A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

LATIN AMERICA

Special Studies, 1998–2002

Supplement

A UPA Collection

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Latin America

Special Studies, 1998–2002
Supplement

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

*Latin America: Special Studies, 1998–2002 Supplement* compiles a large collection of documents on political, military, economic, and social conditions in South America, Central America, the Caribbean area, and Mexico.

The collection includes a variety of document types and sources:

- U.S. government reports issued by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Agriculture Department, the Labor Department, the State Department, Federal Reserve Banks, the General Accounting Office (GAO), and other agencies;
- analyses by the World Bank, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other international nongovernmental organizations;
- university research studies by university research organizations such as the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami and the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector at the University of Maryland;
- reports by private research organizations such as the Consultative Group To Assist the Poorest, the Environmental Export Council, the International Food Policy Research Institute, LearnLink, the Pew Hispanic Center, and RAND; and
- monographs and theses submitted to or published by military colleges such as the Air Command and Staff College, National Defense University, the Army War College, and the Marine Corps Command and Staff College.

The documents in this collection provide information on a wide variety of subjects, including the major topics and specific subtopics described below.

1) Political organization, the quality of governance, and government-citizen relations.

In the final years of the twentieth century, most countries in Latin America had arrived at or were moving toward democratic forms of government and market-based economies. A number of countries were in transition from former military or strongman rule, and many experienced problems during their transitions.

The collection includes a large number of documents on various issues in governance, including civil participation in government, voting and the degree to which elections are conducted fairly and openly, the use or abuse of presidential power, the decentralization of authority and functions from central governments to municipalities, the responsiveness and efficiency of local governments, the related problems of corruption and bribery of public officials, the progress of countries toward respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights, and the continuing gross violations of human rights in a few countries like Colombia and Guatemala.
The collection provides illuminating glimpses of prominent Latin American leaders such as Venezuela’s Hugo Chavez, Colombia’s Andres Pastrana and Alvaro Uribe, Argentina’s Raul Alfonsin and Carlos Menem, Mexico’s Vicente Fox, Peru’s Alberto Fujimori and Abimael Guzman, and Cuba’s Fidel Castro.

Several reports in the collection present the results of separate public opinion surveys in Bolivia and Guatemala on citizens’ views of their countries’ political systems, democratic institutions, law and justice, crime, elections, civil liberties, and government-citizen relations.

2) International aid and cooperation.

Most countries in Latin America maintained some sort of working relationship with the United States, which provided not only military assistance but also civil society aid or cooperative projects in a number of different areas. Many documents in the collection examine and evaluate the structure and effectiveness of U.S. aid, most of which is funded or coordinated by the USAID and carried out largely by U.S. consultants and contractors.

Prominent objectives of U.S. or international aid include judicial development and reform, agricultural development, disaster recovery, counternarcotics, the enhancement of government-citizen relations and citizen participation, the improvement of government responsiveness, the construction or rehabilitation of public infrastructure, and the more efficient delivery of public services.

3) Military affairs.

In many Latin American countries, the evolving nature of civil-military relations constitutes a subject of paramount interest. This collection contains documents on this subject covering the region as a whole as well as individual countries including Argentina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela.

Many documents in the collection examine the purposes and effectiveness of U.S. bilateral military assistance to Latin American countries. A related subject of intense debate, both in Washington and in Latin American capitals, concerns multilateral cooperative security arrangements among the countries of North, Central, and South America. Authors in this collection put forth various proposals such as the establishment of rapid-deployment international peacekeeping brigades, the deployment of military forces in other international peacekeeping missions, high-technology systems for patrolling the Amazon region, and the reorganization of military forces both in the United States and in Latin countries. A number of reports assess the impact and effectiveness of the highly controversial Colombian-U.S. security pact known as Plan Colombia, which was designed to combat narcotics production in Colombia and the trafficking of illegal drugs to the United States.

Several reports examine specific conflicts such as the dispute between Peru and Ecuador and the U.S. military intervention in Haiti in 1994.

4) Economic development and policy.

The general theme of economic development, especially that of poor or rural areas, runs throughout the collection. Many reports examine specific aspects of development, including the impact of trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the growth of Mexican maquiladoras and their relation to NAFTA, the effects of free trade areas such as MERCOSUR (Common Market of the South) and CARICOM (Caribbean Community), and national competitiveness
strategies. Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are well represented with studies of their financial crises and their financial sectors’ development, their recessions and recoveries, and the integration of their economies into the increasingly globalized world economic order.

Some interesting documents in the collection examine the introduction of novel agricultural techniques and systems in Haiti and Honduras, assess the increasing importance of remittances of money by citizens abroad to their home countries, and examine systems for monitoring environmental conditions in the Amazon region and for managing industrial and other pollution in a large urban area, Guatemala City.

5) Insurgency, violence, and drugs.

The tightly interconnected problems of insurgency, civil war, and narcotics production and trafficking have for years slowed the progress toward stability and democracy of certain Latin American countries, and none more so than Colombia. The violence involving insurgent guerrillas (especially FARC, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), paramilitary or “self-defense” organizations, narcotics traffickers, and the Colombian military has devastated the country socially, economically, and politically. A large number of reports in this collection document the complex causes of this violence, as well as its widespread impacts on the country, both its people and its institutions.

No clear solutions are proposed, but most authors agree that a sine qua non for peace and stability is for Colombia to reestablish its sovereignty, its control over its territory. Authors come to mixed conclusions about the present effectiveness of and future prospects for Plan Colombia. There are also widely divergent views on whether drug interdiction is the most effective way to curtail narcotics trafficking, with some writers arguing that primary efforts should instead be focused in other directions, including the economic development of rural areas, the strengthening of the country’s judicial systems, and the reduction of demand for narcotics in the United States through rehabilitation and education.

A problem of increasing seriousness is the “spillover” of Colombian violence and drug trafficking to neighboring countries like Brazil, Panama, and Venezuela. Collection documents address this problem, as well as insurgency, counterinsurgency operations, drug trafficking, and U.S. assistance in countries such as Bolivia, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru.

6) Cuba.

In this collection, U.S. and Latin American writers interested in Western Hemispheric relations discuss several key questions concerning Cuba. From what sources, ideological or otherwise, does Fidel Castro derive his “hold” over the Cuban people, and how strong is it? How should current U.S. policy toward Cuba be framed? How should the United States, other countries, and international organizations prepare for a post-Castro Cuba, and what are the most likely scenarios for political change in Cuba after Castro leaves office or dies? Have international sanctions imposed on Cuba—especially the U.S. embargo—brought about their desired effects? If not, should the sanctions be modified or removed? The debates over these issues are lively and provocative.
ISSUING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Following are brief descriptions of federal government agencies, educational institutions, nongovernmental think tanks, and consulting corporations that issued papers included in this publication.

Agency for International Development, U.S.
Established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the independent government agency that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance to advance U.S. economic and political interests overseas.

Agency for International Development, Center for Democracy and Governance
USAID’s Office of Democracy and Governance is tasked with supporting and advancing USAID’s democracy and governance (DG) programming worldwide. The DG Office, which was previously known as the Center for Democracy and Governance, helps USAID field missions design and implement democracy strategies, provides technical and intellectual leadership in the field of democracy development, and manages some USAID programs directly.

