

Capítulo 9

Globalizing context of the policies MEXICO-EUA

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Abstract

The present investigation has as main object of study the changes in the profile of economic history that has experienced the foreign policy of the Mexican state, from the economic and commercial opening, characteristic of the globalization process and more specifically, of that has originated the signature and operation of the Free Trade Agreement of perspective North America.

Key words: Globalization, Commerce, Foreign policy.

9 Introduction

The relevance of the topic is found justified in the light of two important circumstances. The first, of course, refers to the enormous importance of the events with which Mexico intends to take a place in the new world order, that after the conclusion of the Cold War marked a profound uncertainty, it is no exaggeration to say that the TLC is the operation most significant economic event in the operation of the Mexican economic system of the millennium, both for good and for evil, and that a majority of the studies in this regard has been applied to the sentence or advocacy without greater insights regarding the pace and depth of the varied impact of that instrument. In the part concerning these effects, especially swollen tradition of foreign policy of the Mexican government treats this research.

The second circumstance that encourages this research is the shortest path we have already traveled on the subject, since in our preliminary investigations on TLC, the key point what constituted those components of the instrument that caused the greatest uncertainty, some productive sectors such as agriculture and energy and very complicated dispute handling mechanism. Much will have to observe the behavior of future branches with varying degrees of intra-industry trade increased a good way analysis of progress in the productive specialization, without prejudice to more than urgent review of the financial part, to arrive at some important conclusions about the treaty. The roadmap we have tried to cover some of the theoretical and historical references that Deplete the first chapter of this research and include, first, consideration of the modern world system and the wallerstenianas interpretations of hegemony and chaos, in a speculative effort to define the hegemonic scenario of the first quarter of the century, in clear dispute between the three existing regional blocs, which does not seem too worried evaporation of peace, legitimacy and stability. In the second and third point the question of the paradigms of international trade, the extraordinary contribution of Ricardian comparative advantage and the development of Michael Porter's competitive advantages is discussed, with special emphasis on the famous diamond that determines the competitive advantage national.

In the fourth and fifth point is intended to examine the evolution of Latin America, therefore constitute the immediate environment of Mexico, as for the convenience of approach it as an original issue, in light of indigenous theories of development and dependency. The conclusions finally located the deep and radical event of doctrinal and practical notable wins foreign policy of Mexico, with neglect of the doctrine and the Calvo clause moves, and meritorious national fruit, the doctrines Carranza and Estrada and Article 27 of the Constitution, from the inclusion of Chapter XI of NAFTA, as a review of Mexico's relations with the outside, stripped of the most basic nationalism.

9.1 Historical and theoretical references

In developing this research, which are not fully resolved the causal relationships between economics and politics, we intend to consider the historical economy as the great teacher of both, as Fernand Braudel suggests explains: "The economy is historical the never ending story, is always becoming, surpassing."

Your destination is none other than the social sciences, which allow us to add, leading to the elucidation of their own objects of study. Strictly speaking, this research will be to engage in the articulation of several stories, both generally, as to particular levels of capitalism as "creating inequality in the world."

According to Immanuel Wallerstein fortunate phrase, from the of founder prolonged wallersteniano XV century capitalism, the civilizations of this, the paradigms of international trade passing of Ricardian proposal

By force, also, this research will incorporate the history of the globalization process of the world economy, and not so recent course where trade liberalization and productive interdependence play the key role in this new scenario. Although this process has European, Asian and American expressions, quirks that make differentiated them with a considerable advantage in the European experience, in the interest of research I'm trying to develop, will be the American case, especially the consequences economic and political TLC (NAFTA for its acronym in English), which is analyzed in greater depth and detail.

9.2 The world system

The starting point, of necessity, it is the assertion that capitalism has built many fewer economic and social rights that are commonly forget the current capitalist system effects. Braudel himself argues that "the mistake of Max Weber derives essentially, as a starting point, an exaggeration of the role of capitalism as an engine of the modern world, let alone if it is intended, as Weber himself intended, understand capitalism, in the modern sense of the word, would have been nothing less than a creation of Protestantism or better yet, of Puritanism."

In fact, the Northern countries have only just taken place long occupied and brilliance by the old capitalist centers of the Mediterranean.

They did not invent anything, not in the field of technical or management of business. Amsterdam back to Venice, like London copied to Amsterdam, and New York to London. If capitalism in its traditional vulgar interpretation, economic resulted from the English industrial revolution and, politically, the French Revolution, it seems that the previous history, more than feudal, did not have key elements, institutions, processes and markets, of which this new order could be served. It is for such reasons, no doubt, why the wallersteiniana conceptualization of the world system is started with the establishment of important details regarding what is meant by social change, restricted to the study of changes in the phenomena that are more durable. The creation of the modern world has been the focus of most of the theories of the social sciences since the nineteenth century and is contemporary.

