

ABSTRACTS

LORENZO MEYER, *Mexico-United States Relations: Architecture and Staging of Cold War Guidelines, 1945-1964.*

As of World War II, the Mexican political élites decided to leave their differences with the United States behind; instead, they sought to exploit shared views. All in all, they did not abandon the effort to preserve the legitimacy acquired from maintaining the ground already gained by the relative independence attained by Mexico through the Revolution. This process of adjustment of the Mexican project vis-à-vis the United States took place within the framework of the consolidation of post-revolutionary authoritarianism at the internal level and the external context of the Cold War. Finding the tone and content of the substantive guidelines of those relations was complicated and took three presidential terms in Mexico.

Key words: Cold War, authoritarianism, relative independence, Guatemala, Cuba.

JORGE I. DOMÍNGUEZ, *President Barack Obama's Foreign Policy toward Latin America.*

During Ronald Reagan's, George H. W. Bush's and William Clinton's terms of office a particular policy of State toward Latin America took shape in the United States. It was interrupted under George W. Bush and reappears with Barack Obama. Bearing in mind that the concept of policy of State is empirical, we can see the duration and reappearance of the fundamental traits of the United States government's behavior toward Latin America under different presidents from both political parties. Eight topics are studied: protection of human rights and defense of democracy; promotion of free trade; benevolent policy toward legal immigration; strengthening multilateral agencies; pacification in Central America; readiness to resort to the

use of military force and other coercive measures; simultaneous cooperation and conflict with Cuba; and militarization of drug trafficking policy.

Key words: United States, Obama; Bush; Latin America; foreign policy.

GUSTAVO VEGA CÁNOVAS, 2010: *Balance and Prospects of Free Trade between Mexico and the United States.*

The article assesses NAFTA's results sixteen years after its entry into force, for the three economies, particularly Mexico's. Although the agreement favored an exponential increase in trade and investment flows between the three countries, the study shows how it was insufficient to generate economic growth to benefit the majority of the people in Mexico. The study makes an analysis of Mexico's challenges and opportunities in its relations with the United States in the 21st century. The paper also broaches the urgency of formulating new policies to address the most pressing problems facing Mexico and the United States in the economic, social and security spheres.

Key words: NAFTA, trade, North America, foreign investment, economic policy.

ILÁN BIZBERG, *Diverging Paths: The American and Canadian Economic and Social Model.*

The article reflects on the cases of Canada and the United States with a twofold theoretical and methodological purpose. Finding differences between countries that share the same economic and liberal culture and appear to coincide in the same type of capitalism, is convincing evidence that the countries' economies are conditioned by the contexts and characteristics of political regimes, which gives politics preeminence over economy. Moreover, if these countries which are so similar diverge as a consequence of politics, this means that the economic effects of globalization and the

application of economic policy recipes are different in every country and are determined by each one's political context.

Key words: Canada, United States, economic development, institutions, politics.

MARIO OJEDA GÓMEZ, *Mexico and the Countries together Known as BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China).*

The name BRIC has been used to classify the set of emerging economies made up of Brazil, Russia, India and China, even though they do not represent an institutionalized political association. These countries have nonetheless shown signs of wanting to act as a group. Faced with the question of whether Mexico should be included in this group, this article makes a comparative study considering territory, population, development levels, historical trajectory and political will of these actors, as well as their capacities on the international scenario.

Key words: BRIC, Mexico, international relations, international politics, emerging economies.

RAFAEL SEGOVIA, *The Difficult Socialization of Exile.*

Unlike in other countries, the Spaniards in exile in Mexico have featured prominently. This is due, among other factors, to the fact that a large number of them were "intellectuals". One outstanding facet of the Spanish exiles has been their ability to become integrated into Mexican society and influence the country's cultural life. Many actions, such as the founding of Spanish schools, can be explained by the idea –dominant at the beginning of the exile– that it was a question of a provisional situation. In light of a historical review of the documents of Luis I. Rodríguez, a Mexican diplomat and politician essential to the Spanish exile, an analysis is made of the paradoxes of the adaptation process of Spaniards exiled in Mexico.

Key words: Mexico, Spain, socialization, exile.

MARÍA DEL CARMEN PARDO, *The Proposed Administrative Modernization in Mexico: between Tradition and Change.*

This article reviews the changes that have taken place in the federal public administration over the last three six-year terms and points out some of their limitations. First of all it includes a general reference to certain features which might be characteristic of the traditional model of public administration and which in many countries, including Mexico, continue in effect. It also points out new references for public actions, encompassed under the framework of New Public Management (NPM). These help shape the public administrations of countries where it has been adopted. Reference is also made to the tensions this transition causes, among other reasons because the two models coexist. The third section sets forth observations on what is happening in Mexico's case.

Key words: **administrative modernization, public service, evaluation, transparency, professionalization.**

FRIEDRICH KRATOCHWIL, *The Failure of "Market Failure": Rethinking "Public" and "Private" Goods in Light of Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations and Roman Law.*

The article analyzes the difference between "public" and "private" goods in light of concepts in Roman law and *The Wealth of Nations*. It points out that in many cases the dichotomy is erroneous. Furthermore, based on a broader classification of types of goods, it looks at different ways of avoiding what is known as the "tragedy of the commons". Bearing in mind the progress made in technology and information, it criticizes the copyright system as regards intangible assets. The reason is that that said system is based on inexact concepts and premises and does not effectively provide incentives for the production of new knowledge.

Key words: **public goods, market, market failure, collective action.**

GIANDOMENICO MAJONE, *The European Union and the Global Financial Crisis: The Failure of Supranational Governance?*

The global financial crisis and the debt crisis of its members in the southern euro zone have clearly shown that the European Union's supranational institutions are neither sufficiently strong nor sufficiently flexible to act forcibly in the face of an emergency. The failures in the supranational system of governance are largely due to the strategy of the "fait accompli". An example of this strategy was the decision to go ahead with the monetary unit before having an agreement on political unity. The EU does not have an instrument to curb pre- and post-contractual opportunism, which has taken Greece, for instance, to the edge of bankruptcy. It is difficult to predict the economic and political consequences of this fiasco in supranational governance.

Key words: accomplished fact, monetary unit, moral risk, policy coordination, stability pact, supranationalism.