

Political Stability In Mexico

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HAYDEN DEANNA

[The Modern Mexican Military](#) Westview Press

[Mexico's Political Stability](#) Routledge

[Mexico in Crisis](#) Univ of California Press

The differences between the United States and Mexico may be immense, but their links—economic, political, and social—are profound, and growing stronger. In this incisive narrative, John Adams argues that Mexico, with which the United States shares a 1,951 mile border, is no sideshow but a pivotal component of American economic health and regional security. The primary theme that runs throughout this book is that Mexico has historically had, and will continue to e Drawing from the most current economic and demographic data and business examples, Adams demonstrates the depth and breadth of U.S.-Mexican relations, and their implications for American business and policymaking. In the process, he dispels popular myths about Mexico as an economic backwater or political distraction. The result is an authoritative and colorful account of our complex relationship with our neighbor to the south, and its broader implications for global growth and political stability. The border between the United States and Mexico runs for 1,951 miles. The differences between the two nations may be immense, but their links—economic, political, and social—are profound, and growing stronger. In this incisive narrative, John Adams argues that Mexico is no sideshow, but a pivotal component of American economic health and regional security. The primary theme that runs throughout the book is that Mexico—its domestic growth and industrial capacity, population pressures, energy needs, political dynamics, and strategic location—has historically had, and will continue to have, a tremendous impact on the United States. Drawing from the most current economic and demographic data and business examples, Adams demonstrates the depth and breadth of U.S.-Mexican relations and their implications for American business and policymaking. A unique aspect of the book is his analysis of the competition between Mexico and China for American resources for investment, trade, and economic development. Adams also dispels popular myths about Mexico as an economic backwater or political distraction. The result is an authoritative and colorful account of our complex relationship with our neighbor to the south—and its broader implications for global economic growth and political stability.

Kinship, Business, and Politics University of Texas Press

Summary: This text offers an analysis of Mexico's struggle for democratic development. Linking Mexico's state to Mexico-US and other international considerations, the authors, collaborating with Emilio Zebadua, offer perspectives from all sides of the border.

[Political Stability and Democracy in Mexico](#) University of Texas Press

This book explains some of the ways in which deteriorated socioeconomic conditions (inequality in particular) and institutional limitations (corruption, electoral exclusion, and a weak rule of law, among others) affect political stability in extremely unequal developing countries, like Mexico, where democracy is not yet fully consolidated.

[The Politics of Property Rights](#) Springer

"Mexico is immersed in deep transformations. The country has opened to the world, liberalized its economy and moved to a more democratic system. There is an obvious need to understand the process. Dan Levy and Kate Bruhn's book is a well-balanced portrayal of Mexico's contemporary history, and of the role played by the United States. A must for those interested in understanding what is going on in Mexico."--Sergio Aguayo, author of "Myths and (Mis)Perceptions: Changing U.S. Elite Visions of Mexico" "A wonderful guide to the social, economic, and political changes in contemporary Mexico. It goes a long way to explaining the concurrent rise of narco-traffic, the victory of Fox, and the transformation of the Mexican economy in the 1990s. I learned a great deal from it."--Miguel Centeno, author of "Democracy Within Reason: Technocratic Revolution in Mexico"

Duke University Press

An introduction to Mexico and its social, economic, and political/democratic developments over the past twenty years.

Cultural Politics in Revolution Praeger

During the 1980s the Mexican regime faced a series of economic, social, and political disasters that led many to question its survival. Yet by 1992 the economy was again growing, with inflation under control and the confidence of international investors restored. Mexico was now touted as an example for regimes in Eastern Europe to emulate. How did Carlos Salinas and his team of technocrats manage to gain political power sufficient to impose their economic model? How did they sustain their revolution from above despite the hardships these changes brought for many Mexicans? How did they stage their remarkable political comeback and create their "democracy within reason"? Why did Salinas succeed in keeping control of his revolution while Mikhail Gorbachev failed to do so in his similar effort at radical reform? Miguel Centeno addresses these questions by analyzing three critical developments in the Mexican state: the centralization of power within the bureaucracy; the rise of a new generation of technocrats and their use of a complex system of political networks; and the dominance of a neoliberal ideology and technocratic vision that guided policy decisions and limited democratic participation. In his conclusion the author proposes some alternative scenarios for Mexico's future, including the role of NAFTA, and suggests lessons for the study of regimes undertaking similar transitions. Of obvious interest to students of contemporary Mexico and Latin America, the book will also be very useful for those analyzing the transition to the market in other countries, the role of knowledge in public policy, and the nature of the modern state in general.

Mexico Praeger

This book analyzes the crisis in Mexico and assesses the outlook for political stability and U.S.-Mexican relations.

