's regional delegation

ENTRY DENIALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-JUN 2001

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL	PART. %
BRASIL	85	168	172	207	360	233	1,225	35.3
ECUADOR	81	98	99	98	83	81	540	15.5
GUATEMALA	29	58	43	10	115	63	318	9.2
EL SALVADOR	15	66	23	35	82	18	239	6.9
COSTA RICA	18	29	19	44	44	7	161	4.6
HONDURAS	19	25	24	11	52	26	157	4.5
COLOMBIA	10	16	15	14	20	16	91	2.6
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7	18	20	9	17	14	85	2.4
PERU	9	9	17	15	11	12	73	2.1
VENEZUELA	14	19	5	7	12	9	66	1.9
CHINA	14	11	5	7	18	8	63	1.8
CUBA	6	13	16	4	3	6	48	1.4
OTHERS	85	66	74	34	71	78	408	11.7
TOTAL	392	596	532	495	888	571	3,474	100.0

ENTRY DENIALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-JUN 2001

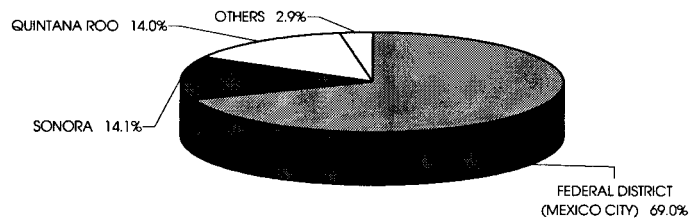


Source: INAM's regional delegation

**ENTRY DENIALS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-DEC 2000**

REGIONAL DELEGATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PART. %
AGUASCALIENTES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
BAJA CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
CAMPECHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
CHIAPAS	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.1
CHIHUAHUA	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0.2
COAHUILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
COLIMA	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
FEDERAL DISTRICT (MEXICO CITY)	119	126	132	166	147	113	257	237	326	273	625	314	2,835	69.0
DURANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
ESTADO DE MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
GUANAJUATO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
GUERRERO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
JALISCO	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	20	0	0	0	0	22	0.5
MICHOACAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
MORELOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NAYARIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NUEVO LEON	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
OAXACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
PUEBLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
QUERETARO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
QUINTANA ROO	55	58	87	46	16	41	13	39	36	88	98	0	577	14.0
SAN LUIS POTOSI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SINALOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SONORA	0	0	18	16	30	34	246	96	88	24	27	0	579	14.1
TABASCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TAMAULIPAS	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	0	0	15	0.4
TLAXCALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
VERACRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
YUCATAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	66	1.6
ZACATECAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	174	184	243	229	202	192	520	398	452	452	750	314	4,110	100.0

**ENTRÉE DENIALS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-DEC 2000**

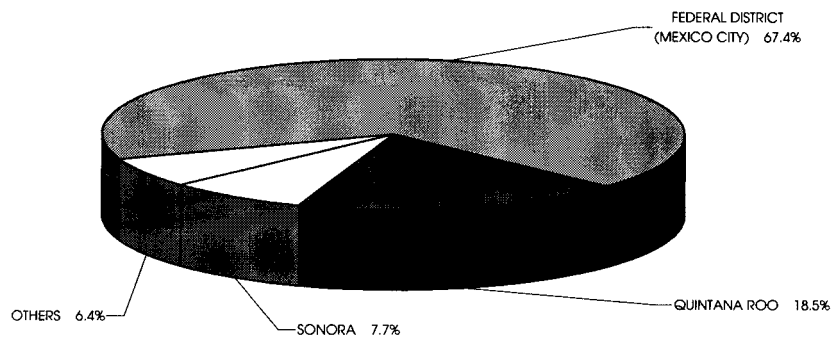


Source: INAM's regional delegation

**ENTRY DENIALS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-JUN 2001**

REGIONAL DELEGATIONS	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL	PART. %
AGUASCALIENTES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
BAJA CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
CAMPECHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
CHIAPAS	0	0	1	0	0	26	27	0.8
CHIHUAHUA	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.0
COAHUILA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
COLIMA	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0.1
FEDERAL DISTRICT (MEXICO CITY)	274	332	345	389	597	403	2,340	67.4
DURANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
ESTADO DE MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
GUANAJUATO	0	0	0	0	28	2	30	0.9
GUERRERO	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
JALISCO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.0
MICHOACAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
MORELOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NAYARIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NUEVO LEON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
OAXACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
PUEBLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
QUERETARO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
QUINTANA ROO	89	156	131	103	74	88	641	18.5
SAN LUIS POTOSI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SINALOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SONORA	27	104	53	0	38	45	267	7.7
TABASCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TAMAULIPAS	0	4	1	2	151	3	161	4.6
TLAXCALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
VERACRUZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
YUCATAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
ZACATECAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
TOTAL	392	596	532	495	888	571	3,474	100.0

