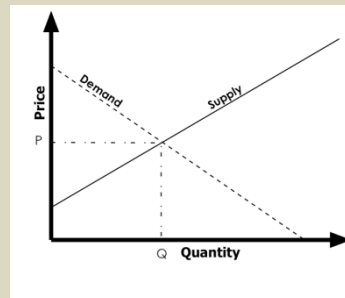


Story, Dale

Mexican Politics—REGIME TYPE, ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY, LATE DEVELOPMENT,  
AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- REGIME TYPE
  - Authoritarianism vs. Totalitarianism
    - Authoritarianism: limited pluralism, low mobilization
    - Totalitarianism: ideological, high mobilization
  - Latin America—emergence of democracy in 1950s
    - Prerequisites for democracy argument—income and education
    - Linear--economic development positively affects political development
  - Emergence of authoritarianism in 1960s
    - Bureaucratic-authoritarian argument - stages of eco. growth
    - Curvilinear--economic development positively affects political development until the stage of hard Import-Substituting Industrialization, or ISI (austerity, capital accumulation, IMF)
  - Stages
    - Export-oriented stage (1880-1930, roughly): traditional oligarchy
    - Easy ISI: populism
    - Hard ISI: Bureaucratic-authoritarianism
  - Emergence of democracy in 1980s, due to:
    - Cycles?
    - Prerequisites of income and education?
    - Military exits due to either:
      - Failure (Argentina); or
      - Success (Brazil)
  - Difficult to classify Mexico—qualifiers:
    - Benign authoritarianism.
    - Relatively or partly free.
    - Societal pluralism (individual freedom) with systemic authoritarianism (lack of electoral competition and little multiplicity of groups)
    - Use media as brief sample - L & S in Ch. 4 cover this.
    - Evolution of B-A? Not a qualitative change such as Argentina or Brazil, but growth of technocrats up to 2000.
- LATE DEVELOPMENT
  - Occurs after initial development and modernization in the First World.
  - Role model (younger sibling example)
  - Demonstration Effect
  - Revolution of Rising Expectations
  - Some aspects of modernity too easily acquired
  - *Small is Beautiful*, E.F. Schumacher (“intermediate technology for development in the third world,” Less is More, Natural Capitalism, Voluntary Simplicity)
  - Technology: capital- vs. labor-intensive
  - Exposure to modernity, but society not able/ready to respond/assimilate.
  - Destabilizing-destructive to culture, health, economy, etc.

- Capital accumulation - early stage (U.S. Industrial Revolution) is skipped.
- Inappropriate technology.
- Rapid urbanization and population growth
- DEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT
  - Foreign Trade
    - [Imports and Exports](#)
    - 1 or 2 leading Exports
    - [Geographic partner concentration](#)
      - [U.S. Embassy](#)
  - Foreign Capital
    - Private Investment (MNCs) and lending (debt)
    - Foreign aid (public)
  - Impact
    - Decapitalization
    - [Mexico Inflation Rates](#)
    - [US Inflation Rates](#)
    - [Inflation Rates](#)
    - Deteriorating terms of trade
      - Price of exports relative to price of imports declines.
      - Example: In 1960 the exportation of a unit of coffee costs \$50 and the importation of a refrigerator costs \$50. But in 1970 the exportation of a unit of coffee costs \$75 while the importation of a refrigerator costs \$50.
      - Supply and Demand Curve



- - If the Demand Curve shifts “downward,” prices are reduced (Monetarism).
  - If the Supply Curve shifts “upward,” prices are reduced (Structuralism).
  - Boom and bust cycles
  - Economic growth - positive but human costs
  - Economic concentration - no redistribution
  - Political repression and/or foreign intervention.
- DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
  - Conservative Modernization
    - Accept dependency, open eco., intl. division of labor
    - Monetarism (control inflation through demand), austerity (exs.), IMF, Milton Friedman, Chicago School
  - Progressive Modernization

- Manage dependency (protectionism, f.i.), reform (tax, ag.), UNECLA, Raul Prebisch
- Structuralism (control inflation through supply)
- Revolution
  - Reject capitalist dependency, closed economy? autarchy?
  - Equity, state role, basic needs
  - Cuba