Mexico's Crucial Century, 1810-1910 Westview Press

After Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821, it began the work of forging its identity as an independent nation, a process that would endure throughout the crucial nineteenth century. A weakened Mexico faced American territorial ambitions and economic pressure, and the U.S.-Mexican War threatened the fledgling nation's survival. In 1876 Porfirio Díaz became president of Mexico, bringing political stability to the troubled nation. Although Díaz initiated long-delayed economic development and laid the foundation of modern Mexico, his government was an oligarchy created at the expense of most Mexicans. This accessible account guides the reader through a pivotal time in Mexican history, including such critical episodes as the reign of Santa Anna, the U.S.-Mexican War, and the Porfiriato. Colin M. MacLachlan and William H. Beezley recount how the century between Mexico's independence and the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution had a lasting impact on the course of the nation's history.

Mexico Under Austerity Praeger

Mexican society is becoming militarized due to the increased use of the Mexican military in domestic affairs. This militarization is the result of three factors: the internal focus of the military, the drug war, and corruption. The internal focus of the Mexican military is based on doctrine. Mexico's drug war began in 1986 when U.S. President Reagan convinced their government that the trafficking of drugs constituted a National security threat. Corruption is pervasive in Mexico due to the combination of seven decades of authoritarian rule by the hegemonic Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the associated effects from transnational drug trafficking. The army represents the last publicly respected institution in Mexico. During the past three years, almost the entire law enforcement apparatus to combat drug trafficking has been replaced with military soldiers and numerous key political appointees and governmental positions have been filled with Mexican generals and colonels. There are few national interests more profoundly consequential to the United

States than the political stability and general welfare of Mexico. The militarization and changing civil military relations in Mexico is an important aspect in U.S. Mexico relations and must be considered impossible policy changes.

Mexico U of Nebraska Press

Mexico is undergoing its worst economic crisis since the world depression of the 1930s. In this volume contributors analyze significant patterns that might affect political stability and legitimacy, economic viability, and social change over the next several years, often reaching controversial conclusions. They argue, for example, that the military is not likely to change its present civil-military role; that political opposition, rather than political violence or pressure from foreign governments, will have the most profound influence on the changing pattern of political legitimacy and system stability; and that decision-making in the private sector may have the greatest potential to resolve or exacerbate the current crisis. Finally, they suggest that because economic conditions have been altered so dramatically in the recent period, Mexican policymakers will need to develop a new range of political alternatives to stabilize the economy and redirect the country's future.

Mexico Faces the 21st Century Westview Pr

This new book tells the story of Mexico's dominant political party, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), detailing its impact on the country's political system. Mexico's Ruling Party examines the party's role in maintaining political stability and stimulating economic growth and reviews the major problems which it now faces. It also reconstructs the historical evolution of the PRI and the so-called pendulum effect, elaborating on the internal structure of the party and its relationship with the political elite.

Unions and Politics in Mexico Baltimore : Johns Hopkins Press

Excerpt from *The New Regime in Mexico* Were it a fact that the present government in Mexico had come into power merely as a result of a movement to unseat the unpopular Carranza - in short, had personalities rather than principles been the general rather than the specific and immediate cause for the establishment of the present regime in Mexico - simple indeed would be a discussion of the steps by which Alvaro Obregon secured the presidency and of the problems which now confront him in his exalted position. Such, however, is not the case. The so-called revolution of last, May which drove Carranza from the capital and installed the provisional presidency of de la Huerta must not be considered as an isolated or as an independent movement; rather it was a readjustment within the revolution which began in 1910, and which, apparently, has run its course, and, we trust, guaranteed its ideals, only with the establishment of the present regime in Mexico. In other words, when in Mexico today one speaks of the "revolution" he does not mean merely the revolution initiated and directed by Madero against Diaz. Neither does he mean that of Huerta against Madero, nor that of Carranza against Huerta, nor even, in these later days, that of Obregon and de la Huerta against Carranza; instead, by "revolution" is meant the entire revolutionary movement covering the years from 1910 to 1920. In this sense, then, the present regime in Mexico must be considered as the child, not of any particular phase of the ten years of revolution, but of the entire revolutionary period from 1910 to 1920. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Low Political Mobilization, Consensus, and Coercion Cambridge University Press

The orthodox view of Mexican history asserts that the political stability and rapid economic growth of the post-war period were due inter alia to state control over the labour movement. On the evidence of his extensive research in Mexico between 1977 and 1982, Ian Roxborough challenges this conventional wisdom, arguing that control over Mexican unions has been more fragile and problematic than appears at first sight. Taking the car industry as a case study, he discusses the upsurge of industrial militancy in the 1970s and explores its possible implications for continued political stability. Focusing on variations in the factory-level organisations of the working class, the account in this book de-emphasises theories which stress class consciousness or which focus on the aristocracy of labour, in favour of a theory that places political and organisational power at the centre of analysis. This study of the grass roots of industrial militancy will have relevance not only for the study of contemporary Mexico but also for general explanations of the politics of labour in the Third World.