**ENTRY DENIALS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-JUN 2001**

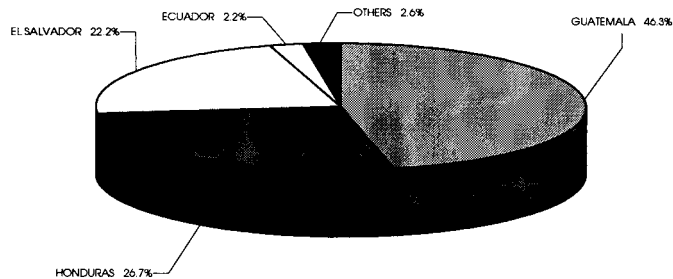


Source: INAM's regional delegation

**PERSONS RETURNED BY INAM TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-DEC 2000**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PART. %
GUATEMALA	5,627	6,295	6,727	5,693	8,191	6,043	5,899	5,910	5,276	5,476	5,528	4,183	70,848	46.3
HONDURAS	4,195	5,327	4,954	3,917	4,525	3,351	3,003	2,496	2,543	2,150	2,376	2,055	40,892	26.7
EL SALVADOR	2,789	3,140	3,758	3,055	4,094	3,043	2,862	2,462	2,356	2,379	2,307	1,715	33,960	22.2
ECUADOR	90	105	241	245	298	352	155	464	462	289	198	441	3,340	2.2
NICARAGUA	152	208	189	194	205	163	109	125	158	128	106	99	1,836	1.2
PERU	0	17	42	17	20	39	20	31	50	31	53	64	384	0.3
COLOMBIA	6	17	23	20	21	26	48	27	29	40	32	22	311	0.2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3	14	20	14	13	34	35	3	13	31	11	34	225	0.1
UNITED STATES	4	11	24	10	19	22	14	15	30	12	12	6	179	0.1
CHINA	5	8	13	7	7	17	19	12	3	25	35	7	158	0.1
BRASIL	0	8	21	3	23	12	10	21	5	13	8	13	137	0.1
HOLANDA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	0	124	0.1
BELICE	11	2	13	9	5	2	9	10	3	2	3	1	70	0.0
COSTA RICA	2	1	11	7	3	11	3	13	15	2	1	1	70	0.0
UCRANIA	0	1	2	0	5	22	0	1	0	2	0	4	37	0.0
CUBA	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	7	2	2	10	35	0.0
PANAMA	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	4	2	3	2	7	32	0.0
CHILE	0	1	1	0	1	2	6	1	4	8	1	0	25	0.0
ZONA NEUTRAL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	22	0.0
RUMANIA	0	1	8	0	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	2	19	0.0
OTHERS	29	27	24	9	21	29	13	16	18	21	8	48	263	0.2
TOTAL	12,917	15,168	16,074	13,206	17,454	13,173	12,211	11,614	10,999	10,736	10,683	8,712	152,967	100.0

**PERSONS RETURNED BY INAM TO THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-DEC 2000**

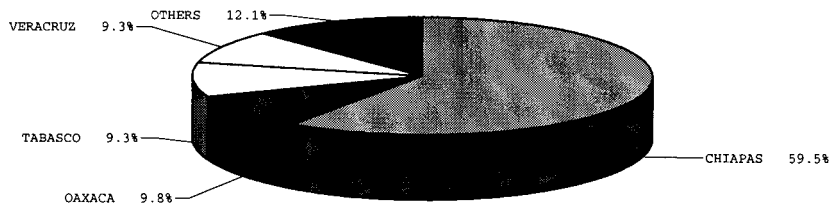


Source: INAM's regional delegation

PERSONS RETURNED BY INAM BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-DEC 2000

REGIONAL DELEGATION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PART. %
AGUASCALIENTES	1	2	4	0	0	2	22	17	0	8	42	4	102	0.1
BAJA CALIFORNIA	0	6	8	0	16	81	56	50	76	54	110	0	457	0.3
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	1	4	2	0	0	16	0.0
CAMPECHE	0	0	0	0	295	50	21	24	14	13	25	123	565	0.4
CHIAPAS	8,716	9,410	10,087	7,224	10,194	7,653	7,265	6,437	6,256	6,298	6,434	5,053	91,027	59.5
CHIHUAHUA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
COAHUILA	0	0	0	0	0	199	199	47	121	42	70	0	678	0.4
COLIMA	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.0
FEDERAL DISTRICT	974	1,656	1,901	1,951	2,255	734	465	819	581	623	472	688	13,119	8.6
DURANGO	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.0
ESTADO DE MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0.0
GUANAJUATO	0	21	27	5	22	50	8	0	0	0	0	0	133	0.1
GUERRERO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
HIDALGO	0	0	0	3	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	0.0
JALISCO	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.0
MICHOACAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
MORELOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NAVARRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NUEVO LEON	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	65	174	0.1
OAXACA	1,312	686	784	1,454	1,954	1,710	1,185	1,300	1,285	1,211	1,021	1,110	15,012	9.8
PUEBLA	0	186	42	104	0	48	0	154	0	0	0	102	636	0.4
QUERETARO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
QUINTANA ROO	64	72	34	15	206	207	216	197	184	116	85	0	1,396	0.9
SAN LUIS POTOSI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SINALOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
SONORA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
TABASCO	961	1,605	1,743	1,368	933	1,141	1,350	1,142	1,183	964	985	798	14,173	9.3
TAMAULIPAS	1	1	6	4	2	3	1	2	7	3	1	0	31	0.0
TLAXCALA	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	24	0.0
VERACRUZ	833	1,356	1,412	1,043	1,476	1,183	1,201	1,354	1,046	1,200	1,298	769	14,171	9.3
YUCATAN	0	28	13	30	42	46	68	72	0	26	0	0	385	0.3
ZACATECAS	0	159	0	0	57	0	145	0	170	202	59	0	792	0.5
TOTAL	12,917	15,188	16,074	13,206	17,454	13,173	12,211	11,614	10,999	10,736	10,683	8,712	162,967	100.0

PERSONS RETURNED BY INAM BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-DEC 2000

