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## Sinópsis en Idioma Ingles

### THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AGREEMEN IN EUROPE: CRISIS OR RENAISSANCE?

Hans Slomp

In Western Europe the economic and social agreemen between government and syndicate and managerial confederations ("three-party system") is an important part of nacional politics and a distinctive feature of working relationships. Recent changes in the economic and social conditions, such as labor strikes, and in economic structure (globalization, flexibility) nave afectes the syndicate's power, the employers' motivation to be involved in national contracts, and the freedom governments have to pursue national politics. However, these changes have not diminished the economic and social agreements. On the contrary, these agreements have been introduced or reinforced in countries without a three-party system tradition. Economic and social changes have only affected the nature of the agreements; for example, the government has more initiative to control wage restraint more than before.

### INVESTOR MISTRUST AND THE ECONOMIC TRANSITION IN RUSSIA Yuri Gorbaneff

This artiele proposes the crisis that currently exits in Russia is a result of reforms that have not been able to generate a consensus between the diverse social groups nor establish an economic system. The discussion about this crisis has shifted to two dimensions: an economy expressed in the destruction of resources during the reform period, with a significant drop in the GNP and foreign investment, and non existent industry Second, in a moral in which corruption has determined policy for the public sectors and the organization of bureaucratic power which has manifested itself socially in the interest confrontation of the groups who have benefited with the open market and those who have seen their current investments systematically decrease.

### CONDITIONS FOR STATE REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA

Gonzalo Pardo - Orlando Pardo

In this article, we pretend to point out in a condensed way two crucial aspects that conditions the countries' reform in Latin America, the changes carried out in the productive models and the ones that have taken place in the internacional financing system. We have approached this phenomenon with a certain historical perspectiva, going deeper, in a possible manner in the genesis and evolution of the process. The first of these signals the transition from an extensive production model (Ford-assembly lino production to an intensive and flexible model (post Ford-assembly line production. The second step is te explain the change by the national monetary authorities to practice a lessen degree of autonomy. For example, the use and nationalization of the internacional financier system. Finally, some conclusions about the nature of current

government reform.

**NEW INTERVENTION EN THE  
INTERAMERICAN SYSTEM** José Luis  
Ramírez León

This article presents some elements for the reflection about what has been labeled «new intervention.» Moving away from a historical description based on the intervention acts of the United States in different Latin American countries, this article analyses the role of international organizations like UN and OEA in the defense of democracy, hemisphere security, and human rights, within the restructuring processes of the world scenario around the concepts of globalization and integration. This article discusses these three topics in order to propose divergent positions to open new areas for a new concept of multilateral intervention.

**GLOBALIZATION AND CONFLICT THE CRISIS  
NATIONAL STATES IN EASTERN EUROPE**

Alvaro Acevedo Tarazona

There is no doubt that the world is finding itself in process of global incorporation but what is less certain is what the end result of this will be leaving us less clear about the concept of globalization. Today there is an abundance of literature that is either apologetic or critical in its discussions of how to recognize the benefits and limits of globalization. The origin of this debate centers around two camps: technological development and political reforms. This article tries to centralize the problems of the nation-states in Eastern Europe by making a brief presentation about the concepts and contents of the debate that has been named the globalization process.

**ITINERARY FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT AND THE ROLE OF  
THE GENERAL PUBLIC IN THE CASE OF CENTRAL AMERICA**

Rosember Ariza Sántamaria

The general public has played a very important role in the Central American peace process; Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala have included their citizens in the peace proposal and although their roles in each country were different, the results have been the same. The peace process in these three countries teaches us lessons that we can use as a reference in the peace negotiations the Colombian government is about to initiate. The creation of the Civil Society Assembly (S.C.A) in Guatemala, the «Intergremial» in El Salvador and Nicaraguan community vote (before the armed conflict), were expressions from societies that were not posed indifferently, but rather were taken in the search for a negotiated solution instead of a military victory.

**50 YEARS OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS** Alfonso Gómez Gómez

The International human Rights law unites the legal norms designated for the protection of Human rights in armed conflict situations. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was enacted by the UN 50 years ago and (constitutes an exceptional occasion to spread the declaration in the spirit of teaching general awareness in order to achieve its applications in every community. The dawn of the 21st century is the perfect time to renew the universal hope for liberty, tolerance, right to life, and all the postulates of the memorable Declaration for all communities around the world. In order to strengthen its effectiveness and contribute to the growing consolidation for peace and justice. The university is the perfect form to teach and apply the principles that the UN initiated to serve and benefit the entire human race.

### **FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND STATE OFFER TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION FOR VIOLENCE IN COLOMBIA**

Esperanza Hernández Delgado The social phenomenon of the forced refugee displacement constitutes one of the most important threats for the international community, and the affected countries with this problem, gives its projection in the international context, its grave repercussions for the displaced population such as the areas of expulsion and reception and its alarming growth during the last decade. In Colombia, they have noted with concern the generalization of forced refugee displacement on a national scale and the growth of the displaced refugee population as a consequence of the worsening internal armed conflict. Therefore, a return is necessary to understand the knowledge and its characteristics of the political phenomenon that identifies the answer for the Colombian nation in its search for lasting solutions.

### **POLITICAL VIOLENCE, SOCIAL CONFLICT AND ITS IMPACT ON URBAN VIOLENCE**

Marcela Salazar Posada

In less than 50 years, Colombia has changed from a predominantly rural country to a country with more than 70% of the population living in urban centers. This transformation has coincided with an increase in violence from 21 homicidas for every 100,000 inhabitants in 1970 to an average of 75 a year in the 1990's . This article discusses the different theses of recent literatura about the relation between urbanization and violence and examines in detail the effects of political violence in urban contexts. The author demonstrates that some of the victims of urban violence are a result of the internal armed conflict and its impact or development due to urban areas, As a conclusion, the article suggests the responsibility of the State to confront the problem and proposes a series of recommendations for the groups that work in this field.

### **SOME THEORIES FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION**

Lya Fernández de Mantilla

At the present time there is a debate about political reform that among other things will try to provide a solution to the institutional crisis and the deterioration of the political parties. At the same time they are trying to reach a preliminary agreement between the representatives of the general public and some of the guerrilla groups in order to establish a mechanism and framework that would start the process toward peace. This agreement would help to solidify Colombia's aspiration in its search for peace. It is hoped that large scale public participation would help to make legitimize the political agreement that results from this process. From here on, it will be important to highlight and use some specific factors that according to research, encourages the general public to participate in the political process.

### **VICISSITUDES OF THE TWO -PARTY SYSTEM IN COLOMBIA**

Esther Parra Ramírez

Based on the characteristics pertaining to the political party system in Colombia, this article tries to show, starting from the genesis of the two traditional political parties, both the basic elements which have guided the national political history, and the problems that have resulted from the two-party system since its origin until changes that have occurred in the political Colombian system during the last decade.