This leads, of course, the search for the units of study to explain the differences between the world of today and yesterday. Class struggle, social conflict, on one side and the existence or absence of a consensus on shared in a given society other values, formed the two great debates of that was supposed to be possible to extract units study, in relation to a much more conceptual than empirical problem.

The diversity of events, stages, of sovereign states, not companies, acting evolutionarily, with different rhythms and possibilities, Wallerstein moved to perceive the existence of a large social system, a global system capable of allowing the study of all individual, national, regional, etc., included within other developments, however, the question whether there can be laws that include all assuming that, strictly speaking, the answer is no. The four major stages proposed by Wallenstein, considered four key periods of the modern world system, are:

- a) Origins and primitive conditions of the world system, until then a European world system (1450-1640);
- b) Consolidation of the global system (1640-1815);
- c) Conversion of the world-economy in a global company (1815-1917), and
- d) Consolidation of the capitalist world-economy and the particular "revolutionary" stresses that this consolidation has caused (1917-1970).

The conclusion Wallenstein reflections about social change in the modern world system, played his famous protest against the division of social sciences, noting that the study of social systems should be addressed in a single-discipline. Other attempts periodizadores applicable to the case of the economy of Latin America, complement the Eurocentric character of prolonged first stage given by Wallenstein, actually much longer for the call out stage of growth in Latin America, beginning with the conquest by Spain and Portugal, during the first half of the sixteenth century. Such Eurocentrism illustrate the assertion that most of that period, the economies of the region were in capitalism without capitalists.

He then understood that tributary societies, primitive history of capitalism itself, were experiencing various changes that indisputably favor the advent of the economic order. Among the feudal serfdom of capitalism and the proletariat, a transition phase, in which the separation of the worker starts its own live work. En means that they start to become subject to private ownership, in which, in short, begins an original form of accumulation that historically was an inescapable background to the establishment of the first capitalist society. For F. Braudel treatment of the determinants of capitalism differentiation between capital and capitalist terms, from one side, and on the other, between capitalism and market economy. Thus proposes that capital, understood as well capital designates usable results and used in all work previously executed: a house is an asset, like wheat stored in a farm, a ship or road are also capital.

Otherwise, "money from a treasure that is no longer idle capital, like a forest untapped." In Braudel 's logic , there is no known society has not accumulated capital goods , in the order in question, are accompanied capitalist as chairperson or presiding try inserting the capital in the incessant production process which all societies are forced capitalism is the way it is normally carried little altruistic purposes this constant game of insertion. With regard to the distinction between capitalism and market economy, Braudel defines two types of markets: "one, elemental and competitive as it is transparent, the other superior, sophisticated and dominant, in the second, where is situated the sphere of capitalism." This second market, growing out of trade rules, would be regarded as the foundation of capitalism, however, the market economy itself, she far surpasses that order.

9.3 Hegemony and chaos

In developing this research , conceptualization makes I. Wallerstein of hegemony is of particular interest , not only for the explanatory efficacy shown in the periodization of the modern world system analyzes up seventies , but today mainly because of the concept and relevance of their work in a new and prolonged process of changing hegemony. Within the global system, which provides heat, expands and deepens own globalization process that starts in the eighties. Hegemony involves more than a center status.

It could be defined as a situation in which the products of a particular State center occur so efficiently that are competitive even in other States the center and therefore the state of the center is the main beneficiary of an entirely free world market . To take advantage of this productive superiority , that State must be strong enough to prevent or minimize internal and external political barriers to the free flow of factors of production, and to maintain their advantage find it helpful to promote certain streams, intellectual and cultural movements and ideologies. The economic, military, political and ideological expressions of hegemony appear as well as true driver conditions exercise of the world economy, as we shall not appear to be present in the definition of hegemony to come, unless it also singularly is shared. In the attempt to analyze all possible ranges in the present and in the future, which would travel the world system, Wallerstein probate process involves U.S. hegemony, accompanied by a conflict between Europe and Asia, prominently Japan, at the conclusion of both depressive long wave cycle that started with the depletion of the expansionary effects of the Second World War, in the late sixties, as the hegemony of America itself. From the beginning of the XXI century, imagine the emergence of a shock wave of the economic cycle, same as, for various reasons, would not like the last blast of the twentieth century.

Among the reasons put forward include the new types of alliances in the world, in which the United States would come to Japan and both seek to bring China, while Europe intensify their own alliance and seek to add to Russia. Thus making the availability of international liquidity , and the science and technology component of the new international competition, peripheral countries - possibly the rest of Asia and probably Africa and Latin America will deepen a situation in which " the lives of men (and women) often evokes purgatory , if not hell.

And the geographical situation (it will be even more) clearly sufficient reason for it " Returning to speculative exercises Wallerstein, should highlight some aspects that he himself relevant judges, on the verge of building scenarios.