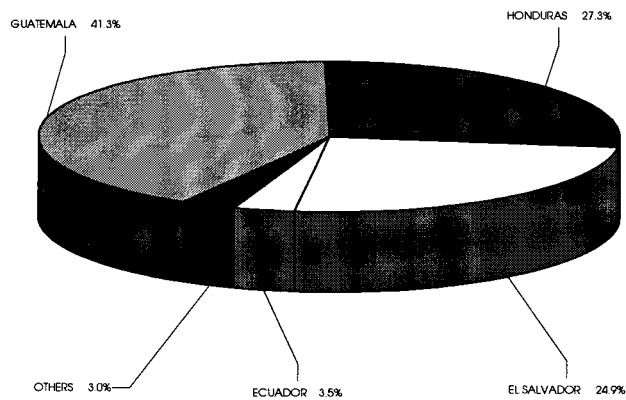


Source: INAM's regional delegation

**PERSONS RETURNED BY INAM BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-JUNE 2001**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL	PART. %
GUATEMALA	5,703	6,373	6,888	5,599	6,528	5,415	36,506	41.3
HONDURAS	3,202	4,228	4,846	3,514	4,716	3,635	24,141	27.3
EL SALVADOR	2,744	4,054	4,418	4,070	3,897	2,841	22,024	24.9
ECUADOR	420	514	662	607	467	413	3,083	3.5
NICARAGUA	152	195	230	146	197	125	1,045	1.2
PERU	46	17	46	67	55	63	294	0.3
COLOMBIA	30	23	43	27	30	26	179	0.2
UNITED STATES	28	34	28	16	37	35	178	0.2
BRASIL	35	19	22	22	27	43	168	0.2
OTHERS	141	175	150	126	90	127	809	0.9
TOTAL	12,501	15,632	17,333	14,194	16,044	12,723	88,427	100.0

**PERSONS RETURNED BY INAM BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-JUNE 2001**



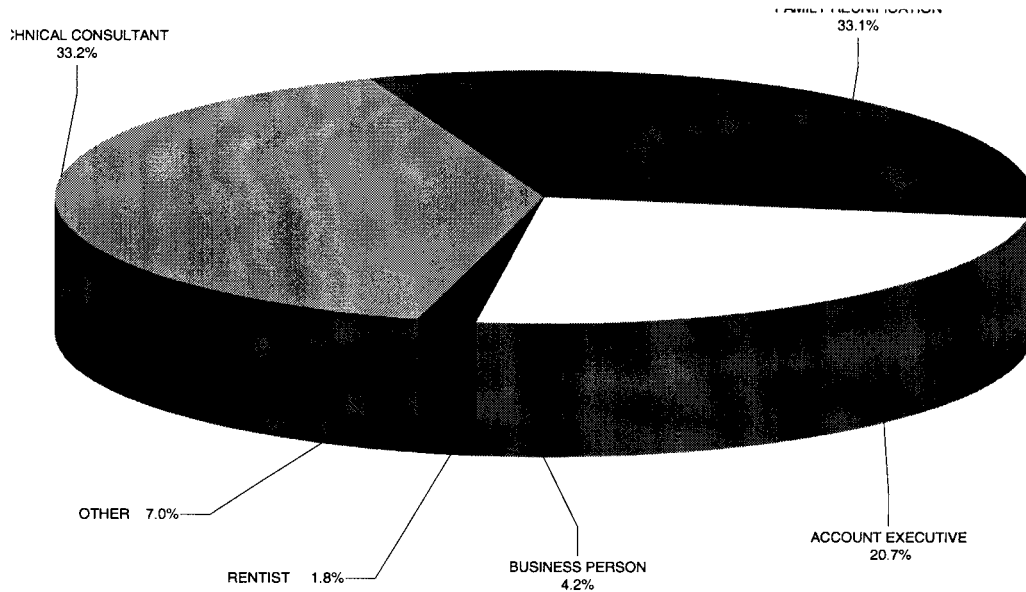
Source: INAM's regional delegation

**PROGRAM OF MIGRATORY REGULARIZATION BY MIGRATORY CATEGORY
 MARCH-JUNE 2001**

DELEGATION REGIONAL	APPLICATIONS	MIGRATORY CATEGORY %
TECHNICAL CONSULTANT	742	33.2
FAMILY REUNIFICATION	741	33.1
ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE	463	20.7
BUSINESS PERSON	94	4.2
RENTIST	40	1.8
STUDENT	35	1.6
PROFESSIONAL	28	1.3
ARTIST	15	0.7
PROFESSOR	11	0.5
ATHLETE	7	0.3
INVESTOR	4	0.2
SCIENTIST	4	0.2
OTHER	52	2.3
TOTAL	2,236	100.0

Nota: The program of migratory regularization began on March 2001 there is a backlog of 33.5%

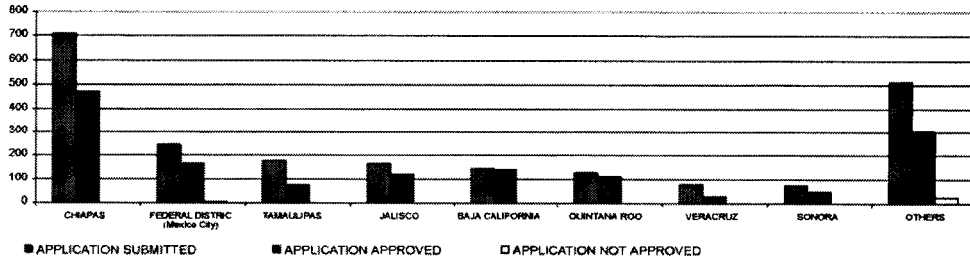
**PROGRAM OF MIGRATORY REGULARIZATION BY MIGRATORY CATEGORY
 MARCH-JUNE 2001**



Source: INAM's office of coordination of regional delegations

In the period of March – June of 2001, 2,236 applications for regularization of migratory status were submitted. 1,457 were approved. 2,229 were not approved. These activities correspondent to INAM's program of migratory regularization which begun on March of 2001

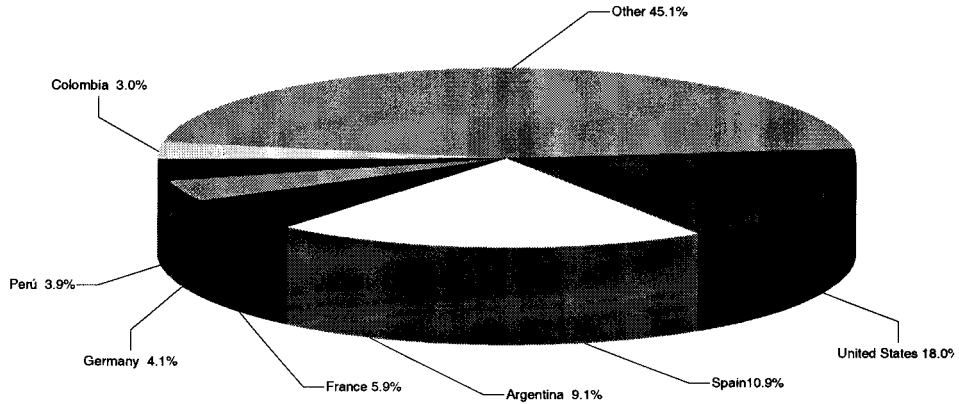
**PROGRAM OF MIGRATORY REGULARIZATION BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 MARCH – JUNE 2001**



The program of migratory regularization begun on March of 2001. By June of 2001, 1,486 applications had been approved, corresponding to 66.5% of the total of applications submitted.

