

ABSTRACTS

GUSTAVO VEGA CÁNOVAS and FRANCISCO CAMPOS ORTIZ, *The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): Origins, Purpose and Potential Impact on the Relationship between the United States and the European Union.*

This paper presents an analysis of the economic relationship between the United States and the European Union in the light of the ongoing negotiations for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). It starts out from the assumption that the United States has redesigned its trade policy as a result of the paralysis of the Doha Round, with a view to taking a leading role in the design of the regulatory framework that will govern international trade in the future. The TTIP is part of a US strategy based on the creation of mega-regional agreements on trade and investment. The paper evaluates the origins, prospects and foreseeable consequences of this agreement currently in gestation.

Keywords: United States, European Union, Transatlantic, TTIP, multiregional agreement.

SOLEDAD LOAEZA, *The Interventionist Policy of Manuel Ávila Camacho: The Case of Argentina in 1945.*

At the end of the World War II, faced with the emergence of a new world order, Mexico reviewed its foreign relations, with the

United States in particular. President Manuel Ávila Camacho and his Foreign Minister, Ezequiel Padilla, opted for an ideological and diplomatic alliance with the emergent superpower. This agreement led to Mexico's support for US policy towards the rest of Latin America, despite its openly interventionist bent, and contradicted the principles of non-intervention and self-determination. As a result, Mexico distanced itself from the Latin America bloc. This policy was abandoned in 1947, but determined the Mexican positions at the Chapultepec Conference, and in the conflict that had set Argentina against the United States since 1943.

**Keywords: interventionism,
Mexico-Argentina relations,
Chapultepec Conference,
foreign policy of Ávila Camacho.**

DAVID ARELLANO GAULT and E. FERNANDA BARRETO PÉREZ, *Behavioral Governance: Nudges, Unconscious Behavioral Change and Opacity*.

A new trend on the horizon of government reforms seeks to alter people's behavior by inducing them to take better decisions. *Behavioral governance* assumes that people's behavior cannot be effectively altered with rational mechanisms alone—such as incentives—but that it is necessary to introduce unconscious behavioral changes. It is necessary to create “choice architecture” to take positive advantage of the unconscious powers of the human mind and thereby to motivate more rational behavior. Thus, one of the most frequent criticisms of instruments based on altering unconscious behavior is the need for a certain level of opacity

in their design and application in order for the nudges to be implemented effectively.

Keywords: nudges, neurosciences, behavioral economy, opacity, government reforms.

ALEKSANDRO PALOMO GARRIDO, *The Fight Against Terrorism and the New International Security System after September 11: A Logical Consequence?*

This paper seeks to analyze whether the decisions taken by the Bush government following September 11, 2001, with the aim of securing the order and security of the international system, were adequate. The events of 9/11 marked a turning point in the international security system. Its significance arises not from the consequences of the attack in itself, but due to the decisions taken by the US government following the attack. These decisions, assembled under the flag of the fight against terrorism, have frequently been presented as the logical consequence of the events of 9/11. Were these decisions solely motivated by 9/11, and what consequences have they had for the international security system?

Keywords: international security system, globalization, international system, terrorism, fight against terrorism.

DAVID RAMÍREZ-DE-GARAY, *Writing on the Wall: The Patterns of the Spread of Violent Crime in Mexico (1990-2010)*.

Despite the fact that violent crime is a phenomenon closely studied by social sciences, little attention has been paid to examining

the spread of violent crime over a territory and particular time period. In light of the lack of empirical research, this paper presents the results of an analysis of the spatio-temporal spread of the homicide rate in Mexico (1990-2010) with the aim of identifying possible patterns of spread of homicide in the country. To achieve this it employs a method of identifying and classifying patterns based on techniques for exploratory analysis of spatial data. The results show two types of pattern of spatio-temporal spreading: contagion and hierarchical spread. However, the number of cases confirming this is very low both in spatial terms and in terms of frequency. The contribution of this paper suggests promising avenues of further research and presents evidence that may be useful in the design of preventative policies.

Keywords: spread, homicide, violent crime, contagion, spatial analysis.

JOSÉ SAID SÁNCHEZ MARTÍNEZ, *State Congresses and Spending Policy in Mexico: 2000-2012.*

Since the first divided government, greater activity has been observed in the Chamber of Deputies in relation to the design of budget expenditure. By contrast, at sub-national level not only is it unknown whether local congresses are involved in the design of expenditure policy, but also whether divided government has an effect on the behavior of these bodies. In order to make a contribution to studies of local congresses, this research has two objectives: *a)* to show evidence of the degree of participation of congresses in the design of the state budget, and *b)* to determine whether the divided government has an effect on this activity.

Keywords: budgetary function, local congresses, divided/unified government, state budgets.

VÍCTOR HUGO MARTÍNEZ, *Cartel Party Theory: A Critical Review*.

This paper sets out a critical review of the concept of the *cartel party*, based on the two levels of debate: 1) the theoretical and methodological problems in the construction of this category and its limitations with regard to explaining the change in party; and 2) the representation of parties and their connections to democracy within the specialized bibliography. The argument proposed in this paper is that the cartel party concept demands greater empirical controls to validate the hypothesis, together with an evaluation of its literary model.

**Keywords: cartel party,
democracy,
party change,
party representation.**

ANTONIO GIL FONS and ALEJANDRA NIEVES CAMACHO, *The Dispute over "Macedonia": Origin, Development and Consequences of a Conflict over Identity*.

Since 1991, the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia and Greece have maintained a serious diplomatic conflict that has internal, bilateral and international ramifications due to the use of the term "Macedonia" as part of the constitutional name of the Balkan republic. The paper examines the origins and character of this dispute, and its implications for the development of national policy in Skopje, exemplified in the blocking of negotiations for joining the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Taking as a reference the concept of "deep forces" coined by Renouvin and Duroselle, an analysis is made of the influence of factors such as national sentiment

and nationalism in the construction, development and survival of this conflict over identity.

Keywords: **Macedonia, FYROM, Republic of Macedonia, deep forces, nationalism.**

Traducción de GONZALO CELORIO MORAYTA