Outset proposes to reflect on the issues that entitled to their own work (peace, stability and legitimacy), while features of the full existence of a hegemonic power in the world system. Hegemony allows stable concatenation of the social distribution of power, which implies a period of peace, based on the absence of military confrontations between major powers, not to any military confrontation, of course. Such hegemony requires and engenders legitimacy, understood as consent of the major political actors regarding the established order and / or direction taken events. The decline of the United States, to a lesser extent the crisis of the world system as such, promise a severe shortage of future peace, stability and legitimacy. Second, Wallerstein reminds us that all (physical, economic and social) systems depend on circadian rhythms to restore minimum balances. The capitalist world-economy has proven to be robust variety of historical system and has flourished exuberantly until today for about 500 years, which is long for a historical system.

But systems have secular trends and cyclical rhythms and secular trends always exacerbate the contradictions (which contain all systems). There comes a point at which the sharpening of contradictions leads to increasingly large fluctuations, which, in the language of the new science, means the emergence of chaos (the sharp decline which can be explained by certain equations). This in turn leads to fluctuations whose occurrence is certain but whose shape is inherently unpredictable, and that a new systemic order arises. In third place, this author stands on the assumption that the global system is entering such was chaos; Wallerstein ventures into some speculations on ways they could take, and intends to discuss the courses of action open to us. Historical analysis allows the claim that the turning point of a hegemonic cycle coincides with that of a Kondratieff cycle (of course, not each). In this case, the wave of a depressive both cycles is between 1967 and 1973. "Since that time, both the normal elements of the "phase B" Kondratieff cycle as corresponding to a "phase B" (also depressing) the hegemonic cycle are shown correctly. What, from the point of view of both cycles is "normal". Within such a normal, two new " phase A" should be present in the coming years relative to the Kondratieff cycle in 5 or 10 years, the fight to inherit U.S. hegemony, and eventually turn that power in a partner less, already started and will offer a new hegemon, Japan, in 50 or 75, to face the power with territorial base, Western Europe through a " thirty Years' War (World) ", with the presumed triumph of Japan. That would correspond to a "normal" evolution of the global system. There are new processes, or vectors, to go on stage interrupt or divert the "normal" pattern. Wallerstein considers normal to the current situation between 1991 and 1999 is not a "chaotic" situation and all signs are the culmination of a Kondratieff "B phase" and although the effect is global, is not homogeneous: "Some States they have promoted and others have fallen into comparative economic strength." After this situation should happen a renewed expansion of the world economy , headed towards a new era of prosperity, exacerbating competition between the United States , Western Europe and Japan , where little or nothing to do technical efficiency. In such an alliance, only Japan gets three immediate benefits:

- a) A competitor, winning an ally;
- b) You can count on the cover of the military strength of the United States, without incurring unproductive military expenditures, and
- c) You can reduce research and development costs, using the installed in the United States (the best structure of the world economy) capacity.
- d) For other countries, more or less distant levels of competition imposed by the three powers mentioned the possibility of economic relations with the "condo " Japan - United States or Western Europe, will rest on the following considerations , always allocated where appropriate, from the economic centers of power:

- e) The extent to which industries are essential or optimal for the operation of the (productive) key chains goods;
- f) The extent to which individual countries are essential or optimal for the maintenance of adequate effective demand for the most profitable sectors of production, and
- g) The extent to which individual countries serve (military, economic, political or business) to strategic needs.

From this background, and given the eventual expansion of the world economy between 2000 and 2025, there is reason to suppose a situation completely foreign to global prosperity, peace and optimism concerning the future [Smith, P. H, 2013].

Wallerstein puts forward the following reasons for pessimism:

- a) The bipolar world system that will be guided by a single hegemony;
- b) The global investment effort will focus on the three powers, and their respective allies, Russia and China, without neglecting other few areas such as Korea and Canada;
- c) Deepening the demographic gap , so that a " South " impoverished and overpopulated extraordinary will to intensify migration to rich "North" and sparsely populated , with an unimaginable development of social , political and economic conflicts pressures;
- d) The further reduction of the so-called middle strata in the center, as significant as political and social base in this recession, as costly from a fiscal perspective;
- e) The accelerated completion of the planet;
- f) The impoverishment of the middle strata of the "South" and
- g) "Rise in the decline of liberalism and democracy."

This series of circumstances leads, or should lead, by the constraints of the chaos to come, the detailed examination of the situation in Latin America, since part of the " South" to the likely fate of the world system seems the worst of all possible fates, that of - again - "modern" wretched of the earth [Thomas, P. W, 2013]. Following the presentation of the paradigms of international trade, the Latin is addressed.