In the period of January – June of 2001, INAM issued 440 migratory documents of "inmigrado"

**MIGRATORY DOCUMENTS OF "INMIGRADO" ISSUED BY INAM BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JANUARY – JUNE 2001**

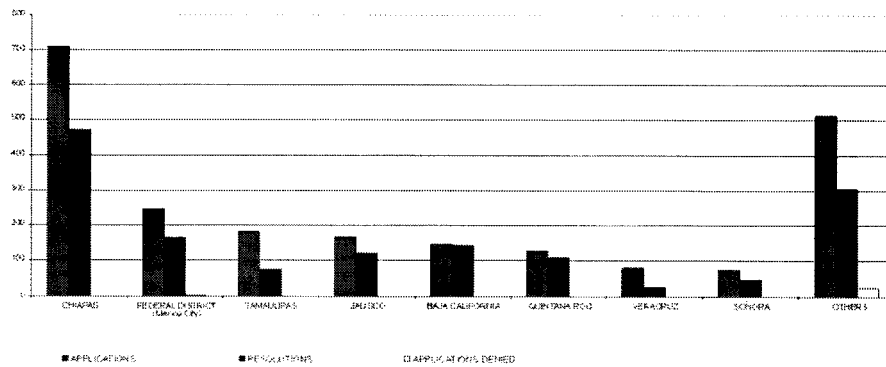


**REGULARIZATION PROGRAM BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 MARCH-JUNE 2001**

REGIONAL DELEGATION	APPLICATIONS	APPLICATIONS APPROVED	APPLICATIONS DENIED	PENDING RESOLUTIONS
AGUASCALIENTES	6	6	0	0
BAJA CALIFORNIA	145	141	0	4
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	28	11	0	17
CAMPECHE	55	37	0	18
CHIAPAS	709	471	0	238
CHIHUAHUA	64	62	0	2
COAHUILA	22	9	1	12
COLIMA	8	8	0	0
DISTRITO FEDERAL	245	163	3	79
DURANGO	4	4	0	0
ESTADO DE MÉXICO	14	4	0	10
GUANAJUATO	7	6	0	1
GUERRERO	22	17	0	5
HIDALGO	16	16	0	0
JALISCO	165	119	1	45
MICHOACÁN	9	6	0	3
MORELOS	17	2	0	15
NAYARIT	17	16	0	1
NUEVO LEÓN	37	21	0	16
OAXACA	21	9	1	11
PUEBLA	31	9	0	22
QUERÉTARO	14	9	1	4
QUINTANA ROO	127	109	0	18
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ	14	8	0	6
SINALOA	31	7	0	24
SONORA	74	48	0	26
TABASCO	20	6	1	13
TAMAULIPAS	178	75	0	103
TLAXCALA	6	3	0	3
VERACRUZ	80	27	0	53
YUCATÁN	47	25	21	1
ZACATECAS	3	3	0	0
TOTAL	2,236	1,457	29	750

Note: The program of migratory regularization begun on March 2001.
 During the period March - June 66.5% of the applications were resolved

**REGULARIZATION PROGRAM BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 MARCH-JUNE 2001**



Source: INAM's office of coordination of regional delegations

PERMITS ISSUED TO FOREIGNERS FOR LOCAL VISITS
 JAN-JUN 2001

BORDER POINT OF ENTRÉE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
QUINTANA ROO ^{1/}	470	818	1,956	1,561	673	295	5,773
CHIAPAS ^{2/}	113	105	115	499	119	173	1,124
TOTAL	583	923	2,071	2,060	792	468	6,897

^{1/} Documents issued to nationals of Belize in the border point of entrée of subteniente Lopez

^{2/} Documents issued to nationals of Guatemala up until June 14, 2001 at the border points of Cd. Hidalgo Talizman and Cd. Chuahtemoc

REFUGEE VISAS ISSUED TO NATIONALS OF GUATEMALA. MIGRATORY FORMS FM2 AND FM3
 1996 - 2000

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTAL
FM2	Campeche	3,386	331	440		4,157
	Quintana Roo	1,191	78	180	110	1,559
	Chiapas			2,008	3,072	5,620
Total		4,577	2,417	3,892	650 ^{1/}	11,336
FM3	Campeche	314				314
	Quintana Roo	245				245
	Chiapas		7,590			7,590
Total	559	7,590				8,149
Renewals of FM2	Campeche			1,863		1,863
	Quintana Roo					
	Chiapas				7,278	7,278
Total				1,863	7,278 ^{2/}	9,141

MEXICAN NATURALIZATION DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS 1995-2001

DESCRIPTION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	ENE- JUN 2001	TOTAL 1995-2001
By marriage to a Mexican	383	428	474	484	561	668	305	3,303
Naturalization I.D	127	227	587	1,311	1,064	2,559 ^{3/}	341	6,216
Total	510	655	1,061	1,795	1,625	3,227	646	9,519

MEXICAN NATURALIZATION OF NATIONALS OF GAUTEMALA

DESCRIPTION	ABR-JUN 2000	MAR - JUN 2001	PART. % MAR-JUN 2001
GUATEMALA'S NATURALIZED MEXICANS	2,959	454	100.0
MEN	1,371	197	43.4
WOMEN	1,588	257	56.6

