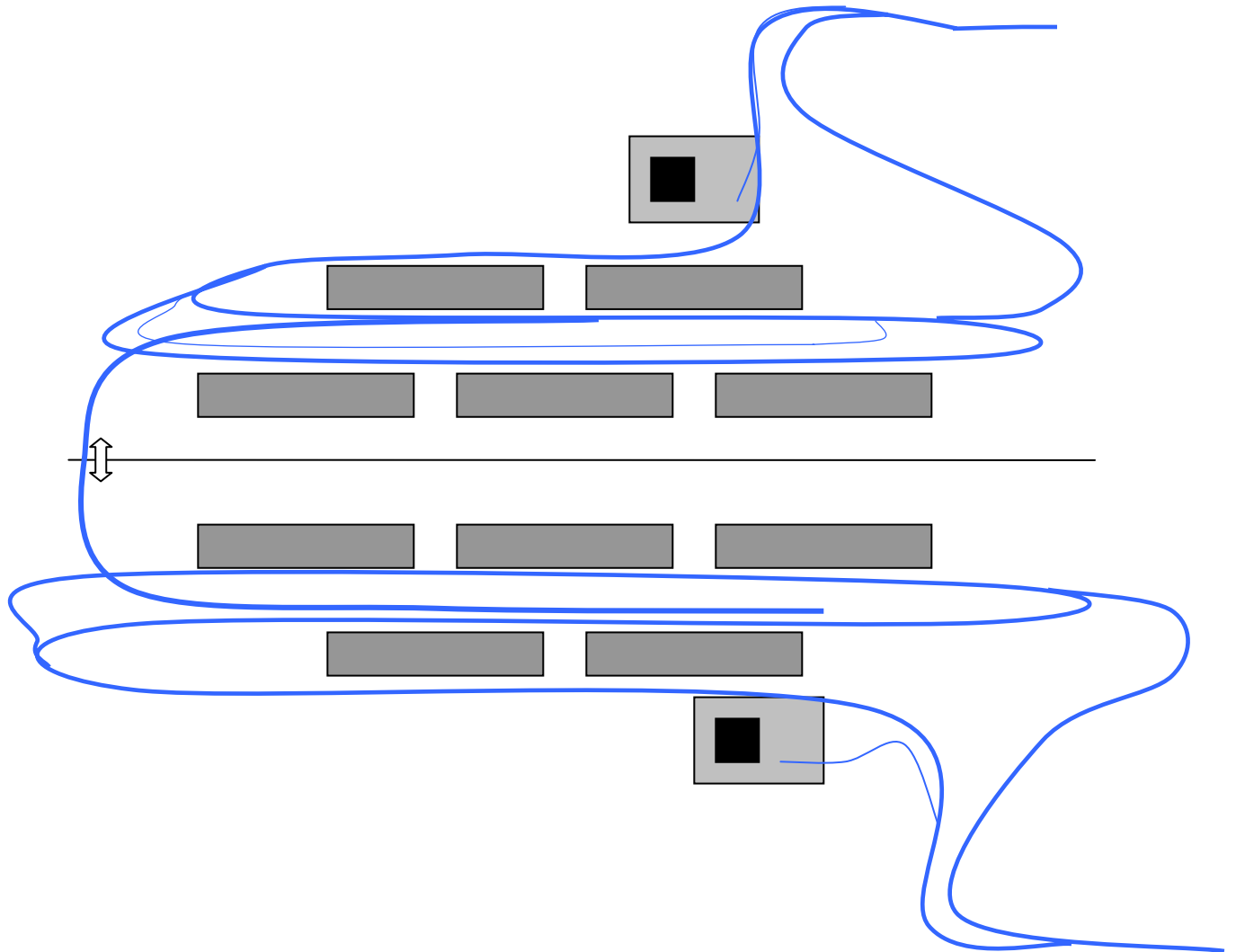


Cisnes Azules Concretus



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Maybe the unwanted borderlands, on both sides of the borderline, can one day serve as agriculture or agri-industrial sites. Where workers will be driven in either daily or on schedule 3-4 day stay and then returned to the city.

Although there may be some kind of “fence” between the two paired bi-national sites, it would not be as intrusive and even a regular chain link fence might suffice. This could be a place where large industrial size glass enclosed structures are used to produce food and fuel.

One exciting company of the future may just do that. As their site proclaims: “20 times the amount of vegetables per acre grown in a field while requiring only 5% of the water used for field crops.¹” See their site at <http://www.valcent.net/s/Home.asp> and see their news releases. But they can also turn algae to create a bio-fuel which would become an alternative to Middle Eastern oil.

What better place than the desert borderlands of New Mexico and Chihuahua to create a joint nation bio-fuel industrial plant infrastructure.

The green house structure would parallel the border on both sides of the border. Have sufficient distance between them to monitor but as any private property, the owners would help police their property. Federal law would give incentives for large tracts of land being used for food and fuel production and the structures would create a natural barrier in the area.

This would give ranchers who own land along the border to have an option of making additional income versus having to fight with the issue of illegal immigration. Let the structures be the barrier which is commercial wise and business friendly versus patrolling the border with a rifle trying to stop people from crossing.

No body wants to put anything on the borderline due to risks and uncertainties involved in these areas so there can never be an economic incentive to place any industrial plants at these locations.

So start strategically placing large land use industrial facilities that can serve as both a barrier and as an economic engine. There are industries that need both large tracts of land, possible lots of sunlight, maybe remote, and Federal and State economic incentives. The trade off in Federal and State economic incentives is the amount of resources brought to the general area in question in manpower, wages, and equipment over an amortized period of time to reduce illegal immigration crossing.

Bring in hired help and don't allow people to live near by so as not to encourage new migration to the border. This may sound draconian, but why should the State and Federal

¹ <http://www.valcent.net/s/NewsReleases.asp?ReportID=290918>

government invest in roads and infrastructure that would create towns where none exist now but should instead focus on those towns further away from the border.

Most of this area is already empty now so requiring that people do not live in the area may be easier to manage in the future. Also, both governments have to have an active policy of not allowing population to migrate to areas that can lead to illegal immigration problems. Such is a town near Columbus New Mexico where the inbound population comes in from Mexico when the only purpose of this migration is to cross the border illegally.

Allow nearby towns that are 10 to 20 miles away from the border to be staging areas for that local labor pool.

The State and Federal governments will then have an easier means of monitoring in and out flow of traffic.