

ABSTRACTS

IAN SHAPIRO, *Containment and Democratic Cosmopolitanism.*

The cosmopolitan democrats' national security policy of choice is containment. Some believe that cosmopolitan democrats should support world government, a view that seems incompatible with endorsing any *national* security strategy such as containment. The arguments commonly given to support this view are fallacious. Containment shows more elective affinities with the democratic ideal of non-domination than with any existing alternatives. In an era of rogue regimes, weak states and itinerant terrorist threats, effective containment requires legitimization through international institutions and cooperation with other states through regional alliances.

Keywords: **containment, terrorism, counter-terrorism, national security, cosmopolitanism.**

PABLO TELMAN SÁNCHEZ RAMÍREZ, *Russian Federation, United States, and the European Union, 2006-2008. A Return to the Cold War?*

During recent years, relations between the Russian Federation, the European countries and the United States have become strained to the point that they have even involved NATO. Opposing positions of Russia and the United States, in the European sphere, are causing confrontation in the region. Russia has gained strength, as oil and gas prices have remained high during recent years and it is trying to recover its position as an independent, global power, not perhaps within a bi-polar, but rather in a multi-polar order of nations.

Divergent interests and goals of the Russian and United States' governments, concerning a European and global security policy, make the conflict-prevention and peace-keeping environment on the continent even more difficult.

Keywords: **conflicts, arms race, instability, discrepancies, Cold War.**

ELADIO ARROYO LARA, LUIS V. PÉREZ GIL AND CRISTIÁN GARAY VERA, *Terrorism and Transnational Political Violence Status in the Post-Cold War International System.*

In this essay, the authors analyze the position terrorism has attained among the threats to security in the post-Cold War period. Hegemony in an interdependent world has made the concept of all violent conflicts obsolete, either between states with equally high levels of development or developing states, but it has also enabled barely significant groups to threaten the security of everyone. These groups make use of violent actions to cause damage indiscriminately in order to get the attention of the media, thereby increasing the repercussions and scope of their actions. Consequently, international terrorism is now considered a violent political phenomenon characteristic of this new stage.

Keywords: international terrorism, hegemony, international cooperation, international relations.

ALICIA PUYANA AND JOSÉ ROMERO, *Considerations on a Monetary Union of Mexico with the United States.*

The theory of monetary union is analyzed in relation to a small, open economy closely linked to a larger, more stable one. In particular, from the perspective of Mexico, and in case it should decide to create a monetary union with the United States. This analysis is carried out in terms of economic and political feasibility, following the example of the European common currency (Euro), within the NAFTA framework. Additionally, the Canadian position on the subject is also discussed.

Keywords: monetary union, economy, NAFTA, European Union, political feasibility.

CARLOS SOLA AYAPE, *The Moncloa Pacts Significance in the Mexican Democratic Transition Political Thought.*

The Mexican presidential elections of July, 2000, resulted in the National Action Party (PAN) candidate, Vicente Fox's historic victory. After seven decades heading the federal executive, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) lost control of the presidency, a position it did not regain in the 2006

electoral process. Coinciding with the turn of the Century, this electoral context featured –amidst other aspects– the incorporation into Mexican political thought, the concept that guaranteed the Spanish success in its democratic transition: the October 1977 Moncloa Pacts. Its deplorable use finally resulted in the concept being stolen by political merchandising, purported to be for reinforcing the idea of change. Although the so-called Agreements of Chapultepec –a Mexican version of the Moncloa Pacts– were signed in October 2001, they ended up as dead letters, for they lacked really clear contents, which revealed the incapability of the political forces to develop a consensus-based culture enabling it to face the enormous challenges that living in a real –rather than a formal– democracy poses.

Keywords: Moncloa Pacts, Agreements of Chapultepec, 2000 Mexican Presidential Elections, democratic transition in Mexico, Spanish democracy.

UGO PIPITONE, *Old and new India (Institutions, Decentralization, Employment)*.

From the early nineties, India's economic growth has accelerated, revealing several critical aspects: the persistent consequences of an agrarian reform implemented without considering the quality of its institutions, the dynamic links between computer science and the domestic market, the excessive weight services have had in the economy's long-term reactivation. Ancient tasks –overcoming secular caste segmentation in the people's conscience– mixed with more recent ones, such as creating a dozen million jobs a year for the next decades, in order to ensure the social stability that its economic growth requires.

Keywords: economic growth, decentralization, agrarian reform, institutional quality, castes.

LAURA RUBIO DÍAZ LEAL, *A Reevaluation of the Tibet Government in Exile Nation Project*.

This paper analyzes the relation between forced displacement and exile, with the rising of several nationalist discourses in Tibetan refugee communities in Southern Asia. Focusing on the discourse of the Tibetan Govern-

ment in exile and the fourteenth Dalai Lama –spiritual and political leader of the refugees– the author examines the different ways in which the power concept articulates in the struggle for political representation, and the several forms in which cultural and political legitimacy is contested and negotiated in force-displaced communities. This research reveals the difficulties of speaking about a pan-national project from an exile context.

Keywords: force displacement, Tibetan pan-nationalism, Tibetan refugees.

ALEJANDRO ÁLVAREZ MARTÍNEZ, *Charismatic Leadership and Sociopolitical Process in Haiti (1986-2004): Jean Bertrand Aristide's Case.*

Jean Bertrand Aristide can be seen as one of the first charismatic leaders of the Left to return to power in the new Latin American scenario. Aristide, a former priest who professed the Theology of Liberation, was a key personality in the Haitian political process during the 1986-2004 period. Supported by a broad political movement, he headed an anti-authoritarian struggle from 1986 to 1994, against the military dictatorship. His charismatic leadership afterwards led to a conservative leadership from 1994 to 2004, which raised a wide opposition to his government. Finally, amidst a severe political crisis, he was obliged to leave the government in February 2004. The Haitian case exemplifies how charisma can lose its innovative capability and turn into an authoritarian and conservative traditional power.

Keywords: charismatic leadership, political movement, Left, dictatorship, political crisis.