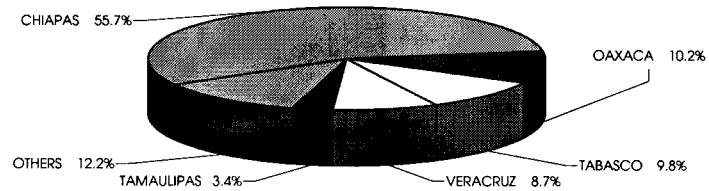
Source: Secretary of Foreign Affairs office of Nationality and Naturalization

Source: INAM's Regional Delegation

**ARREST OF MIGRANT TRAFFICKERS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-DEC 2000**

REGIONAL DELEGATIONS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PART. %
AGUASCALIENTES	1	2	66	0	0	2	22	17	0	11	2	33	156	0.1
BAJA CALIFORNIA	0	87	7	148	43	88	107	78	250	87	136	109	1,140	0.7
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	2	5	3	20	0.0
CAMPECHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	64	58	78	61	155	470	0.3
CHIAPAS	8,977	9,581	10,229	7,401	10,347	7,582	7,352	6,580	6,385	6,454	7,457	4,361	92,706	55.7
CHIHUAHUA	113	247	1,019	699	501	364	343	226	80	61	85	45	3,783	2.3
COAHUILA	152	114	125	153	355	196	199	50	121	42	70	20	1,597	1.0
COLIMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
FEDERAL DISTRICT	53	67	126	197	508	237	178	210	191	164	192	215	2,338	1.4
DURANGO	0	0	0	9	0	3	171	44	74	0	0	52	353	0.2
ESTADO DE MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	28	40	38	45	43	108	336	638	0.4
GUANAJUATO	25	42	52	53	29	66	56	82	42	22	24	5	498	0.3
GUERRERO	6	43	18	39	9	1	1	15	8	0	0	2	142	0.1
HIDALGO	0	0	0	6	0	24	14	0	248	164	74	40	570	0.3
JALISCO	6	11	15	9	8	44	31	25	20	21	0	7	197	0.1
MICHOACAN	3	3	0	0	1	38	0	7	2	4	33	12	103	0.1
MORELOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21	0.0
NAYARIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
NUEVO LEON	46	72	152	41	67	50	56	82	56	91	54	65	832	0.5
OAXACA	1,318	1,593	1,833	1,483	1,954	1,710	1,185	1,301	1,285	1,211	1,021	1,110	17,004	10.2
PUEBLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
QUERETARO	78	86	61	45	94	60	35	69	55	19	19	0	621	0.4
QUINTANA ROO	167	197	132	188	263	241	274	246	257	148	113	86	2,312	1.4
SAN LUIS POTOSI	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	107	215	0.1
SINALOA	114	120	99	160	141	0	114	79	95	34	43	108	1,107	0.7
SONORA	0	0	144	294	88	200	217	201	111	96	214	0	1,566	0.9
TABASCO	1,039	1,825	1,894	1,618	2,238	1,273	1,422	1,236	1,195	877	914	750	16,281	9.8
TAMAULIPAS	243	445	532	823	1,110	504	418	432	314	319	424	135	5,699	3.4
TLAXCALA	0	0	17	6	159	24	21	44	9	3	5	5	291	0.2
VERACRUZ	868	1,460	1,406	1,131	1,437	1,158	1,217	1,390	1,041	1,237	1,288	787	14,420	8.7
YUCATAN	0	15	0	53	51	70	71	85	85	72	39	48	589	0.4
ZACATECAS	0	159	0	0	57	0	145	0	170	173	59	26	789	0.5
TOTAL	13,256	16,169	17,927	14,556	19,460	13,963	13,747	12,602	12,202	11,433	12,499	8,643	166,457	100.0

**ARREST OF MIGRANT TRAFFICKERS BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-DEC 2000**

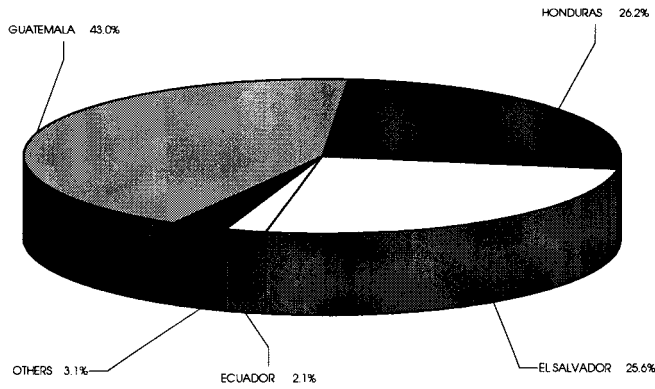


Source: INAM's regional delegation

**ARREST OF MIGRANT TRAFFICKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-JUN 2001**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL	PART. %
GUATEMALA	5,905	6,770	8,209	6,236	7,109	6,001	40,230	43.0
HONDURAS	3,257	4,374	5,027	3,617	4,569	3,624	24,468	26.2
EL SALVADOR	2,761	4,240	5,300	4,328	4,192	3,163	23,984	25.6
ECUADOR	149	454	450	387	252	249	1,941	2.1
NICARAGUA	147	210	242	157	197	125	1,078	1.2
UNITED STATES	57	44	35	40	34	54	264	0.3
BRASIL	22	35	28	30	36	30	181	0.2
PERU	14	12	32	45	35	34	172	0.2
INDIA	3	14	6	27	42	47	139	0.1
COLOMBIA	14	14	53	19	20	14	134	0.1
COSTA RICA	2	12	84	8	16	3	125	0.1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15	27	22	19	4	12	99	0.1
OTHERS	151	108	142	120	101	126	748	0.8
TOTAL	12,497	16,314	19,830	15,033	16,607	13,482	93,563	100.0