The DG Office’s primary objective, working principally with USAID missions in the field and with regional bureaus, is to make democracy and governance programs more effective and strategic in scope. In countries where USAID has limited or no staff presence, such as in many post-conflict situations, the DG Office often leads democracy and governance assessment teams that help define objectives and establish new programs. The DG Office works closely with the State Department and the National Security Council on how democracy programming can contribute to the achievement of U.S. foreign policy objectives in these and other countries.

Air Command and Staff College, Air University
The Air Command and Staff College prepares its graduates for careers involving aerospace operations. The school dates back to 1931 when it was formed as the Air Corps Tactical School; it was renamed in 1954. Students at the college follow a ten-month curriculum that focuses on aerospace history and operations and an understanding of the core values of the U.S. Air Force.

ARD, Inc.
ARD, Inc. is a privately owned firm in Burlington, Vermont, that offers consulting services in the United States, as well as in developing and transition countries. With major clients including USAID and the multilateral development banks, ARD offers clients planning, design, implementation, and applied research services in five general categories: agriculture, natural resources and the environment, infrastructure, institutional development, and information technology for development.
Arizona State University

Arizona State University’s (ASU) goal is to become a world-class university in a multicampus setting. Its mission is to provide outstanding programs in instruction, research, and creative activity; to promote and support economic development; and to provide service appropriate for the nation, the state of Arizona, and the state’s major metropolitan area. ASU was named to Research Extensive (formerly Research I) status in 1994, recognizing ASU as a premier research institution. ASU is research-driven but focused on learning—teaching is carried out in a context that encourages the creation of new knowledge. The faculty includes recipients of prestigious academic and professional awards, including membership in the national academies.

Auburn University

Auburn University has long been recognized for the quality and diversity of its undergraduate and first-professional programs. More recent research accomplishments have broadened the scope and raised the prominence of the university’s graduate programs. Successes among the varied research activities within each of its twelve schools and colleges bolster Auburn’s ranking among the nation’s top universities. Auburn’s research thrusts, the essential element in fulfilling its land-grant mission, are many. Programs underway through Auburn institutes, such as the Space Research Institute and Center for the Commercial Development of Space, the National Center for Asphalt Technology, the Canine and Detection Research Institute, the Scott-Ritchey Research Center, the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, and Engineering Experiment Station, bring Auburn University to the forefront in research developments and in forming links with the state’s business and industry.

Barents Group, LLC

Barents Group LLC, based in McLean, Virginia, is the specialized economic and fiscal consulting unit of KPMG Peat Marwick LLP.

Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Market Systems Collaborative Research Support Program (BASIS CRSP), University of Wisconsin, Madison

BASIS CRSP is a project led by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, in collaboration with other institutions. The project targets global constraints by undertaking and disseminating collaborative, policy-oriented research to improve rural prosperity. The purpose of this project is to identify ways to improve food availability and nutrition, to alleviate poverty, and to broaden access of poor and socially disadvantaged people to markets and sustainable resources. Funding for the BASIS CRSP project was awarded by USAID to the Consortium for Applied Research in Market Access, whose founding members are the Institute for Development Anthropology, The Land Tenure Center of the University of Wisconsin (which serves as the management entity), and the Rural Finance Program of The Ohio State University.

Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, University of Maryland

The Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS), in the Department of Economics at the University of Maryland, is an internationally recognized source of research and advisory expertise for addressing economic
growth and governance issues in transition and developing countries. The center has published research in more than 300 working papers and country reports and 15 books, has carried out over 190 advisory projects in more than 70 countries, and has disseminated ideas via more than 300 conferences and workshops on a myriad of topics, ranging from anticorruption reform to capital markets development. IRIS maintains project offices around the world, including the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Africa, and Asia.

Center for Naval Analyses
The CNA Corporation (CNAC) is a nonprofit organization providing research, analysis, and technical services to the government and other organizations. CNAC’s two operating divisions are the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) and the Institute for Public Research (IPR).

CNA is a federally funded research and development center sponsored by the Department of the Navy. For more than fifty years, CNA has conducted research and analysis that has helped the navy and Marine Corps. CNA conducts analyses for other Defense Department and non–Defense Department clients whose needs fall within CNA’s mission as a federally funded research and development center.

IPR addresses a broad range of issues for government agencies and other organizations.

Checchi & Company Consulting, Inc.
Checchi and Company has specialized in international development since its founding in 1951. The company has advised governments, international organizations, and the private sector in 140 countries. Checchi provides technical assistance, management consulting, and research services. The company applies its capabilities to all phases of the technical assistance project cycle, including needs assessment, project design, project execution, and performance evaluation.

The company’s approach emphasizes sustainable development of institutions and human resources. Its advisers have helped governments and organizations institute efficient planning and management systems, integrate new technologies, and carry out development programs. The company’s experience spans all facets of development, from modernizing the agricultural sector and establishing credit institutions to promoting tourism and removing legal impediments to the growth of market economies.

Chemonics International, Inc.
Chemonics International is a global consulting firm promoting economic growth and higher living standards in developing countries. With offices on five continents and over 1,200 employees, Chemonics is one of the world’s largest firms focusing exclusively on international development. Chemonics helps countries address the challenges of sound governance. Offering traditional consulting and Web-based tools, the company specializes in legal and institutional reform, public-sector modernization, decentralization, and civil society strengthening.

Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies
The Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies (CHDS) is a component of National Defense University in Washington, D.C. CHDS is a premier regional forum offering
Conflict Resolution Research and Resource Institute, Inc.

The Conflict Resolution Research and Resource Institute, Inc. (CRI) has developed a comprehensive methodology for bringing divergent parties together to create relationships allowing for joint resolution. CRI’s work teaches individuals how to transform conflict into sustainable resolutions by utilizing particular tools to convert impasses into practical efficiency. This method is the backbone of CRI’s approach to conciliation, negotiation or mediation of disputes, and complex decision-making processes; it is the building material for developing the curricula the staff uses in training; and it consists of the basic principles used to further the study and practice of conflict prevention, management, and resolution. CRI works in formal foreign intra-government negotiations, as well as interactions among international agencies, the civic sector, private companies, and nongovernmental organizations.

Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest

The Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest, based in Washington, D.C., prepares short reports to disseminate information to governments, nongovernmental donor organizations, and private and financial institutions on the best practices to use in microfinance projects in developing countries.

Creative Associates International, Inc.

Creative Associates International, Inc. (CAII) is an international professional services and consulting company based in Washington, D.C. CAII provides various services to developing countries, primarily in conjunction with USAID. CAII provides short-term rapid response capacity, for example. It also provides longer term professional and technical services to USAID missions and regional bureaus seeking to strengthen the civil society sector in countries undergoing political turmoil or civil strife. CAII, which has an extensive track record working with countries experiencing conflict or political unrest, helps to build or reestablish democratic processes that support a strong, effective, and sustainable civil society.

Department of Agriculture, U.S.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides leadership on food, agriculture, natural resources, and related issues based on sound public policy, the best available science, and efficient management.