9.4 The paradigms of international trade

Among the most enduring proposals of economic theory, is the proposal known as Ricardian comparative costs theorem or theory of comparative advantages of the need for specialization of nations [Trask, B. S, 2013]. Favors the development of international trade. An intuitive explanation of this theorem can rely on trade relations between two nations: an economy characterized by one or more scarce productive resources will be interested to devote exclusively where we provide the maximum value of products, but that is prevented in the absence of international trade by the need to produce all, if people demand it. Therefore always in the absence of international trade, a part of the productive resources dedicated necessarily, less efficiently than optimal, you get what you can not avoid producing because people demand. But as the demand can be met by international trade, domestic resources are no longer obstacles to employment with maximum efficiency, the only recommended or technical nature productions. The underdeveloped economy, therefore, is less efficient, so it refers to work in both agriculture and industry. But their inferiority is more pronounced in industrial activities.

Both economies benefit from international trade, relative to autarky because both limit the use of their own work to what they do best (or least bad). “Among the criticisms of the contribution of the theory of comparative advantages is the static nature of the context in which it occurs: “Trusting the productive specialization of a country means looking at the present rather than the future [Sikor, T., Auld, G., Bebbington, A. J., Benjaminsen, T. A., Gentry, B. S., Hunsberger, C., & Upton, C, 2013]. Indeed, the theorem ignores the evolutionary possibilities of both the technical and the global demand for products. “Another criticism concerns the supposed immobility of production factors that the theory of comparative advantage implies.

Despite the consistency of the reviews, the Ricardian theorem and , in general, the classical theory of international trade or exchange has chaired the theoretical development of the subject , with contributions from leading economists such as John Stuart Mill, Alfred Marshall, Frank W. Taussig , reaching P.A. Samuelson . No exaggeration to say even that the alleged epistemological rupture that is said, means the creation of the paradigm of competitive advantages, have many more theoretical debts of David Ricardo who is willing to recognize. The conversion of the theorem of comparative advantage in a dynamic system, including mobility of production factors, yields a theoretical instrument far reaching undoubtedly formulations of M. Porter. With the end of the eighties , so many things were carried , was intended to extend the death certificate of the Ricardian theory of comparative advantage , from the working of Michael Porter, straightened in order to lead to a new paradigm in that the benefits of production and trade were no longer compare to become competitive.

The call gestation of the new paradigm of diagnosing a significant loss of explanatory efficacy in both theories as instruments in employees in understanding the major recent developments in the international economic arena.

Analysis of balances of payments, for the subset of trade balances, relative prices and wages, which are based on the exchange rate, those who go to the abundance or scarcity of natural resources, which are the potential exporting firms in more internal relative productivity, in short, the proposals known explanation of economic success of some industries and nations that host or in whole or in particular offer the answers that would allow a consistent paradigm talk with events that account for the interdependence and globalization, increasing competition environments [Wise, R. D, 2013]. The process of specialization, explanatory variable of the current exchange, has gone comparative advantage into a new dimension, which M. Porter called the competitive advantages in productivity of some industries or services, or segments of them, is more conducive conditions in certain countries - in fact, regions of nation for success, understood as a participation advantageous and durable on the market, capable of beating adversaries, whether domestic or foreign. Current economic events, the international competition, do not ignore the traditional presence of public policies in the international trade arena. However, any of them successful or productive, or commercial, or - if - lasting is not followed.

Neither fiscally or monetary terms can be constructed effects long breath taking view of international competition. This is because the strongest trend is to give the lead role in the cast of trade confrontations, technologies and human resources capable of producing more and better, to innovate products and processes, in the logic of search, above other considerations, the highest and consistent quality.

The so-called National Diamond, comprising a) factor conditions, b) the characteristics of demand c) related or supporting industries, and d) the strategy, structure and degree of rivalry between the companies, with the complements government and chance. Thus, the economic analysis that traditionally have tried and that until the beginning of the seventies, explained the rules and fundamentals of international competition, today we did explain almost anything. Thus, the deficit or surplus in the trade balance character, according to the new paradigm - not formed an explanatory variable of success, the same applies to the high or low nominal wages, with the addition that the economies that now operate in the first course are closer to success than those acting in the second, the exchange rate, against which invariably been assumed - that constant growth, to a limited extent, in the devaluation strategies favors expanding export - does not explain the success production and trade of the nations play in this success, alike, countries with weak currencies and countries with strong currencies, the nature of debtor or creditor of the world economy, at least for the case of developed and within certain limits, nor establishes a boundary between success and failure of economies and companies.

Therefore, it is essential to characterize the areas of production of goods and services in which specialization is possible, subject to the availability of technology and human capital for the production in question, the two provisions referred should be tried in an international perspective and not in the home.

Native availability of necessary inputs and the size of the unit wage, in this paradigm, are secondary, since the main purpose is to obtain high quality and increased productivity.