**ARREST OF MIGRANT TRAFFICKERS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-JUN 2001**

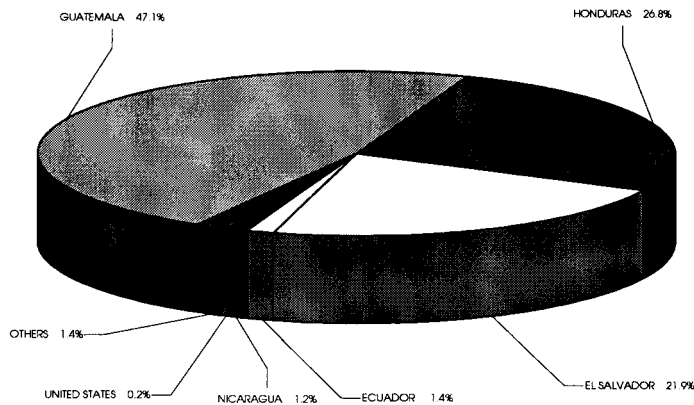


Source: INAM's regional delegation

**APPREHENSIONS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-DEC 2000**

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	PART. %
GUATEMALA	5,914	6,863	7,942	6,280	9,218	6,535	6,597	6,484	5,900	5,907	6,304	4,392	78,336	47.1
HONDURAS	4,340	5,610	5,274	4,440	5,156	3,550	3,335	2,878	2,824	2,447	2,948	1,830	44,632	26.8
EL SALVADOR	2,687	3,133	4,212	3,232	4,343	3,334	3,301	2,536	2,621	2,465	2,757	1,767	36,388	21.9
ECUADOR	39	171	83	186	245	166	177	371	304	235	159	242	2,378	1.4
NICARAGUA	155	216	217	203	239	174	132	131	129	138	109	99	1,942	1.2
UNITED STATES	13	23	22	30	35	21	33	22	40	39	32	22	332	0.2
PERU	14	25	19	20	26	14	17	14	35	37	31	41	293	0.2
COLOMBIA	10	32	22	22	20	18	33	21	32	26	27	15	278	0.2
IRAQ	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	11	149	7	2	19	192	0.1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5	3	23	17	9	31	13	1	17	31	6	26	182	0.1
BRASIL	3	22	11	15	31	5	18	18	8	6	23	6	166	0.1
CHINA	12	11	11	18	27	6	4	27	4	9	19	10	158	0.1
ZONA NEUTRAL	1	0	0	2	0	25	0	3	11	3	34	67	146	0.1
BELICE	11	11	22	15	8	2	12	15	6	16	7	11	136	0.1
CUBA	9	6	12	7	14	0	4	8	10	10	4	10	94	0.1
COSTA RICA	4	2	13	9	3	11	3	15	11	7	2	1	81	0.0
SIN ESPECIFICAR	0	4	0	5	1	3	2	3	25	0	0	12	55	0.0
INDIA	4	0	5	6	15	0	6	3	8	6	0	1	54	0.0
UCRANIA	0	1	0	1	0	22	0	0	0	4	7	1	36	0.0
OTHERS	35	36	38	48	70	46	57	41	68	40	28	71	578	0.3
TOTAL	13,256	16,169	17,927	14,556	19,460	13,963	13,747	12,602	12,202	11,433	12,499	8,643	166,457	100.0

**APPREHENSIONS OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
 JAN-DEC 2000**

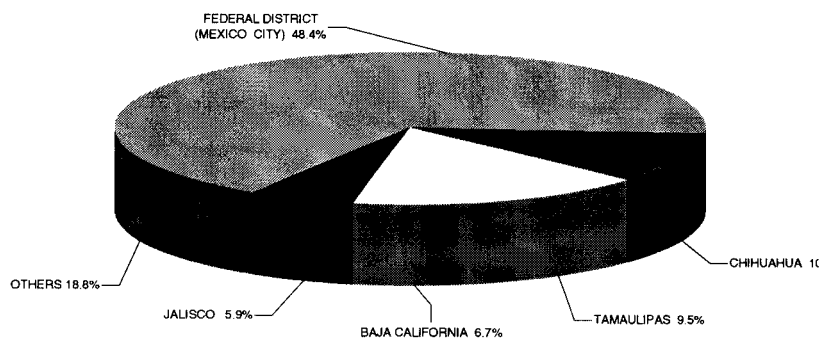


Source: INAM's regional delegation

MIGRATORY CONTROLS OF EXITS OF BUSINESS PERSON OF U.S.A. AND CANADA
 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND REGION OF DELEGATION
 JAN-JUN 2001

REGIONAL DELEGATION	UNITED STATES					CANADA					GENERAL TOTAL
	TRADE AND INVESTORS	PROFESSIONALS	PERSONNEL TRANSFERS	BUSINESS EXECUTIVES	TOTAL	TRADE AND INVESTORS	PROFESSIONALS	PERSONNEL TRANSFERS	BUSINESS EXECUTIVES	TOTAL	
AGUASCALIENTES	0	16	0	925	941	0	0	0	33	33	974
BAJA CALIFORNIA	993	0	3	6,426	7,422	7	0	0	169	176	7,598
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	1	8	2	83	94	0	0	0	0	0	94
CAMPECHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIAPAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIHUAHUA	1	1	0	11,776	11,778	1	0	0	333	334	12,112
COAHUILA	356	344	0	2,262	2,962	64	70	0	229	363	3,325
COLIMA	0	0	0	257	257	0	0	0	0	0	257
FEDERAL DISTRICT	1,187	5,419	281	43,202	50,089	176	543	53	4,058	4,830	54,919
DURANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESTADO DE MÉXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUANAJUATO	2,121	1,210	395	975	4,701	658	302	314	286	1,560	6,261
GUERRERO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JALISCO	0	0	0	6,311	6,311	83	0	0	270	353	6,664
MICHOACÁN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MORELOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVARRIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUEVO LEÓN	0	0	0	4,787	4,787	0	0	0	331	331	5,118
OAXACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUEBLA	0	93	0	417	510	0	8	0	16	24	534
QUERÉTARO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUINTANA ROO	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ	183	9	0	863	1,055	14	0	0	62	76	1,131
SINALOA	20	0	40	106	166	3	0	0	5	8	174
SONORA	1	279	3	2,109	2,392	0	14	0	101	115	2,507
TABASCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
TAMAULIPAS	15	438	18	9,964	10,435	0	16	0	331	347	10,782
TLAXCALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERACRUZ	9	154	2	268	433	2	5	0	28	35	468
YUCATÁN	0	1	0	459	460	0	0	0	12	12	472
ZACATECAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OF EXITS	4,887	7,972	744	91,192	104,795	1,008	960	367	6,264	8,599	113,394