USDA has created a strategic plan to implement its vision. The framework of this plan depends on these key activities: expanding markets for agricultural products and supporting international economic development, further developing alternative markets for agricultural products and activities, providing financing needed to help expand job opportunities and improve housing, improving utilities and infrastructure in rural America, enhancing food safety by taking steps to reduce the prevalence of foodborne hazards from farm to table, improving nutrition and health by providing food assistance and nutrition education and promotion, and managing and protecting

strategic-level defense and security education, research assistance, and dialog regarding the development of effective security policy within the Western Hemisphere. The center’s civilian and military graduates and partner institutions compose communities of influence that work toward a more cooperative and stable international security environment.
America’s public and private lands working cooperatively with other levels of government and the private sector.

**Department of Labor, U.S.**

The purpose of the Labor Department is to prepare the U.S. workforce for new and better jobs and to ensure the adequacy of America’s workplaces. It is responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 180 federal statutes. These legislative mandates and the regulations produced to implement them cover a wide variety of workplace activities for nearly ten million employers and well over one hundred million workers. These activities include protecting workers’ wages, health and safety, employment, and pension rights; promoting equal employment opportunity; administering job training, unemployment insurance, and workers’ compensation programs; strengthening free collective bargaining; and collecting, analyzing, and publishing labor and economic statistics.

**Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs**

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) carries out the Department of Labor’s international responsibilities under the direction of the deputy undersecretary for international affairs and assists in formulating international economic, trade, and immigration policies affecting American workers.

ILAB implements these objectives through the following activities: (1) representing the secretary of labor on international issues in the interagency policy-making processes chaired by the National Economic Council and the National Security Council; (2) representing the U.S. government at the International Labour Organization; (3) implementing the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation, the labor supplemental agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement; (4) issuing reports on international child labor issues and funding international programs to eliminate child labor exploitation; (5) representing the U.S. government at the Human Resources Development Working Group of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum; (6) preparing G-7 and European Union meetings involving labor market policy issues; (7) representing the U.S. government in the Employment, Labour and Social Affairs Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; (8) assisting the U.S. trade representative in international trade negotiations, including immigration-related issues; (9) coordinating labor market technical assistance programs with foreign countries; and (10) undertaking research on the impact of international trade and immigration policies on U.S. workers.

**Department of State, U.S.**

The executive branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the executive branch, the State Department is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the secretary of state is the president’s principal foreign policy adviser. The department advances U.S. objectives and worldview through its primary role in developing and implementing the president’s foreign policy. The department also supports the foreign affairs activities of other U.S. government entities including the Commerce Department and USAID. It also provides an array of important services to U.S. citizens and to foreigners seeking to visit or immigrate to the United States.
Department of Transportation, U.S.

The Department of Transportation was established by an act of Congress on October 15, 1966, and the department’s first official day of operation was April 1, 1967. The mission of the department is to serve the United States by ensuring a fast, safe, efficient, accessible, and convenient transportation system that meets vital national interests and enhances the quality of life of the American people, today and into the future.

Development Alternatives, Inc.

Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), based in Arlington, Virginia, helps countries around the world achieve their development goals. DAI places its highest priority on ensuring that its projects are well managed and sustainable and, most importantly, that they improve people’s lives.

The firm is committed to providing the best technical and managerial consultants in its key market areas. Increasingly, its recruiting process and project staffing reach out to tap not only U.S. professionals but also specialists based in developing countries and in countries making the transition to democratic, market-oriented societies. At the same time, DAI is building an international network of companies that can serve clients in every region of the world. With DAI as the majority owner, the DAI Group includes Bannock Consulting in London and ECI Africa in Johannesburg. This network of firms is being expanded with investments and strategic alliances in Latin America and Asia. The network eventually will reach into the Middle East and Central Europe.

Development Associates, Inc.

Development Associates, Inc., in Arlington, Virginia, is a private management and governmental consulting firm that provides public policy research, as well as managerial, administrative, and technical services, to federal, state, and local government agencies and private organizations in the United States and abroad. The company’s chief areas of expertise include evaluation and surveys, human capacities development and training, early childhood development, health and reproductive health services, education, substance abuse prevention and treatment, mental health, minorities and special populations, and democracy and governance.

DevTech Systems, Inc.

DevTech Systems, Inc. initially responded to development issues in Latin America and the Caribbean but has expanded its geographic scope to include long- and short-term project implementation in all world regions. DevTech Systems’ client base includes government agencies, multilateral development institutions, and private-sector entities.

DevTech Systems’ technical capabilities are complemented by an ability to operate and manage over a wide spectrum of cultural and political conditions, from the highest echelons of government to the operational level in the field. DevTech Systems utilizes its methodological capabilities in project design, implementation, performance monitoring, and evaluation to support clients in building sustainable and lasting solutions to problems.
Environmental Export Council
The Environmental Export Council is dedicated to promoting investment in U.S. environmental technology and expertise worldwide. The council is a business association dedicated to promoting the transfer of environmentally sustainable technology, expertise, and information worldwide; working with government leaders to support environmentally compliant industries in export promotion; and advancing private-sector investment in environmentally sustainable development.

Environmental Health Project
The Environmental Health Project (EHP), a now-defunct program of the USAID, strove to provide global leadership in the development, implementation, and promotion of new and improved, cost-effective environmental health interventions. EHP had two objectives. The principal objective was to reduce mortality and morbidity in children under five by improving environmental conditions or reducing exposure to disease agents associated with infectious diseases of major public health importance. EHP’s second objective was to provide a mechanism for access by diverse interests within USAID to a broad range of expertise in environmental health. EHP ended its operations on September 30, 2004.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas is part of the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System was created in 1913 in order to help provide economic stability to the nation following a period of economic panics and depressions. Economic stability remains one of the Federal Reserve’s primary goals. Other key aims include maintaining a low unemployment rate, stable prices, and consistent economic growth. The Federal Reserve System also conducts research into all matters of monetary policy.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia
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Foreign Military Studies Office
The Foreign Military Studies Office (FMSO), located at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was founded in 1986. The FMSO publishes studies from unclassified sources about foreign armed forces. It also conducts research on civil-military and transnational security issues, such as peacekeeping operations, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

General Accounting Office
The General Accounting Office (GAO) is the investigative arm of Congress and is charged with examining all matters relating to the receipt and disbursement of public funds. GAO was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 to independently audit government agencies. Over the years, Congress has expanded
GAO’s audit authority, added new responsibilities and duties, and strengthened GAO’s ability to perform independently.

Supporting Congress is GAO’s fundamental responsibility. In meeting this objective, GAO performs a variety of services, the most prominent of which are audits and evaluations of government programs and activities. GAO makes the majority of these reviews in response to specific congressional requests. Other assignments are initiated pursuant to standing commitments to congressional committees, and some reviews are specifically required by law. Finally, GAO undertakes some assignments independently in accordance with its basic legislative responsibilities.

Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies
The Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies (ICCAS) is part of the University of Miami and serves as a world-class academic center for the research and study of Cuban and Cuban-American topics. ICCAS helps to determine and direct the research agenda in Cuban Studies at the University of Miami and in the broader world of scholarship through academic programs, publications, and the sponsoring of original research on specific topics. ICCAS acquires or encourages the acquisition of relevant books, documents, collections, and other materials for the Cuban Heritage Collection at the University of Miami Otto G. Richter Library. It also serves as an educational link between the university, the Cuban exile community, and the South Florida community at large.

