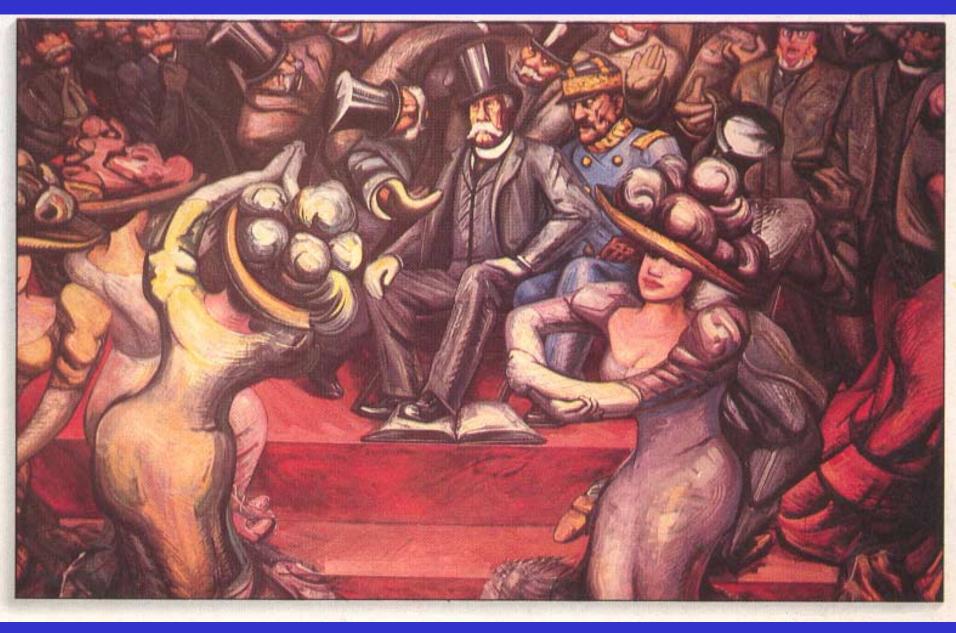
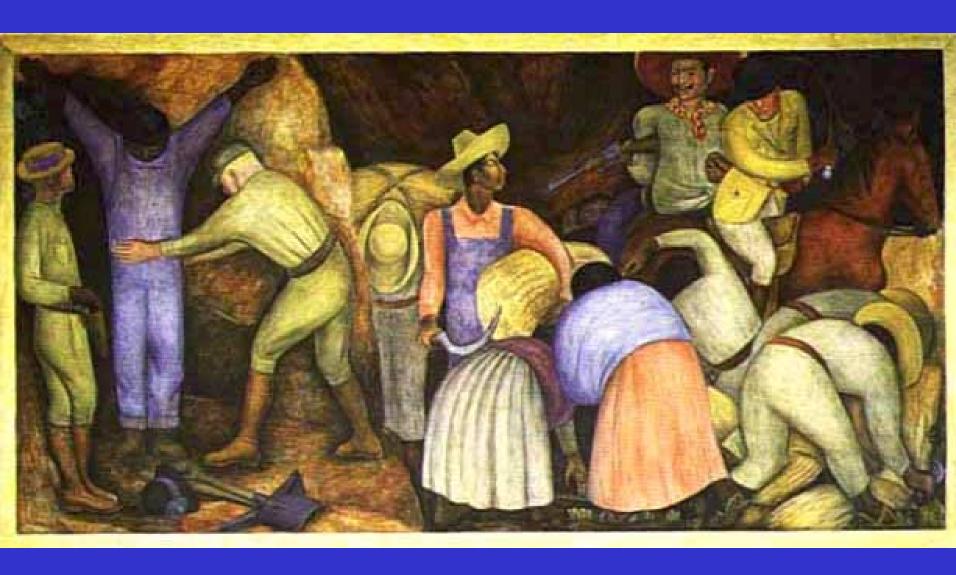
Post-Revolutionary Mexico: The Rise of a New "Economically Nationalist" Development Model

- I. Economic Nationalism as a rejection Liberalism
- II. Land Reform (Agrarian Reform)
- III. Industry: Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)



"The Dance of the Millions", by David Alfaro Siqueiros



The Exploiters by Diego Rivera, 1926

The Constitution of 1917 lays the basis for this shift.

Would become a model for Latin America and the developing world.

The shift has also been seen as a Historical Readjustment- in which the weight of the past is "corrected".

Thrust of changes was radical:

-an attempt to fundamentally change existing power relationships.

-to discard (or control) old institutions such as the hacienda, the Church, that had brought ill effects.

-and to create new institutions in their place.

Article 123 dealt with Labor:

- -One of the most enlightened of its time.
- -8 hour working day.
- -guaranteed right to unionize and strike.
- -abolished debt peonage.
- -established minimum wages.

Article 130: Restrictions on the Church

-Church could not own lands.

-Priests could not vote, hold political office, or criticize the government.

Article 27 subordinated private property to public welfare and placed restrictions on foreign economic control.

The state now had the right to expropriate And redistribute land for the public good.

The state re-recognized communal ownership of land.

Land redistributed in the form of "ejidos".

