

ABSTRACTS

TOM LONG, *Fragmented Colossus: the “Inter-domestic” Agenda and Latin American Foreign Policy.*

“Inter-domestic” issues, such as trade, migration and drug trafficking, play a heavy role in contemporary relations between the United States and Latin America. This article argues that domestic issues face more stakeholders who hold vetoes and have fewer “win-sets” than traditional foreign policy issues, further hampering attempts to influence U.S. policies. This thesis is examined taking as an example the case of the dispute between the United States and Mexico over the border crossing of trucks and the twenty years that the Mexican government had to fight U.S. officials and interest groups to get the country to comply with NAFTA regulations. After briefly examining other similar issues, the paper concludes that inter-domestic issues require different diplomatic strategies on the part of Latin American legislators.

Keywords: **inter-domestic,**
transnational,
foreign policy,
United States-Latin America relations,
Mexico-United States relations,
border crossing of trucks,
interest groups.

MÓNICA SERRANO, *Idealist Promises? Latin America in times of Responsibility to Protect.*

The inclusion of the principle of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and its crystallization in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document would not have been possible without the support of a large group of Latin American countries. This paper analyzes the factors that explain the sympathy that the principle aroused among some countries in the region, as well as the reasons that other countries have put forward to justify their rejection of the R2P. It highlights, firstly, the weight of the human rights regime in Latin America, as well as the enabling environment of the democratizing wave in the region. However, one of the keys to understanding support for a principle that seeks to prevent the perpetration of heinous crimes, even at the risk of intervention, lies in the region's own experience of crimes against humanity.

Keywords: **human rights, heinous crimes, crimes against humanity, humanitarian intervention.**

JUAN C. OLMEDA and ALEJANDRA ARMESTO, *Recentralization and State Governors: Why Are They Not Always Opposed? Analyzing the case of Mexico.*

Studies on the recent wave of recentralization have focused on understanding when national authorities push for such reforms and on identifying the diversity of factors that contribute to their success. Most studies assume that regional or local politicians will oppose recentralization. This paper argues that the position of subnational politicians will depend on how recentralization affects their interests: while they will oppose fiscal

and political recentralization, they may find incentives to support administrative recentralization. Within this framework, the position of Mexican state governors is analyzed with regard to the administrative and political recentralization experienced in the country during the administration of President Enrique Peña Nieto.

Keywords: **recentralization,**
territorial interests,
governors,
Mexico,
educational and political reforms.

CARLOS CRUZ ARZATE, *The Political Currents of the Party of the Democratic Revolution in the Federal District (1997-2012)*.

The militants of the Party of the Democratic Revolution have organized themselves in political currents in what is now officially called Mexico City with a view to winning the largest number of partisan positions, which are necessary to obtain different economic and political resources such as the candidacies for the local councils, the borough heads and the various public positions within the Government of the Federal District. In spite of the diversity of factions within the PRD in the capital city, a dominant coalition has been formed by some of these in order to remain the leading political force in the country's capital.

Keywords: **political currents,**
PRD, Mexico City,
dominant coalition,
areas of uncertainty.

FÉLIX PABLO FRIGGERI, *Paraguay After the Coup: The Price of Turning Red*

This paper presents an analysis of the political landscape that emerged in Paraguay after the parliamentary and judicial coup of 2012 and the elections of 2013. A dialogue is established between the material arising from more than two years of field work and valuable analyses of circumstances and papers, mainly by Latin American authors. The concept of a “globalized Stronism” is identified as a model of domestic politics with international application that appears as the horizon of the current government; the role of U.S. power; the relationship of this situation to the process of regional integration and the situation of the *campesinos*. It is argued that the problems facing Paraguay express with particular force significant problems Latin America faces with consolidating a full democracy, and a model of development to benefit all of its peoples.

Keywords: **globalized Stronism,**
neo-oligarchies,
Latin American counter-hegemonic integration,
descampesinización.

Traducción de GONZALO CELORIO MORAYTA