Institute for National Strategic Studies, National Defense University
The Institute for National Strategic Studies was established in 1984 by the secretary of defense to provide a central institute for the analysis of national security and defense policy issues. The mission of the institute includes providing analysis to the highest levels of the Defense Department and to other U.S. government agencies involved in the formulation of U.S. national security and defense policy. The institute supports the education programs of the National Defense University, and it is involved in outreach activities, including offering conferences and publications about national security and defense policy issues.

International City/County Management Association
The International City/County Management Association (ICCMA) is the professional and educational organization representing appointed managers and administrators in local governments throughout the world. Prior to May 1991, the association was known as the International City Management Association.

To achieve its goals, ICCMA sponsors, develops, and implements a number of programs that provide local government managers and administrators with expertise on a variety of topics, such as environmental protection, transportation, disaster planning, municipal service delivery, public health, and business relations.

International Food Policy Research Institute
The mission of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) is to identify and analyze policies for meeting the food needs of the developing world in a sustainable way. Research at IFPRI, located in Washington, D.C., concentrates on economic growth and poverty alleviation in low-income countries, improvement of the
well-being of poor people, and sound management of the natural resource base that supports agriculture. IFPRI seeks to make its research results available to all those in a position to use them and to strengthen institutions in developing countries that conduct research relevant to its mandate.

**John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University**

The John F. Kennedy School of Government was established in 1978, but its predecessor institutions date back to 1936 when the School of Public Administration was founded at Harvard University. The mission of the school is to strengthen democratic governance by training students for public leadership and to deal with public policy problems. The school offers master’s programs in public policy and public administration and Ph.D. programs in public policy, health policy, social policy, and political economy and the government.

**LearnLink**

LearnLink, funded by USAID and conducted by the Academy for Educational Development in Washington, D.C., uses information, communication, and educational technologies (ICTs) to strengthen learning systems essential for sustainable development. LearnLink applies ICTs to link individuals, groups, and organizations and improve their capacity to access resources to meet learning needs. Between 1996 and 2003, LearnLink implemented nearly twenty ICT-based activities globally to support socioeconomic development. Activities spanned seventeen countries on three continents and strengthened work in sectors ranging from basic education to teacher training, professional development, participant training, lifelong learning, economic development, municipal networking, health, and institutional and organizational strengthening.

**Management Systems International**

Management Systems International (MSI) is a privately held consulting firm, located in Washington, D.C., which provides management consulting services to U.S. government agencies, multilateral organizations, universities, foreign governments, nonprofit organizations, and private corporations. MSI’s services focus on four specialties: development of the private sector, increasing democracy and transparency in governments as well as organizations, environmental conservation, and developing management and governance systems in countries in transition. MSI has developed a range of distinctive products and systems in areas such as managing policy change, identification and training of entrepreneurs, institutional strengthening, and performance monitoring and project management.

**MetroVision Partnership Foundation**

MetroVision Partnership Foundation is an economic development group serving the New Orleans, Louisiana, area. The group is also involved with business and development projects in Latin America.

**Multilateral Investment Fund**

The Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF) utilizes both grant and investment mechanisms to promote private-sector development. Its grant program funds small, targeted interventions that pilot new approaches or play a catalytic role. The goal of
MIF’s investment program is to take measured risks that the market is not yet taking and to finance innovative projects that will provide information to markets in order to promote future participation by other financing sources. MIF provides resources to both public- and private-sector organizations with legal status in Latin American and Caribbean countries. Private-sector institutions must be nonprofit and include entities such as nongovernmental organizations, industry associations, and chambers of commerce.

**National Bureau for Economic Research**

The National Bureau for Economic Research is a nonprofit research organization that sponsors university professors throughout the country to conduct research on the economy.

**National Defense University**

The mission of the National Defense University (NDU) is to ensure excellence in professional military education and research in the essential elements of national security. The NDU consists of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, the National War College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. The curricula emphasize the development and implementation of national security strategy and military strategy, mobilization, acquisition, management of resources, information and information technology for national security, and planning for joint and combined operations. In addition to mission-specific education, the colleges emphasize developing executive skills and improving competencies. NDU faculty and students conduct short-range and long-range studies of national security policy, military strategy, the allocation and management of resources for national security, and civil-military affairs.

**Naval Postgraduate School**

The Naval Postgraduate School, located in Monterey, California, is an academic institution with an emphasis on study and research programs relevant to the navy’s interests, as well as to the interests of the other arms of the Defense Department. Students come from all service branches of the U.S. defense community, as well as from the Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the services of more than twenty-five allied nations. The school provides more than forty programs of study, ranging from the traditional engineering and physical sciences to the rapidly evolving space science programs. The faculty, the majority of whom are civilians, are drawn from a broad range of educational institutions.

**Naval War College**

The mission of the Naval War College is to enhance the professional capabilities of its students to make sound decisions in command, staff, and management positions in naval, joint, and combined environments; to provide a sound understanding of military strategy and operational art; to instill joint attitudes and perspectives; and to serve as a center for research and war gaming that will develop advanced strategic, war fighting, and campaign concepts for future employment of maritime, joint, and combined forces.
NGO Networks for Health

NGO Networks for Health is an innovative five-year global health project created to meet the burgeoning need for family planning, reproductive health, child survival, and HIV/AIDS information and services in developing countries. Aware that new forms of cooperation are called for if communities are to meet these challenges, five private voluntary organization partners—ADRA, CARE, PATH, Plan International, and Save the Children—are collaborating to implement the project.

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

Congress created the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and President John F. Kennedy established the office in Executive Order 11075 on January 15, 1963. Initially named the Office of the Special Trade Representative, this agency was authorized to negotiate all trade agreements programs under the Tariff Act of 1930 and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

As part of the Trade Act of 1974, Congress established the office as a cabinet-level agency within the Executive Office of the President and gave it other powers and responsibilities for coordinating trade policy.

In 1980, the office was renamed the USTR. President Jimmy Carter’s Executive Order 12188 of January 4, 1980, authorized the USTR to set and administer overall trade policy. The USTR was also designated as the nation’s chief trade negotiator and as the representative of the United States in the major international trade organizations.

PA Consulting Group

PA Consulting Group, located in Arlington, Virginia, works as a partner with government agencies and donors in the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa to improve public infrastructure and environmental services. PA helps its clients provide technical support, public policy, and program assistance in key sectors such as energy, water, the environment, travel and tourism, transportation, and network industries. The group’s work links infrastructure to the economy through sector restructuring, energy and water-use efficiency, market and survey research, natural resource management, and information technology.

Partners of the Americas

Partners of the Americas is a network of citizens from Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States, who volunteer to work together to improve the lives of people across the region through nonpolitical, community-based activities. Besides providing technical assistance and training to communities in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the United States, Partners’ network of volunteers promotes collaboration in the region’s social and economic development through working relationships among professionals and institutions across the hemisphere. The two sides of a partnership work together to carry out a wide range of activities to improve food supplies, deliver health services, provide job training to young people, protect the region’s natural resources, and safeguard the rights of women and children.