MIGRATORY CONTROL OF EXITS OF BUSINESS PERSONS OF U.S.A. AND CANADA
 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND REGION OF DELEGATION
 JAN-JUN 2001



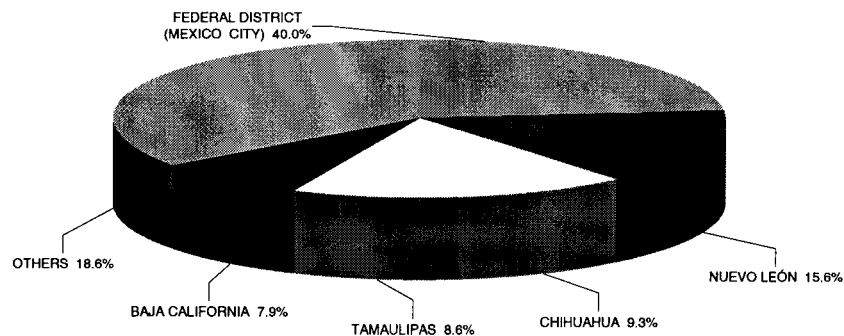
Ita: Instituto Nacional de Migración.
 SOURCE: INAM

MIGRATORY CONTROL OF TEMPORARY ENTRIES BY BUSINESS PERSONS FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-JUN 2001

REGIONAL DELEGATION	UNITED STATES					CANADA					GENERAL TOTAL
	TRADE AND INVESTORS	PROFESSIONALS	PERSONNEL TRANSFEREE	BUSINESS EXECUTIVES	TOTAL	TRADE AND INVESTORS	PROFESSIONALS	PERSONNEL TRANSFEREE	BUSINESS EXECUTIVES	TOTAL	
AGUASCALIENTES	4	264	0	752	1,020	2	5	0	30	37	1,057
BAJA CALIFORNIA	2,275	0	19	10,931	13,225	29	12	0	242	283	13,508
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR	16	257	4	383	660	1	4	4	17	26	686
CAMPECHE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIAPAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHIHUAHUA	6	302	3	15,021	15,332	0	15	0	402	417	15,749
COAHUILA	354	661	0	2,629	3,644	55	123	0	259	437	4,081
COLIMA	0	0	0	219	219	0	0	0	0	0	219
FEDERAL DISTRICT	1,231	7,987	200	51,626	61,044	221	928	76	5,720	6,945	67,989
DURANGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESTADO DE MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUANAJUATO	2,252	1,111	289	1,661	5,313	1,116	582	254	291	2,243	7,556
GUERRERO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIDALGO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JALISCO	286	3,384	28	6,380	10,078	22	135	1	412	570	10,648
MICHOACAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MORELOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAYARIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NUEVO LEON	277	7,678	9	16,864	24,828	38	429	3	1,247	1,717	26,545
OAXACA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUEBLA	0	135	0	491	626	0	10	0	22	32	658
QUERETARO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUINTANA ROO	0	0	0	15	15	0	3	0	1	4	19
SAN LUIS POTOSI	5	181	2	1,128	1,316	1	8	1	119	129	1,445
SINALOA	28	2	0	134	164	0	1	0	11	12	176
SONORA	38	807	16	2,865	3,726	7	43	0	132	182	3,908
TABASCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
TAMAULIPAS	42	625	28	13,388	14,083	0	18	2	449	469	14,552
TLAXCALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERACRUZ	11	211	4	305	531	2	4	0	26	32	563
YUCATAN	29	254	0	470	753	3	6	0	10	19	772
ZACATECAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OF ENTRIES	6,854	23,859	602	125,262	156,577	1,497	2,327	341	9,390	13,555	170,132

SOURCE: INAM

MIGRATORY CONTROL OF TEMPORARY ENTRIES BY BUSINESS PERSONS FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA
 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 JAN-JUN 2001

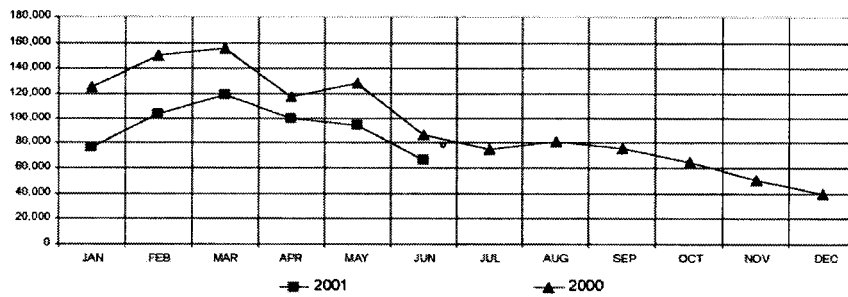


SOURCE: INAM

RETURN OF MEXICAN NATIONALS BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES

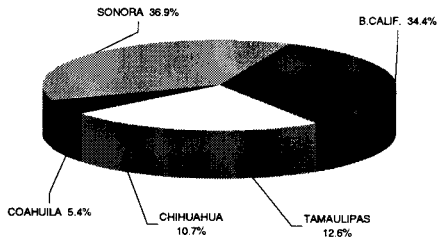
In the period of January - June 2001, 559 hundred thousand 271 Mexican nationals were returned to Mexico from the United States.
 This number was 26.8 % lower than those of the previous year within the same category.

