

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

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PUBLIC UTILITIES: CONTINUITIES AND RUPTURES IN THE ARGENTINE STATE'S
PERFORMANCE (1976-2010)

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The debate about the role of the Argentine State and its responsibilities to public utilities were revitalized when the Convertibility regime ended and strong questioning arose over the economic and institutional reforms implemented during the 1990s. This paper analyzes the ruptures and continuities in State actions within this sector from 1976 to 2010, with special emphasis on its regulatory functions.

First, a theoretical discussion of the concepts of public utilities and State regulation is made. Second, we discuss how these changes took place in Argentina and particularly in the drinking water and sanitation services in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area. Three different stages are considered: 1) the dictatorship (1976-83), 2) from the structural reform to the end of the Convertibility regime (1989-2002) and 3) the post-Convertibility period, when some services were renationalized (2003-10).

Keywords: State, privatization, regulation, public utilities, renationalization

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COLOMBIA: A THEORETICAL REVIEW OF ITS ARMED CONFLICT

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The Colombian armed conflict is currently the only active armed conflict in Latin America and the longest running. During five decades of armed confrontation, there have been many changes in the international arena and in the political and military dynamics of the players in conflict. The complexity and longevity of the Colombian armed conflict necessitates a comprehensive review which may allow for an academic theoretical understanding and conceptual approach.

Keywords: Armed conflict, theory, revolution, guerrilla, insurgency

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 MARIANA GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ
 THE AMERICAN WAY OF WAR: AFGHANISTAN AND IRAQ
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Abstract. The terrorist attacks of 9/11 created a need for the United States of America to exercise its political objectives of securing its interests through military means. The War on Terror waged in Afghanistan and Iraq shifted U.S. foreign policy objectives, allowing American leadership to embrace to opportunity to use raw force as its right of sovereignty and power. With a doctrine focused on a victory in both scenarios, the inability to secure these countries resulted in civil war and insurgency. Enforcing responsible sovereignty to pressing transnational security threats and strengthening the international architecture through a multi-dimensional response can be learned from analyzing foreign policy implementations through the use of force.

Keywords: United States, foreign policy, war on terror, Afghanistan, Iraq

CARLOS MARÍA SAN FELIPE DONLO
 THE FIGHT OF THE ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN
 SUICIDAL TERRORISM DURING THE INTIFADA OF AL AQSA (YEARS 2001-2006)
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The Palestinian suicidal terrorism was the greatest danger for Israel during the Intifada of Al Aqsa. The Israeli Intelligence Services, particularly the Shabak, worked with an enormous efficacy to defeat this suicidal terrorism. Since 2004, the Palestinian suicidal terrorism was defeated, but the Palestinian-Israeli conflict follows without a definitive solution.

Keywords: intelligence, intelligence services, Shabak, yihad, suicidal terrorism

ALFONSO DINGEMANS
 BUILDING TRADE STRATEGIES IN CONTEMPORARY LATIN AMERICA.
 THE NEGLECTED POLITICAL DIMENSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
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The economic reforms of the nineties proposed a static view of comparative advantages, reducing trade policies to the management of tariffs and minimizing the multi-dimensional and strategic nature of an international economic insertion. Current discouraging results in Latin America regarding its ability to generate higher added value to its exports suggest that this design should be restated. This article argues that more attention should be paid to linking trade strategies with soft power and particularly so with a national development strategy. Findings also suggest that the minimum institutional conditions for such a project are indeed present in Latin America.

Keywords: international trade, trade strategies, soft power, development strategy, Latin America

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HEALTH, GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORLD

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The following analysis links the right to health with gender and vulnerable profiles, it starts off with a diagnosis of the current situation using figures and qualitative data that describe existing gender inequalities. The question that is then posed is; What is the regulatory framework that these issues address?.

On ascertaining the existence of this regulatory framework, yet aware of gender inequalities in health areas, the issue becomes: what is the panorama for the coming years regarding the implementation of regulatory guidelines and international standards on the matter?

The study concludes that profound changes must be fostered in the social system, born out of a conviction that gender equality in health matters and other related rights is fundamental for healthy community relations. The benefits derived from the right to health must not be addressed merely from the point of view of health services, health workers and their activities.

This process would be catalyzed by a strengthened civil society, particularly with regards to vulnerable women and girls and any actions generated by the world women's movement tending to highlight gender profile issues. How these are picked up in law-making, public policies and other measures is to be fundamental for a wholehearted enjoyment of a right to health and other related issues.

Key words: health, gender, gender profiles, gender equality, discrimination

VICENTE MONTENEGRO BRALIC

DELIBERATIVE POLITICS AND THE "VIRTUES" OF THE PROCEDURE. A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF HABERMAS' PROCEDURALISM

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Habermas aims to overcome the debate between liberalism and republicanism by integrating elements from both traditions and trying to outline a procedural understanding of democracy. This article discusses the theoretical implications of the habermasian model by doing a two level critique: first, analyzing the assumptions of the communicative action theory (in which the concept of deliberative politics stands), from Rancière's notion of "disagreement"; and second, it identifies some limitations associated to the concept of deliberative politics itself and the related concept of "political culture." Finally, it postulates that Habermas' "proceduralism" is not entirely different from republicanism, bringing out some important theoretical consequences.

Keywords: deliberative politics, disagreement, police, proceduralism, republicanism, political culture.