Pew Hispanic Center

The Pew Hispanic Center’s mission is to improve understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos’ growing impact on
the nation. The center strives to inform debate on critical issues through dissemination of its research to policy makers, business leaders, academic institutions, and the media.

RAND

RAND (an acronym for research and development) is a nonprofit institution that helps improve policy and decision making through research and analysis. From its inception in the days following World War II, RAND has focused on the nation’s most pressing policy problems, particularly on national security.

In the 1960s, RAND began addressing major problems of domestic policy as well. Today, RAND researchers operate on a broad front, assisting public policy makers at all levels, private-sector leaders in many industries, and the public at large in efforts to strengthen the nation’s economy, maintain its security, and improve its quality of life. They do so by analyzing choices and developments in many areas, including national defense, education and training, health care, criminal and civil justice, labor and population, science and technology, community development, international relations, and regional studies.

RAND was created at the urging of its original sponsor, the air force (then the Army Air Forces). Today, its activities are supported by a wide range of sources. U.S. government agencies provide the largest share of support. Charitable foundations, private-sector firms, individuals, and earnings from RAND’s endowment fund furnish a steadily growing proportion.

Sandia National Laboratory

Sandia is a national security laboratory operated for the Department of Energy by the Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin company. Sandia designs nonnuclear components for the nation’s nuclear weapons, performs a wide variety of energy research and development projects, and works on various responses to national security threats—both military and economic. Sandia encourages and seeks partnerships with appropriate U.S. industry and government groups to collaborate on emerging technologies that support Sandia’s mission.

Save the Children U.S.

Save the Children was founded in the United States in 1932 as a nonprofit child-assistance organization to make lasting positive change in the lives of children in need. Today the organization works in seventeen states across the United States as well as in over forty countries in the developing world to help children and families improve their health, education, and economic opportunities. The organization also mobilizes rapid life-support assistance for children and families caught in the tragedies of natural and man-made disasters. Save the Children is a member of the International Save the Children Alliance, an association of twenty-seven independent organizations that provide child-oriented emergency response, development assistance, and advocacy of children’s rights in over 115 countries.

School of International Studies, University of Miami

The School of International Studies is one of fourteen schools and colleges that make up the University of Miami in Florida. Located on the university’s Coral Gables campus, the school has a primary mission to help graduate and undergraduate
students prepare for a rapidly growing job market in the international sphere. The school’s mission is based on the view that the major fields of human knowledge, particularly the social sciences, are increasingly affected by the ongoing internationalization of human society at large.

**South-East Consortium for International Development**

The South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) is a not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization of southeastern U.S. universities. Its corporate mission is to assist developing countries in improving their standards of living and economic potential through the implementation of educationally and scientifically sound resource development initiatives. The development of human resources is the highest priority of SECID. As the largest university consortium in the United States dedicated to international development, SECID constitutes an alliance of space, sea, and land grant institutions, all mandated by law to serve as sources of economically and socially beneficial research and extension to their respective communities.

**Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College**

The Strategic Studies Institute (SSI) traces its origin to the establishment in 1947 of the Advanced Studies Group by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, then chief of staff. The initial mission of this group was to develop concepts of national security in light of the revolution in warfare brought about by the onset of the atomic age. The group was elevated to the joint level with the creation of the Defense Department.

When the Army War College was reestablished in 1950, an Advanced Studies Group was chartered to consider strategy and land power. The group evolved into the Advanced Studies and Doctrine Division within the faculty of the college. As part of an army-wide reorganization in 1962, the division became the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Institute of Advanced Studies, addressing strategic questions as well as those of organizing, equipping, and preparing the army to fight. The mission became exclusively strategic in 1971, and the institute received its present name.

Another army reorganization in 1973 brought both the U.S. Army War College and SSI under the deputy chief of staff for operations and plans, and SSI became a War College department. SSI continues to provide an analytical capability within the army to address strategic and other issues to support army participation in national security policy formulation.

**Task Force on Education Reform in Central America**

The Task Force on Education Reform in Central America was created in 1999 by the Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PREAL) with the goals of examining the state of education in the subregion and making recommendations for improvement. The task force is comprised of prominent leaders, entrepreneurs, educators, politicians, and other professionals from member countries. PREAL is a joint project of the Inter-American Dialogue and the Corporation for Development Research in Santiago, Chile.

**United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

The mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is to protect and promote human rights for all. OHCHR is guided in
its work by the Charter of the United Nations (UN), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent human rights instruments, and the 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. The promotion of universal ratification and implementation of human rights treaties is at the forefront of OHCHR activities.

OHCHR aims to ensure the practical implementation of universally recognized human rights norms. It is committed to strengthening the UN human rights program and providing the UN treaty monitoring bodies and special mechanisms established by the Commission on Human Rights with the highest quality support. The high commissioner for human rights is the official with principal responsibility for UN human rights activities. OHCHR is committed to working with other parts of the UN to integrate human rights standards throughout the work of the organization.

OHCHR engages in dialogue with governments on human rights issues with a view to enhancing national capacities in the field of human rights and toward improved respect for human rights. It provides advisory services and technical assistance when requested and encourages governments to pursue the development of effective national institutions and procedures for the protection for human rights.

United States Institute of Peace

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan federal institution created and funded by Congress to strengthen the nation’s capacity to promote the peaceful resolution of international conflict. Free from political pressures, the institute is able to assist the executive branch, Congress, and others with nonpartisan research, analysis, and information.

Established in 1984, the institute meets its congressional mandate through an array of programs, including grants, fellowships, conferences and workshops, library services, publications, and other educational activities. The institute’s board of directors is appointed by the president of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

University of Miami

The University of Miami was founded in 1925 by the founders of Coral Gables, who felt an institution of higher learning was needed for the development of their young and growing community. The university has grown to become one of the largest private research universities in the southeastern United States. Through basic research, faculty members contribute to the existing body of knowledge in fields like physics, engineering, medicine, biochemistry, and oceanography. Similarly, applied research in the humanities and social sciences often has immediate impact on the community and in the marketplace.

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College

The mission of the Command and General Staff College (CGSC) is to educate leaders in the values and practice of the profession of arms, to act as the executive agent for the army’s Leader Development Program, to develop doctrine that guides the army, and to promote and support the advancement of military art and science. CGSC training, education, and professional military excellence prepare officers for wartime duties.
U.S. Army War College
The mission of the U.S. Army War College (USAWC) is to prepare selected military, civilian, and international leaders to assume strategic responsibilities in military and national security organizations; to educate students about the employment of the U.S. Army as part of a unified, joint, or multinational force in support of the national military strategy; to research operational and strategic issues; and to conduct outreach programs that benefit the USAWC, the U.S. Army, and the nation.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Office of International Programs
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service Office of International Programs promotes sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation internationally. By linking the skills of the field-based staff of the USDA Forest Service with partners overseas, the agency can address the most critical forestry issues and concerns. International programs regularly tap into the agency’s wide range of expertise. Wildlife biologists, forest economists, hydrologists, disaster and fire management specialists, and policy makers are among those who compose the staff of over thirty thousand employees.