Against the traditional theory of comparative advantage, the competitive search suggests higher prices, assuming that the central issue is the quality and not price, so the greater the effect on national income.

9.4.1 Latin America

Here the task of addressing the issues that F. Braudel called The Other America: " ... the largest half of the continent ... which, first in France (in 1865 and then not without ulterior motives) and then across Europe have been awarded the epithet of America.

Is a unitary and multiple, with many peculiarities, dramatic and torn, struggling with himself America " The historian adds:" ... We consider itself as bears watching: humanism in its high quality in their particular problems in its apparent progress. Until recently, it was very advanced compared to North America (U.S. and Canada) America, America was the first rich, and, therefore, the first coveted. But this is a reality of the past and luck has changed. Currently, Latin America is far from being a happy continent has an excess of dark sides [Bandyopadhyay, S., & Montiel, G. G., Eds, 2013]. It can not be said to have fully dawned "The same author gives great importance to what he deems so, is the first difference between the two Americas. Certainly nothing is perfect in the field of skin colors. But in a few parts of the world, if not any, it has gotten better or even equivalent. This has produced the " quasi- fraternity of races." This circumstance, in turn, is the result of historical circumstances qualifying as a result of the imposition of the white conqueror, the other two strong races: yellow (for Braudel Americans could only call "Redskins "indigenous) and black. With regard to the location of Latin America in the global system, Braudel states that "Economic fluctuations are unpredictable surges. This America runs after material destiny. Takes forever and almost always more as a victim than a beneficiary. This process is the key, both past and present of Latin America.

He has had to submit to all the demands of the world demand for raw materials in an economy that, at first, was strictly colonialist and after the colonial era, was perpetuated in the form of an economy dependent.

This does not only specialize in certain elementary branches and certain regions of Latin America, to the detriment of others, but at the present frequent changes in external demand, the boom was short-lived and achieved was unable to extend its benefits. They assumed an incalculable waste of space and men. In the same Braudel review". Were, everywhere, an impediment to the establishment of durable, stable, healthy and for establishment of peasant economic structures "Latin America is a victim of its enormous biological growth, the archaic nature of their structures of the failure of his paintings of awareness of their material inferiority. It is a developing country, like many others, as is well aware of the delay and its unjust conviction today's world that lets you back and does not allow you or give you any opportunity to reach you.

Clearly, complementing this overview of European historian should really convidence to Latin American social science paradigms, theories of development and dependency, for further analysis of Latin America. This part is addressed to Latin America as a theoretical problem;" Differentiate between the discourse of Latin America, any other question that assumes as an issue that demands analysis and answers about its peculiarities".

It is, in order to examine the key events that "require the social sciences, on the borders of the mid-century, to wonder about the specifics of this area. The first is the issue of development. The second, the Cuban Revolution. "

Structural analysis, the production structures of the center-periphery system, must permeate the rest of the ECLAC theoretical body, and in the analysis of the external imbalance and unemployment of the labor force, and the corresponding deterioration of the terms exchange. With regard to the external imbalance, we should remember the statement of Engel's law, illustrating the slow growth of the productive structures of goods for which demand increases less than disposable income, primary exports for example, while industrial goods tend to have high income elasticity.

The main merit is to provide a replica of how the productive structure is transformed during the process of industrialization of peripheral economies, and in the context of trade relations with the centers, and connect that structural transformation mismatches and problems accompanying the expansion of industry. The main limitation is related to the fact that, to focus the analysis on the transformation of the productive structure, ECLAC thinking ignores (or only superficially examined and lateral) relations between different social classes and groups, which are the ultimately drive the above transformation. With regard to the examination of the structural heterogeneity and unemployment, ECLAC's proposals follow assume that in the periphery. Productive activities are threefold: industry, modern agriculture and backward agriculture, and technical conditions rest on the assumptions that:

- a) The productive resources - labor, land and capital are perfectly homogeneous and divisible;
- b) In the two modern activities, capital (K) and labor (T) are combined into a single ratio, which defines the density of existing capital;
- c) In modern agriculture, the proportion in which these two resources are combined with land is also fixed;
- d) In the backward agriculture also has a single technique, whose capital intensity is lower than that of the modern sector, and
- e) In the backward agriculture, all resources have a lower productivity than that of the other, that is, the prevailing technique is ineffective and obsolete.

Similarly, the assumptions that are made:

- Land scarcity prevents the backward agriculture absorb increases its own workforce, which are completely expelled from the same;

Modern agriculture - racing backward, so that any investment that creates jobs in the first, while unemployment rise in the second, and

- The net result is negative, due to the smaller amount of labor per unit of capital utilizing advanced technology.

The rules or laws of proportionality established by this pattern actually not met and therefore, rising unemployment is related to imbalances that arise when being transformed peripheral production structure. "(As a logical consequence of the dynamic nature of the system itself).

