

distribution has been growing more inequitable every year since 1983 (after the Debt Crisis and the imposition of neoliberalism). He also showed that real wages have fallen 70% over that time-period.

D) He noted that most foreign direct investment in Mexico remains speculative capital, or hot money, rather than direct foreign investment (for industrial plants, eg). Overall two-thirds of all foreign investment in Mexico during 1994 was speculative capital. This was the backdrop for the Peso Crisis of 1994-1995, which witnessed the sudden flight of speculative capital.

E) Professor Saxe-Fernandez emphasized the future risks for security and stability posed by this sort of 'casino capitalism.'

F) A central thrust of his argument was that the security crisis in Mexico, as well as the associated human rights crises, are rooted in economic problems: growing inequity; falling real wages; escalating unemployment (especially among the youth in Mexico's pyramidal population structure); the link between poverty and race (the poor Indigenous population); cutbacks in social services, etc.

F) While neoliberal in Mexico has typically been associated with a 'smaller state', this has only been so with respect to social welfare. The Mexican state is *actually* growing in the repressive