**TOTAL OF ENTRIES TO MEXICO OF MEXICAN NATIONALS RETURNED BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES
 BY MONTH 2000-2001**

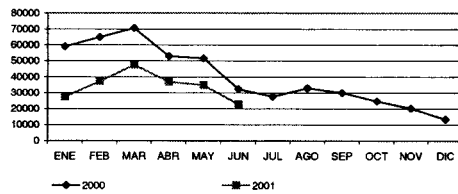


The regional delegation of Sonora reported 36.9% of the total of Mexican nationals returned to Mexico by U.S. immigration authorities.

**MEXICAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO MEXICO BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES.
 JANUARY - JUNE 2001**



**REPATRIATION OF MEXICAN NATIONALS BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES
 THROUGH SONORA
 JAN-DEC., 2001 AND JUNE-2001**

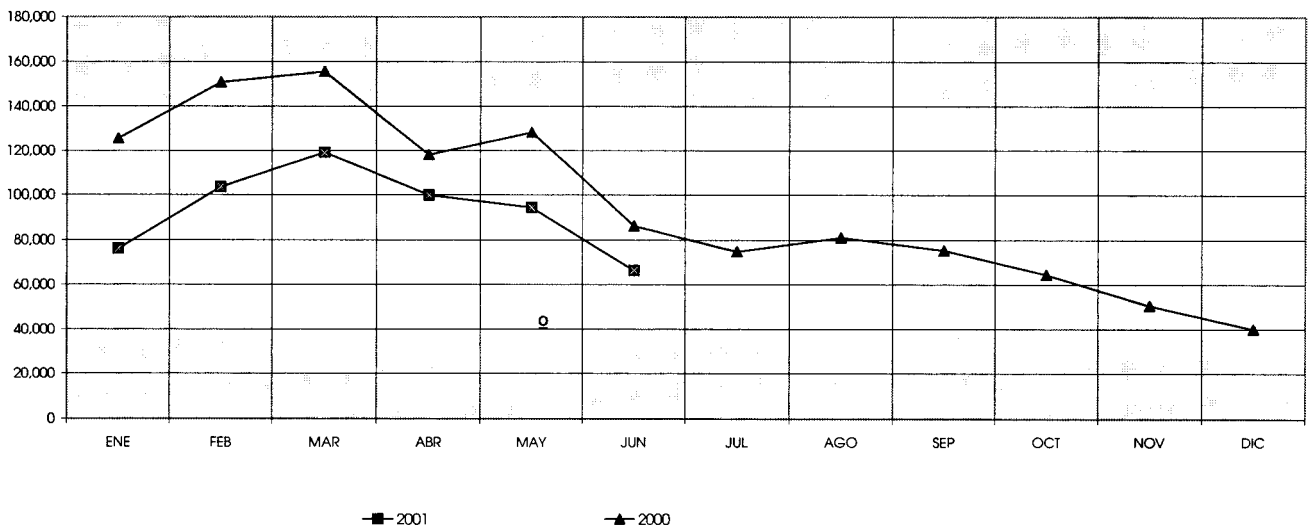


**MEXICAN NATIONALS RETURNED TO MEXICO BY U.S.
 IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES
 JAN-DEC., 2000: 1 MILLION, 150 THOUSAND, 906
 JAN.-JUNE 2001: 559 THOUSAND 271**

RETURNEES TO MEXICO BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES BY REGIONAL DELEGATION
 AND BY BORDER POINT OF ENTRY
 JAN-JUN 2000/2001

REGIONAL DELEGATION	JAN-JUN 2000	JAN-JUN 2001	% CHANGE JAN-JUN 2001\2000
COAHUILA	31,678	30,112	-4.9
CD. ACUÑA, COAH.	6,462	3,887	-39.8
PIEDRAS NEGRAS, COAH.	25,216	26,225	4.0
TAMAULIPAS	79,037	70,255	-11.1
NVO. LAREDO, TAMPS.	52,777	49,980	-5.3
MIGUEL ALEMÁN, TAMPS.	3,327	2,698	-18.9
REYNOSA, TAMPS.	20,392	14,056	-31.1
MATAMOROS, TAMPS.	2,541	3,521	38.6
SONORA	331,635	206,378	-37.8
NOGALES (GARITA 1 Y 3), SON.	50,138	27,962	-44.2
SN. LUIS RÍO COLORADO, SON.	66,098	50,996	-22.8
AGUA PRIETA, SON.	155,552	56,139	-63.9
SONOYTA, SON.	9,717	8,917	-8.2
NACO, SON.	50,013	62,364	24.7
SÁSABE, SON.	117	0	-
CHIHUAHUA	54,590	60,014	9.9
CD. JUÁREZ, CHIH.	32,067	35,538	10.8
QJINAGA, CHIH.	3,645	3,446	-5.5
PORFIRIO PARRA, CHIH.	1,667	843	-49.4
PUERTO PALOMAS, CHIH.	13,553	17,957	32.5
ZARAGOZA, CHIH.	3,658	2,230	-39.0
BAJA CALIFORNIA	267,426	192,512	-28.0
PUERTA MÉXICO, B.C.	70,143	54,186	-22.7
GARITA, DE OTAY, B.C.	48,797	37,724	-22.7
ALGODONES, B.C.	74	0	-
MEXICALI, B.C.	148,004	100,596	-32.0
TECATE, B.C.	408	6	-98.5
TOTAL	764,366	559,271	-26.8

RETURNEES TO MEXICO BY U.S. IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES BY REGIONAL DELEGATION AND BY BORDER POINT OF ENTRY
 MENSUAL 2000 Y ENE - JUN DE 2001



Source: INAM's regional delegation