Since international cooperation is necessary to sustain the ecological and commercial viability of global forest resources and to conserve biodiversity, the office does most of its work in collaboration with other organizations. Its partners include other government agencies, such as the USAID and the Foreign Agriculture Service; the World Bank and UN Food and Agriculture Organization; nongovernment organizations, such as Ducks Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy; and universities.

U.S. International Trade Commission
The U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) is an independent, quasijudicial federal agency that provides objective trade expertise to both the legislative and executive branches of government. In addition, the commission determines the impact of imports on U.S. industries and directs actions against certain unfair trade practices, such as patent, trademark, and copyright infringement. USITC analysts and economists investigate and publish reports on U.S. industries and the global trends that affect them. The agency also updates and publishes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

U.S. Marine Corps Combat Development Command
The mission of the Marine Corps Combat Development Command is to develop war fighting concepts and to determine associated required capabilities in the areas of doctrine, organization, training and education, equipment, and support facilities to enable the Marine Corps to field combat-ready forces. The mission of the Combat Development Command is also to participate in and support other major processes of the Combat Development System.

U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College
The U.S. Marine Corps Command and Staff College provides military education to field grade officers of the Marine Corps and other services and agencies to prepare
them for command and staff duties with the Marine Air Ground Task Forces and for assignment with joint, multinational, and high-level service organizations. The college is located within the campus of the Marine Corps University in Quantico, Virginia.

**U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group for Drug Control**

In March 1996 the U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group for Drug Control (HLCG) was created. In May 1997, at the Mexico City Summit, the two presidents signed a sixteen-point Alliance against Drugs designed to strengthen the nations’ joint commitment to reducing drug use. Then in February 1998 the two countries produced a Bi-National Drug Strategy that committed both nations to specific measures in the fight against illegal drugs. Both documents reinforce the countries’ commitment to reduce the availability of drugs through aggressive interdiction, tough law enforcement, and sound judicial processes, but their first priority is together meeting the challenge of eliminating the demand for drugs in both countries.

One of the demand reduction measures in the Bi-National Drug Strategy was to convene a bi-national conference on demand reduction. The first conference, held in El Paso, Texas, in March 1998, was exploratory in nature. Over 250 researchers, practitioners, and treatment and prevention experts in both countries gathered to share their expertise, exchange ideas, and strengthen their shared ability to reduce drug use. From the conference came the beginnings of a framework for joint efforts in demand reduction. Working groups generated explicit strategies in eight areas: research cooperation and the exchange of technical information, public awareness, community participation, youth, special populations, the workplace, HIV/AIDS, and violence and drug-related problems.

**World Bank**

The World Bank is an international development assistance agency. Its chief role is to provide loans to developing nations in order to promote economic development in those countries. A key focus of the bank is to provide financial assistance for health programs and education programs. The bank attempts to provide assistance that will allow the recipient nations to develop institutions and quality government programs to help reduce poverty. Also central to the bank’s mission is promoting and supporting the development of private business enterprises.
SOURCE NOTE

This microfilm collection includes materials on Latin America, filmed from selected holdings of a variety of U.S. government departments, agencies, and commissions; federal government contractors; U.S. military educational institutions and organizations; university research centers; and several “think tanks” that provided research commentary and analyses under contract to the federal government.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The *Latin America: Special Studies, 1998–2002 Supplement* consists of research studies that became available, either through declassification and/or public dissemination, during the period 1998 through 2002 from the sources listed above. In addition, a small number of studies have been included from international research sources. LexisNexis has microfilmed these reports in their entirety.
# Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used three or more times in this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBI</td>
<td>Caribbean Basin Initiative</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>FARC</td>
<td>Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia</td>
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<td>GAO</td>
<td>General Accounting Office</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human immunodeficiency virus</td>
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<td>NAFTA</td>
<td>North American Free Trade Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIVAM</td>
<td>System for Surveillance of the Amazon (Brazil)</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>U.S. Agency for International Development</td>
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REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the documents in this microfilm edition. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame at which a particular document begins. This is followed by the document title, the originating institution and author, and the date of the document. A brief abstract follows.

Reel 1

Latin America (General)

1998

0001 Credit Union Policies and Performance in Latin America.
The authors of this working paper use econometric analysis to estimate the impact of credit union policies, such as those affecting borrower repayment incentives and unions’ ability to screen loans, on their financial performance, as measured by loan delinquency and credit union profitability. The authors find that delinquency and profitability respond in opposite directions.

0032 A New Strategic Model for Latin America: Preparation, Engagement and Accommodation.
The authors of this paper suggest that while U.S. policy toward Latin America must be less intrusive that it was during the cold war, the United States must nevertheless remain engaged to ensure that the “fragile” democratic republics maintain their progress.

0043 Successful First Reforms: The Tough Ones Lie Ahead: A Strategic Assessment of Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean.
The authors of this paper, all U.S. chiefs of mission, review U.S. policy objectives and future strategies in Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean area. The authors present views on various topics including political and economic relations, drug trafficking, poverty, and illegal migration.
0052 **Military Humanitarian/Civic Action: The Reserve Component as an Instrument of U.S. Strategy in Latin America.**
The author of this paper notes that the citizen soldier of the National Guard is a unique military force, having both civilian and military skills. The author argues that U.S. reserve forces can help poor areas in Latin America build the infrastructure that is needed to help the citizens make progress in economic development. The author discusses projects such as building schools, roads, bridges, and clinics; digging wells; and treating sick persons.

0082 **Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean: A Strategic Assessment.**
The authors of this paper assess current and likely future political and economic developments in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean area and evaluate U.S. foreign policy in the region. The authors argue that the United States devotes attention to Latin America mainly in response to crises and contend that the United States has no long-range, comprehensive strategy for the region.

0096 **The Role of the Armed Forces in the Americas: Civil-Military Relations for the 21st Century.**
This report contains papers presented at a conference of academic, government, and military experts from the United States and Latin American countries that examined various aspects of civil-military relations in Western Hemisphere nations. Among the topics covered are the U.S. role in hemispheric security, regional and subregional security relationships and alliances, the Brazilian defense policy and civil-military relations, regional military cooperation in the Americas, civilian control over military forces, civilian-military defense planning and research, civil-military relations in Latin America, armed forces missions and their impact on democratic processes, the Colombian army, the peace process in Guatemala, the U.S. National Guard’s role in Latin America and relations with Latin American countries, the inter-American defense system, interagency relations in defense planning, cooperative security and peacekeeping, and unresolved issues concerning the role of armed forces in the Americas.

0301 **Defense Reform in Latin America and U.S. Policy.**
The author of this paper notes that transitional democracies in Latin America cannot survive without military support. The author argues that the U.S. military can encourage such support by providing impetus for reform of the defense institutions in these states. The author assesses the success of the U.S. Southern Command in pursuing this strategy and concludes that U.S. military engagement can contribute to the establishment of civilian control over armed forces in the region.