Mexico University of Arizona Press

"This study considers the effect of the Mexican military on Mexico's domestic and foreign policies, its ability to assure Mexico's stability and security, and its likely behavior in a serious political or foreign policy crisis. It reviews the Mexican military's modernization program and institutional transformations within the Mexican government as factors affecting Mexican national stability and security. It argues that the military is becoming a more visible, respected, and modernized partner of Mexico's ruling institutions, and that a close civil-military partnership may result, in which the military, with civilian agreement, plays expanded roles in determining how to resolve the new agenda of domestic and foreign security issues confronting Mexico."--Rand abstracts.

Palace Politics Mexico's Political Stability

In the decades following independence, Mexico was transformed from a strong, stable colony into a

republic suffering from economic decline and political strife. Marked by political instability—characterized by Antonio López de Santa Anna's rise to the presidency on eleven distinct occasions—this period of Mexico's history is often neglected and frequently misunderstood. Donald F. Stevens' revisionist account challenges traditional historiography to examine the nature and origins of Mexico's political instability. Turning to quantitative methods as a way of providing a framework for examining existing hypotheses concerning Mexico's instability, the author dissects the relationship between instability and economic cycles; contradicts the notion that Mexico's social elite could have increased political stability by becoming more active; and argues that the principal political fissures were not liberal vs. conservative but were among radical, moderate, and conservative. Ultimately, Stevens maintains, the origins of that country's instability are to be found in the contradictions between liberalism and Mexico's traditional class structure, and the problems of creating an independent republic from colonial, monarchical, and authoritarian traditions.

The Mexican Ruling Party Penn State University Press

Study of political leadership and economic growth in Mexico from 1935 to 1970 - covers foreign investment, industrial development, rural development, income distribution, land tenure, agrarian reform, political parties, employment, the balance of payments, etc. Bibliography pp. 239 to 248, references and statistical tables.

Mexican Political Stability and the Revolutionary Institutional Party University of Alabama Press

This book addresses the causes, effects, and dynamics of political corruption in Mexico. Systematic analysis of corruption is critical to a better understanding of the politics of Mexico, and despite the many conceptual and methodological obstacles, the importance of the subject matter demands treatment. Morris's work should therefore be seen not as definitive, but as an initial step in understanding a central dimension of Mexican politics. Corruption, as a topic of research, invites certain misunderstandings, as it is a broad concept conveying a variety of moral connotations. This inquiry into political corruption is not intended to depict the Mexican people or society as any less or more moral than others. The study draws on extensive content analysis of news reports from the Mexican press, a public opinion poll conducted in 1986, and personal interviews. The objective is not to expose scandals and wrongdoing by Mexican officials, name names, or point fingers; it is an academic endeavor. The author discusses scandals and gives examples of corruption for illustrative purposes, but his analysis is more theoretical than anecdotal. He questions whether in fact corruption has enhanced or diminished the stability of the Mexican government, and examines the reasons for the failure of many anti-corruption efforts.

Mexico's political stability Bloomsbury Publishing USA

The differences between the United States and Mexico may be immense, but their links—economic, political, and social—are profound, and growing stronger. In this incisive narrative, John Adams argues that Mexico, with which the United States shares a 1,951 mile border, is no sideshow but a pivotal component of American economic health and regional security. The primary theme that runs throughout this book is that Mexico has historically had, and will continue to e Drawing from the most current economic and demographic data and business examples, Adams demonstrates the depth and breadth of U.S.-Mexican relations, and their implications for American business and policymaking. In the process, he dispels popular myths about Mexico as an economic backwater or political distraction. The result is an authoritative and colorful account of our complex relationship with our neighbor to the south, and its broader implications for global growth and political stability. The border between the United States and Mexico runs for 1,951 miles. The differences between the two nations may be immense, but their links—economic, political, and social—are profound, and growing stronger. In this incisive narrative, John Adams argues that Mexico is no sideshow, but a pivotal component of American economic health and regional security. The primary theme that runs throughout the book is that Mexico—its domestic growth and industrial capacity, population pressures, energy needs, political dynamics, and strategic location—has historically had, and will continue to have, a tremendous impact on the United States. Drawing from the most current economic and demographic data and business examples, Adams demonstrates the depth and breadth of U.S.-Mexican relations and their implications for American business and policymaking. A unique aspect of the book is his analysis of the competition between Mexico and China for American resources for investment, trade, and economic development. Adams also dispels popular myths about Mexico as an economic backwater or political distraction. The result is an authoritative and colorful account of our complex relationship with our neighbor to the south—and its broader implications for global economic growth and political stability.

Bordering the Future Cambridge University Press

This book addresses a puzzle in political economy: why is it that political instability does not necessarily translate into economic stagnation or collapse? In order to address this puzzle, it advances a theory about property rights systems in many less developed countries. In this theory, governments do not have to enforce property rights as a public good. Instead, they may enforce property rights selectively (as a private good), and share the resulting rents with the group of asset holders who are integrated into the government. Focusing on Mexico, this book explains how the property rights system was constructed during the Porfirio Díaz dictatorship (1876-1911) and then explores how this property rights system either survived, or was reconstructed. The result is an analytic economic history of Mexico under both stability and instability, and a generalizable framework about the interaction of political and economic institutions.

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