Despite the limitations that imposes itself structuralist analysis ECLAC's formulations , as a characteristic of the first " structured stream and, in many respects , original thinking about the region as such from the Economic Survey of Latin America 1949 , released by the Commission in 1950 . " , just one of its most trenchant critics. The Marini himself insists that: "The analysis of ECLAC conceptions is therefore indispensable to anyone who wants to know the evolution of modern Latin American thought."This author gives considerable importance to the intellectual biography of the leading exponents of ECLAC thinking , Raul Prebisch , who was director of the Central Bank of Argentina under the Peron regime , claiming that his training was generally Keynesian with significant domain classical political economy , even if his forays into Marxism used to be unfortunate .

With all that represent certain possibilities, verified in Nazi Germany, as Joan Robinson, existed without Keynes Keynesianism. The way in which Prebisch claims to have abandoned orthodoxy is the result of professional experience - have faced a serious imbalance in the balance of payments Argentina , acting as the central banker , and not of the theoretical reflection. The emergence of ECLAC, as an agency for the dissemination of the theory of development that raised in the U.S. and Europe after World War II, very early leads to the aforementioned theoretical elaboration that is distant from the central research development theory. In the latter, economic development is a continuum, where underdevelopment is a less than full development stage [Del Prado, B. C. N, 2013]. This would represent, however, something accessible to all countries will endeavor to create the right conditions to that effect. Two features of this theoretical stand out.

First, the insistence that the path to development will be built through the modernization of the economic, social, institutional and ideological conditions, bringing them closer to those in the core capitalist countries, and second, the resulting projection methodology only allows quantitative distinctions between development and underdevelopment. According to Marini, the result could only be a perfect tautology: an economy presents selected indicators because it is undeveloped and underdeveloped because it presents these indicators. As previously proposed, ECLAC departed this concept to introduce changes that represent their own, original contributions, which make it different from a simple decal development theory.

A dominant theory in international trade, comparative advantage of David Ricardo, which posits the desirability of each economy, specializes in activities where you get higher productivity, according to the determination of the nature, the work force and technological horizon, to obtain privileged conditions of competition in the world market. ECLAC preclude evidence of an increasing deterioration in the terms of trade, from the late nineteenth century, where the idea of promoting an intensive process of industrialization, import substitution oriented deliberately arises.

The orientation of this process, which led to the production of consumer goods and led to the importation of intermediate and capital , but did not favor a new expression of the dependence itself which is compounded by the poor social effects of industrialization own (effects on ECLAC belatedly paying attention) and how such imports are financed . All this was derived , according to Marini, that ECLAC not consider the development and underdevelopment as qualitatively different phenomena , marked by antagonism and complementarity , as it will, in time, the dependency theory , but as only quantitatively different expressions as the historical process of capital accumulation. The crisis of the sixties, expressed as a crisis of production and realization crisis evidenced the limits of both the fundamental objective ECLAC, industrialization, as his main instrument.

Economic policy, and built the same crisis of developmentalism, which the Latin American economic thought process left behind, resulting in new theoretical demonstrations. The development, which in the version rostowiana be reached by way of imitation of mature capitalism, and the ECLAC through industrialization, became the center of controversy and provoked even the struggle for socialism in Latin America can be considered as a compulsory subject in the search process of development.

Is this a story of convergence and theoretical juxtapositions of bodies themselves confronted distant, to which, say, about a group of subjects that problematized, so that makes periodization as objects of study, allowing converge in initially, the conceptions of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC) and the new Latin American Marxism that is nourished by the arrival of the Cuban Revolution [Ekici, N., & Yildiz, S, 2013]. The themes are:

- a) The conception of capitalism as a world system as a starting point to reflect on Latin America;
- b) The concept of development and underdevelopment as two manifestations (or both sides) of the same process: the accumulation of capital on a global scale;
- c) Questions about the specifics of Latin American capitalism, since several processes tend to show that the movements and behaviors of capitalism in this area were different from those produced in other regions, and
- d) Reviews the development model that mature in the sixties (which for purposes of this discussion we can define as a diversified industrial standard).

The idea that there is a global economy , and its various parts are interrelated while mismatches or war in a region have come to affect other , are two of the perceptions in mind when it comes ECLAC (1948) . Its starting point is the classical theories of international trade, but the historical specificities of the birth quickly take breaks with those visions.

Among the new conceptions which operates ECLAC will highlight the on the periodization of the regional economy, as a great principle that will continue much of the dependency theory [Mohan, R., Patra, M. D., & Kapur, M, 2013]. A clear and schematic description, as proposed by Aníbal Pinto, is relevant: The Latin American economy began its participation in the global system, from insertion into the capitalist world market that is to mediate the sixteenth century. This first stage, called growth outward, will conclude with the great crisis of the world system, known as the Great Depression [Estrada, J. H., 2013], which started with the financial meltdown of the U.S. economy.