0344 **Judicial Training and Justice Reform.**
The author of this report reviews USAID’s experience with judicial training and justice reform projects in Latin America. The author assesses the effectiveness of the programs in building reform-minded constituencies within judiciaries; introducing new
jurisprudential practices, attitudes, and values; identifying problems that must be solved through extrajudicial interventions; and building consensus. The author notes that the training programs’ performance has been disappointing, citing reasons such as an over-reliance on classroom training; insufficient field follow-up; lack of rational, consistent assessment methods; inadequate statement of the specific objectives of programs; and the inherent difficulties of designing training programs for systems that are not stable but evolving and in constant flux.

1999

0414 When Does Financial Liberalization Make Banks Risky? An Empirical Examination of Argentina, Canada and Mexico.  
The authors of this working paper use econometric techniques to test the commonly held hypotheses that both lack of market discipline and financial liberalization or privatization lead to risky lending practices by banks. Using Argentina, Canada, and Mexico for case studies, the authors find that when depositors discipline banks through deposit withdrawals or additions, banks do not behave riskily, nor do they in the wake of privatization.

0443 Is Foreign-Currency Indexed Debt a Commitment Technology? Some Evidence from Brazil and Mexico.  
The authors of this working paper use econometric techniques to identify the impacts of foreign exchange–indexed debt on inflationary expectations in Brazil and Mexico. The authors find some evidence that increased levels of debt indexation tend to dampen the tendency of monetary growth to cause price increases.

The author of this paper examines the dynamics underlying the reversal of U.S. policy banning the sales of arms, especially weaponry employing advanced technology, to Latin America. The author explores the complex interactions among the president, vice president, cabinet members and advisers, Congress, defense manufacturers, labor unions, and Latin American governments.

0474 Future Insurgencies in Latin America and the Caribbean: Implications for U.S. Operations.  
The author of this paper observes that the end of the cold war marked the beginning in the changing nature of Latin American insurgencies from Marxist sponsorship to amalgams of terrorists and narcotics traffickers. The author analyzes the challenges these new insurgents pose both for the target governments and for U.S. policy makers considering counterinsurgency assistance.

The author of this paper explores the changing conditions under which the United States intervenes militarily in Latin America. The author argues that aggression by neighboring countries and external powers is a “vanishing threat” and that the promotion of
democracy, human rights, domestic order, and stability, as well as threats to U.S. citizens, have emerged as key U.S. policy considerations.

0520 **Foreign Assistance: U.S. Rule of Law Assistance to Five Latin American Countries.**


GAO assesses the effectiveness of aid to help Latin American and Caribbean countries improve their justice systems. Focusing on Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama, GAO concludes that U.S. aid has helped these countries implement both legal and institutional judicial reforms, improve the capabilities of the police and other law enforcement institutions, and increase citizen access to the justice system.

0565 **Security and Civil-Military Relations in the New World Disorder: The Use of Armed Forces in the Americas.**


This document contains a collection of papers presented at a symposium of academic, government, and military experts from the United States and Latin American countries. The authors of the papers discuss various issues that relate to U.S. military policy in the Americas, including U.S. national interests; the susceptibility of governments to authoritarian politics, populist economics, and anti-Americanism; Latin American economic development and economic policy; U.S.-Latin relations; the use of the U.S. Army to promote democracy; and the use of land forces for drug interdiction. The collection concludes with a general overview on the use of armed forces in the Americas.

2000

0657 **Participatory Evaluation of Partners of the Americas Grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development Focusing on the Inter-American Democracy Network.**


USAID presents an evaluation of the administration and execution of a grant to Partners of the Americas to support the Regional Civic Education Project and, in particular, to work with the Inter-American Democracy Network, a consortium of Latin American nongovernmental organizations. The evaluators conclude that the network has evolved into an effective mechanism for engaging citizen participation in democratic processes and describe examples of successful citizen participation in areas such as the improvement of water and sanitary systems and roads, the introduction of citizen participation in budget processes, and advocacy for women’s and children’s rights.

0720 **Drug Control: U.S. Efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean.**


GAO notes that counternarcotics programs of the United States and producing and intermediary countries have resulted in the arrest of major drug traffickers and the seizure of large amounts of illegal drugs but that these programs have not materially reduced the availability of drugs. GAO examines the obstacles faced by both foreign governments and the United States in reducing the drug threat and cites problems such as lack of resources, equipment, and training for law enforcement agencies, as well as corruption and information-sharing issues.
The U.S. and Latin America: Shaping an Elusive Future.
After expressing a pessimistic view of the long-term adequacy of U.S. policy toward Latin America, the author of this paper presents several conclusions on needed policy changes. First and foremost, the author urges the provision of U.S. aid to help develop police, justice systems, local governments, and other civilian institutions in order to correct the long-standing imbalance of power that favors the military in many countries. In addition, the author argues that U.S. economic and counternarcotics strategies contain contradictions that must be addressed. The author advocates the establishment of a Free Trade Association of the Americas and the lifting of the U.S. embargo against Cuba.

Anticipating Failed States in Latin America—Implications for SOUTHCOM Strategy.
The author of this monograph assesses changing political conditions in Latin America that, in his view, are making it necessary for the United States to change its relationship to countries in the region from one of coercion to cooperation, as illustrated by the removal of U.S. military forces from Panama. The author notes, however, that the United States remains committed to Western Hemisphere security. The author proposes and describes a Theater Engagement Plan as the primary means by which the U.S. Southern Command can maintain security in the region.

Examining the impact of the requirement that all U.S. military exercises and operations in the Americas be multilateral, the author of this paper argues that they will improve military-to-military interaction, foster improved political relations, and help to offset the effects of reductions in deployed forces and military budgets.

Latin America Initiative for Environmental Technology: Final Program Activity Report.
The Environmental Export Council evaluates a USAID-sponsored program to increase private-sector involvement in environmentally sustainable development, as well as to develop a plan to increase U.S. exports of environmental technology to Latin America. The council finds that, as a result of the program, partner agencies in Brazil, Mexico, Central America, and the Andean region are better equipped to reduce pollution caused by industries and municipalities, to obtain funding for environmental projects, and to use U.S. environmental equipment and expertise.

Changes in Guerrilla Conflicts in Latin America after the Cold War.
The author of this thesis examines the ability of domestic guerrilla movements to adapt to changing conditions after the cold war, as traditional support by the United States or the Soviet Union was replaced by sponsorship by the UN or nongovernmental organizations. The author also examines the movements’ ability to exploit rapidly developing communications technologies. In general, the author argues that instantaneous communications methods such as the Internet and telecommunications
have enabled guerrilla groups to publicize their positions and activities to the international community, create a sympathetic image of themselves, garner funding from international organizations on short notice, coordinate their activities with those of other groups, and influence international organizations to pressure the governments of the guerrillas’ countries to accede to their demands, increasingly through peaceful means.

Reel 2

Latin America (General) cont.

2001

0001 Dollarization and Monetary Unions: Implementation Guidelines.  
The authors of this paper discuss the concepts and procedures that monetary authorities use in implementing a dollarization monetary scheme and in creating a monetary union, as well as constitutional, technical, and other issues involved. The authors point out that although their discussion can apply to any world region, they are writing with the experience of Latin American countries in mind. In their discussion of monetary unions, the authors regularly refer to the EU’s European Monetary Union as a prime example.