-From 1917-1945: 76 million acres

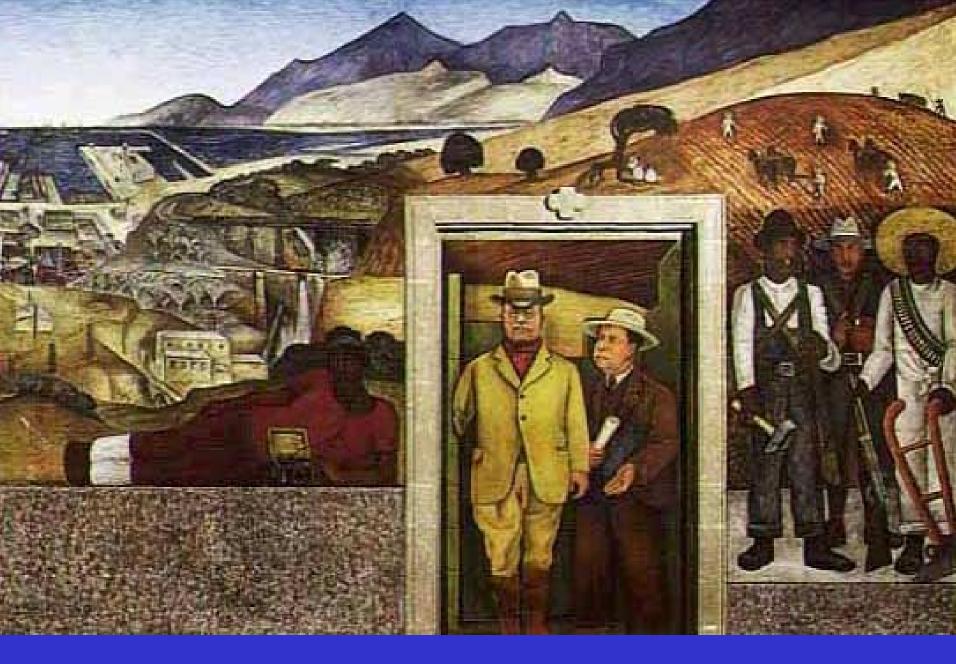
-Cardenas alone redistributes 45 million acre

Cardenas will describe it as "neither Capitalist, nor Socialist."

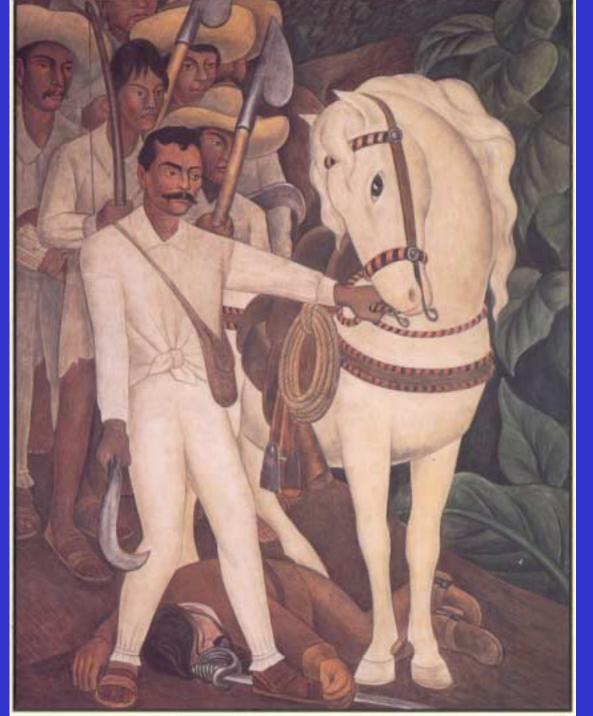
-By 1984, 253 million acres redistributed to 2.3 million ejidatarios (holders of ejidos).

State protects agriculture from international competition.

- 1) Tariffs
- 2) Price support systems
- 3) Subsidized loans. State becomes their banker.
 - -BANRURAL (Rural Bank)
 - -Banco de Credito Ejidal (Bank for Ejido Credit)



"Good Government", by Rivera, 1924 in Chapingo

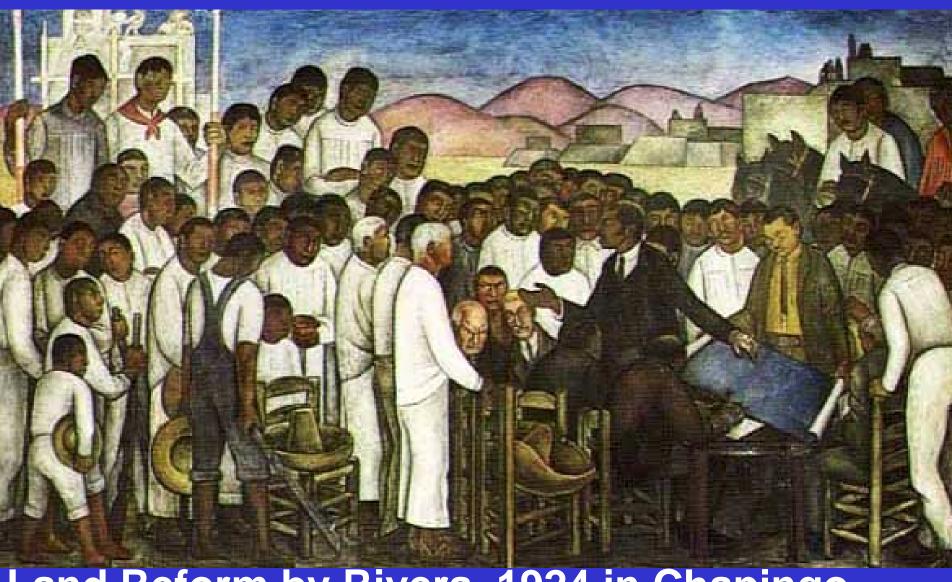


Emiliano Zapata

by

Diego Rivera

Presidents wrap themselves in his mantle to prove their "Revolutionariness"



Land Reform by Rivera, 1924 in Chapingo

The Revolution becomes "Institutionalized".

Can a Revolution be Permanent?

Name of the party is revealing:

- -1929-1938: National Revolutionary Party (PNR)
- -1938-46: Party of the Mexican Revolution
- -1946-present: Revolutionary Institutional Party (the PRI)

PRI retain Presidency until 2000.