The critical global market environment, specifically the inability to continue the march of importing goods for layers higher income causes the import substitution process that establishes the stage of ingrowth, the most important ECLAC proposal embodied in this stage, since in it the industrialization of some of the economies of Latin America begins [Nagan, W. P, 2013].

The conclusion, and more specifically how the outcome of the prolonged crisis of the world capitalist market operates, causes the step of recent growth, which continues building on the domestic market of the incipient industrial economies, but to encourage such indisputable a process of accumulation of international capital. Pinto proposes to analyze each of the growth stages, by three elements, namely:

- a) The force that energizes the economic system;
- b) The productive sector or activity that addresses this dynamic force and
- c) The specific contradiction of each stage.

Under this logic, the outward growth is characterized, as the name implies by an external demand which is the dynamic force of the economic system. Worth incorporating, of course, the contribution make this regard, the Marxist analysis as it relates to the tendency of the profit rate [Fang, S., 2013]. This leads to shed some light on the goods that were in demand from abroad.

The starting point is the proper interpretation of the rate of profit and of what, in the logic of Marx, which tends to lead to its decline: The rate of profit is equal to the rate of exploitation, or gain (w / v) divided by the unit over the organic composition of capital ($c / c + v$). While the financial system is constrained to the exclusive production of absolute surplus value , depending on the size of the working day and intensity in the exploitation of the labor force . The growth rate of exploitation find nearby boundaries , on the other hand , if the capitalist evolution transiting the use of tools to machines and allows each worker to transform large quantities of raw materials, fatally preferential investment growth will be seen in constant capital (c), with the relative decline in spending on wages or variable capital (v) .

In short, the growth of the organic composition of capital faced fewer problems than the amount of the rate of exploitation, and this implies the tendency of the profit rate.

This explains why foreign demand for economy in Latin America, at least from the point of view of Marini, expressed in purchasing wage goods, especially food, and the raw materials.

The first body shop would favor the quantum leap of mature capitalism, consisting move from absolute surplus production to the production of relative surplus value, since the creation of a global food market, a Latin American specialization and increasing deterioration in the terms of trade invariably adverse to the Latin American cause, are factors that would enable the devaluation of the labor force, the indirect exploitation of workers, so it is possible to reduce the variable capital, provided that define the wage as the sum of prices of those goods and services. Since the latter, allowing reproduction of the physical and mental qualities of workers, consumed in the production process (labor force). This indirect exploitation of workers is at the heart of the production of relative surplus value, in itself, is the best remedy for the falling rate of profit. The second body shop, the raw materials, also subjected to an unequal exchange, monetarily corresponds to reflect a ratio of much less than proportional to its physical expression constant capital. If the organic composition of capital merely reflects monetary data (c , v), the physical amounts under extremely low prices make really grow an organic composition of capital which appears much less enlarged in monetary terms.

That is why the sector that responds to foreign demand which is the dynamic force of the economic system, have been a primary force - export sector, meaning primary, not the traditional reference to agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, but as a fundamentally close to natural sources of production (agriculture, forestry, but also mining) sector [Gomez de Leon, J., Tuiran, R., Avila, J. L., Fuentes, C., Santibanez, J., Krassinets, E., ... & Kingma, M, 2013]. For purposes of long-winded debate, Marini include, as relevant productive difference between development and underdevelopment, the process of over-exploitation in advanced capitalism, and super-exploitation in the economic system in Latin America.

For the first case, even when the Ricardian political economy suggests that wages correspond to subsistence wages, salary always be equal to the sum of prices of wage goods, prominently food, while for the second, in the event of any wage relations, salary would not be defined by their reproductive capabilities workforce.

Permanently placed under such request and unilaterally established by the owner of farms, mines or stay. Herein is the phenomenon of super-exploitation [Gratton, B., & Merchant, E., 2013]. The specific contradiction of this stage correspond, then, to the primitive structure of production, facing the civilized consumption structure.

This means that the owners of the means of production in Latin America, benefiting from the fruits of overseas sales, they should import the various consumer goods, as the own native production, exportable commodities, did not provide him goods needed for their own consumption [Henderson, T. J, 2013]. While you could make these purchases abroad, there would be reasons for the modification of the defining elements of this stage.

It is precisely in the difficulties experienced mature capitalism, which we have termed as prolonged critical period of the capitalist world market, mainly for export goods, the above consumption, which favors transit - not all Latin American economies - a new growth time. The call ingrowth stage is a dynamic force in domestic demand, in societies in which the force of the state could promote the creation, expansion and consolidation of the internal market through major social reforms.

