

## ABSTRACTS

VINCENT GEISSER and EL YAMINE SOUM, *Promoting Diversity in Political Parties: A political Response to Discrimination?*

“Diversity” is a dominant subject in the French political arena. Its success grows among new sociopolitical mobilizations against discrimination and in the redress of a “lag” in the field, through the promotion of emblematic figures from the so-called “visible” minorities. At the same time, this “communicated diversity” puts forth the issue of the struggle against structural types of discrimination. Is there not perhaps the risk of disengagement between a “showbiz diversity,” shown by some leaders who emerge from minorities for the group photograph, and a “reflexive struggle” against the types of discrimination that thrive at the heart of party systems? Thus, diversity could have more affinities with a “political-distraction” operation than with party mobilization against ethnic discrimination.

Key words: **diversity, discrimination, political representation, political parties.**

EDNALDO APARECIDO RIBEIRO and JULIAN BORBA, *Participation and Democracy in Latin America: The Individual Determinants of Political Participation.*

Recent studies on participation identify an ambiguous scenario. It is characterized by a reduction in traditional kinds of citizen participation and a considerable increase in anti-establishment forms of mobilization. Some proposals for understanding it point to the dangers of apathy in terms of legitimacy of democracy; others view debate as an impetus for deepening that form of government by means of a critical citizenry. This paper investigates the determinants of the two general types of conduct in the Latin American context. It seeks to identify, by means of multivariate techniques and using data from the most recent tendency of the World Values Survey,

the individual attributes and characteristics that explain political participation among Latin American publics.

**Key words: participation, democracy, debate, individual determinants, Latin America.**

CARLOS SOLA AYAPE, *On Formulas and Points of Rupture: Diplomatic Handling during the Normalization of Relations between Mexico and Spain (1975-1977)*

Within the purview of the democratic transition in Spain and José López Portillo's six-year term in Mexico, the article points out the reason for the long wait that elapsed between the death of dictator Francisco Franco in late 1975 and the recovery of the diplomatic pulse between Mexico and Spain in the spring of 1977. The author describes the breakthroughs and concessions between the actors involved and how, with political pragmatism, they put an end to a forty-year-long diplomatic estrangement. After all is said and done, the presence of the Spanish dictator was not the only reason conditioning rapprochement between the two countries.

**Key words: Franco regime, Spanish-Mexican relations, presidential regime, democratic transition, Spain.**

ANDRÉS RUIZ PÉREZ, *Internal Factors of Mexican Foreign Policy: The Six-Year Terms of Carlos Salinas and Vicente Fox.*

A comparison is made between the six-year terms of Carlos Salinas (1988-1994) and Vicente Fox (2000-2006) based on the perspectives of Foreign Policy Analysis. The internal constraints of the decision-making process are pointed out with a representative case in each administration: the NAFTA negotiations and the position in the Security Council regarding the war in Iraq. The democratization process in Mexican foreign policy decision-making is one of the most determining factors.

**Key words: foreign policy, foreign policy analysis, decision-making, Carlos Salinas, Vicente Fox.**

FABIÁN HERRERA LEÓN, *Mexico and the International Labor Organization: Origins of a Relationship, 1919-1931.*

At the end of World War I, the bulk of the international community joined the International Labor Organization (ILO), ratifying the Treaty of Versailles or adhering to the Pact of the League of Nations (LON). Both organizations, emblem of a new international order, did not consider Mexico suitable as a consequence of its revolutionary process. This exclusion, that lasted over a decade (1919-1931), represented an uncomfortable paradox for the universalism of Geneva, for post-revolutionary Mexico maintained a close relationship between labor and social progressiveness, and the aims of renewal and regulation of the laws and labor standards that guided the work of the ILO. This affinity favored an exceptional and completely unknown rapprochement which is this article's object of study.

Key words: **Mexico, International Labor Organization, the League of Nations, multilateral diplomacy, international relations.**