Vargas in Brazil , Mexico and Cardenas in the first version of Juan Domingo Perón in Argentina , in various forms and promoting various reforms , vigorously propel domestic markets of these countries and promote an important process of incipient industrialization . The land redistribution, recognition and strengthening of trade unions, the very expansion of government activities, not only favor an urgent process of social development. But driving an important market for industrial production mainly consists of articles of light calls (food, shoes, clothing, building materials, etc. . .).

This meant, more or less, mass production and mass, also a flourishing unwilling to compete abroad, preferably located in large population centers industry, not the borders or ports (except these were densely populated) remarkably protected and dependent on foreign purchases (intermediate goods and capital) to be funded first with currency captured by traditional exports and then by the phenomenon of external indebtedness. The specific contradiction of this stage , no doubt, was defined by the primary nature of exports , facing the industrial nature of imports, which , according to Engel- pace in the growth rates of the first was (and still is) much slower than that for the latter.

The conclusion of the review stage of the capitalist world market , met with the completion of the Second World War and , finally , with the conclusion of the Korean War , revealed a new map in the hegemony of the capitalist world system, where the United States appear as the hegemonic power in the military , economic and political grounds. The long involvement, indirect first and belligerent later, in World War II, turned to exercise a powerful process of increased investment, employment, and income in American society, faced enormous difficulties result in increases consumption.

Whenever the priority of the production plant was defined by the requirements of the war itself.

This, possibly unique in the history of mankind, led to a postponement of consumption that enabled the transition from war to peace, historically traumatic, was much less painful than it traditionally happens. In other words the conversion of the war economy to a peace economy was virtually automatic.

American society that differed consumption, at the opening of peace demanded automobiles, home appliances, capital goods called white line, while the construction of a new and lasting enemy, the communist threat, allowed by the called Cold War, the continuation of a dynamic production of armaments.

The new problem was that the demand for peace required a diversification of industrial supply not required by the demand for war, it meant the possibility of capital goods become obsolete before exhausting life, in families who could consecutive years to buy two cars, for example, required the second count with different qualities and superior to the first.

This meant the development of a basic but important question, by U.S. investors: where life may complete property investment dynamics early U.S. demand becomes obsolete? The stage of ingrowth in some Latin American countries created their large domestic markets provided the answer.

The recent growth stage remains, then, domestic demand and dynamic force of the economic system. It's not a massive demand, but a demand for sophisticated consumer durables, the hard calls, corresponding to the automotive industry, the household appliances and white line resolve.

Is this production, specifically foreign investment, which conforms to responding to new dynamic force sector? The preceding stage of social reforms to expand the domestic market, is replaced by a step, the most noticeable effect is the accelerated income concentration.

The specific contradiction of this stage is staged on the one hand, the size of the average income of the population, faced on the other, the price of the new industrial supply.

In other words, the realization of this new offer that required authorization to use a small part of the population, condemned to marginalization and poverty to the rest of the citizens [Massey, D. S., & Pren, K. A, 2013]. This was done, again, by the state.

Development theory and dependency theory found in periodization and diagnosis of the peculiar metropolis -periphery relations fundamental issues of convergence.

In the initial development of these ideas, supported by ECLAC's contributions describe the originality of Latin American capitalism in an unorthodox and original way, happens an event that, among other consequences, meant a vigorous breath of fresh air to a stagnant regional and orthodox Marxism and the triumph of the Cuban socialist revolution affiliation.

In this regard, Braudel reminds us that "rural poverty (Latin) is a misery that appears devoid of all hope, whatever, and posed as the only effective remedy uprising, violence, revolution.

This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Cuban revolution of Fidel Castro, so deeply peasant, has been, and throughout Latin America such resonance. Whatever the future of this revolution, marked a historic moment. " The course preventive versus revolutionary new threats, programs such as the Alliance for Progress, JF government Kennedy and more specifically, the "closeness" of such programs with the purpose of industrialization ECLAC, deepened the misunderstanding of dependentistas, much more radical with the assistance of the Marxist theory of the founder ECLA development.

It is the story of the theoretical and ideological, more or less permissive, for example, from the origin of the theory of dependence on the industrial processing ECLAC proposals juxtapositions, the emergence of new Marxist [Martín-Llaguno, M., & Navarro-Beltrá, M, 2013].

Which enter the discussion by reformulating the dependency theory, inevitably deepened the misunderstanding. While G. Frank is a liberal states in the beginning of his reflections, and Cardoso, President of Brazil today, recognizes that his first criticism of the " sociology of development and political populism and the bourgeois national development critic, born very close to the ideology that sustained " Ruy Mauro Marini claimed as a Marxist thinker and acts as a tireless and relentless critic of both development theory, the eclecticism of the first dependentistas.

Yet the prevailing degree of conflict, the intellectual dimension of the participants, more quality, commitment, depth, creativity and passion in this long debate, particularly in South America, settled undoubtedly an exceptional period of the social sciences in Latin America.

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