The authors of this report summarize proceedings of a conference whose participants attempted to forecast the development and utilization of information and communications technology in Latin American countries over the next twenty years. Conference participants discussed issues and topics such as the diffusion and use of information technology, including Internet penetration; the status of communications and information infrastructure and networks in the region; financing; the development of information technology “clusters” analogous to California’s Silicon Valley; the degree to which Latin Americans are represented among information entrepreneurs; and the impact of information technology development on education, health, and other public services, as well as other social impacts.

0137 Case Studies on Decentralization of Water Supply and Sanitation Services in Latin America: Strategic Paper No. 1.  
The authors of this report, prepared for USAID, present case studies of the successful management of water supply and sanitation services in six small towns or rural communities in El Salvador and the Dominican Republic that have decentralized or privatized the provision of these services. The authors examine the role of the municipal governments in providing services, discuss the institutional arrangement employed to provide support to rural communities, and describe the regulation of services. The authors identify three types of decentralization: devolution, in which responsibility is transferred to local governments; deconcentration, in which resources and staff are placed in lower levels of the same administration, such as regional offices; and delegation, in which responsibility for the provision of services is assigned to a third party, such as an autonomous regional water entity or a private-sector company.
The author of this report reviews the human rights policy of the United States toward Latin America, with a focus on Chile, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Colombia. Among other conclusions, the author argues that a multilateral approach, which helps mute criticism of perceived hegemonic intentions by the United States, works better than a unilateral approach.

Capital Account Liberalization and Disinflation in the 1990s.
Inquiring into the question whether recent global disinflation is related to the opening of capital accounts by countries, the authors of this paper use econometric techniques to find that countries that liberalized their accounts during the 1990s found it easier to disinflator because liberalization raised the penalties for excess money creation.

Foreign Assistance: Implementing Disaster Recovery Assistance in Latin America.
The author of this testimony before Congress provides an interim GAO assessment of the efforts by USAID and other U.S. government agencies to provide disaster recovery and reconstruction for countries, especially Honduras and Nicaragua, that suffered devastation from Hurricanes Mitch and Georges in 1998.

The author of this study notes that population growth, globalization, and conflict cause environmental degradation and resource scarcity. The author defends the hypothesis that, if damage to the global or regional environment affects the quality of life, economic growth, national interests, and national security of the United States, as well as causes conflict, then the use of U.S. military forces is justified. The question then is: in what ways should the military intervene in environmental matters? Based on a review of literature as well as a survey of experts on environmental security in Latin America, the author recommends several strategies: create a peaceful, stable environment in which environmental progress can flourish; assist in natural disaster recovery and rehabilitation programs; employ military-specific capabilities, such as the use of intelligence data for environmental needs and the use of remote sensing equipment for surface and subsurface monitoring; and set a good environmental example in military-to-military relationships in order to help Latin American counterparts embrace the notion that military forces need not be environmentally destructive.

The Drug Scourge as a Hemispheric Problem.
Asserting that the rest of the Western Hemisphere “is in a state of denial” about the reason why Colombia’s illegal narcotics industry is so persistent and successful, the author of this address argues that the drug problem in the United States is not fundamentally one of supply but of demand, as evidenced by the fact that five million Americans are hard-core drug users. The author outlines an anti–drug use campaign.
Gender and Agricultural Commercialization in Ecuador and Guatemala.
The authors of this paper question the conventional wisdom that agricultural development programs for small-scale producers tend to result in the economic marginalization of women. The authors find, in a study of rural villages in Ecuador and Guatemala, that women have greater control over land and other productive resources than expected, in part because of local traditions such as traditional Andean gender ideology.

Using data from a survey of legal experts in twenty-six countries, the authors of this report review the status and patterns of judicial independence in each country and the historical and cultural conditions, as well as legal systems, that affect independence. The authors view judicial independence as the condition in which both the institution of the judiciary and individual judges are free from interference by other institutions and individuals. The authors cover topics and issues including building support for judicial reforms, confronting interference, developing judicial capacity and attitudes, increasing the transparency of judicial procedures, and promoting societal respect for an independent judiciary. The authors also cover lessons from the experience of other countries or world regions, efforts to enhance judicial independence in Latin America, judicial independence in the United States, judicial independence versus judicial accountability, and the roles of court administration and civil society in strengthening judicial independence.

Economic Governance and Its Importance for USAID/LAC’s White Paper on Rural Prosperity.
Writing for USAID’s Bureau of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the author of this report presents strategies for promoting rural development and reducing poverty. The author takes a broad approach that incorporates nonfarm as well as farm income. The author emphasizes “economic governance,” by which both public- and private-sector institutions foster, in an equitable fashion, expanded market participation and trade.

Rural Prosperity in the Latin American and Caribbean Region.
The authors of this report argue that assisting countries in improving the health of rural private enterprise and reducing inequities in access to assets will contribute to the reduction of persistent poverty and hunger, as well as to the strengthening of political stability, in developing democracies. The authors describe and illustrate a set of strategies with which USAID can help countries create a healthy environment for achieving competitive, broad-based rural economic development. The strategies promote good governance, equitable access to productive assets including land, effective rural finance mechanisms, new or improved infrastructure, expanded rural health care and education systems, and increased investment in agricultural science and the dissemination of its knowledge.
Latin America (General) cont.

2002 cont.

0001 **Coyote Crossings: The Role of Smugglers in Illegal Immigration and Border Enforcement.**
The authors of this working paper recognize that the U.S. government’s response to increasing illegal immigration has been to increase enforcement efforts on the southern border through additional border patrol agents and better detection technology. The authors argue that a key reason why illegal border crossings continue is that migrants are turning to smugglers who study border patrol practices and choose less-patrolled areas for crossings, use advanced technology like motion detectors, and in general employ increasingly sophisticated techniques.

0039 **Regional Partnership for Decentralization and Local Governance in the Americas.**
The International City/County Management Association presents an assessment of accomplishments of a USAID-directed program to assist governments in implementing programs in areas such as poverty reduction, economic development, local government leader training, information exchange and networking, and public institution building.

0067 **A 21st Century Security Architecture for the Americas: Multilateral Cooperation, Liberal Peace, and Soft Power.**
The author of this paper notes that the last major war in the Western Hemisphere was the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay seventy years ago. The author argues that future threats to countries in both North and South America are likely to come not from antagonistic nations but rather from internal and transnational nonstate actors involved in terrorism, narcotrafficking, arms smuggling, violent crime, insurgency, money laundering, and other corruption, as well as “murky business and political dealings that cross borders, regions, continents, and the world.” To respond quickly to these threats, the author advocates the establishment of multinational rapid-deployment brigades: one comprising soldiers from Canada, the United States, and Mexico, and the other consisting of troops from Argentina, Brazil, and Chile.

0124 **Latin American Regional Cooperative Security: Civil-Military Relations and Economic Interdependence.**
The author of this thesis attempts to explain the factors responsible for the increase of regional security agreements between historical adversaries Argentina and Brazil during the period 1980–2000, including a nuclear safeguards agreement, joint military operations, and mutual reductions in defense spending. The author examines the influence of a change from military domination to civilian rule, increased fiscal liberalization and globalization, and the growth in economic interdependence between the two countries. The author concludes that both civilian rule and economic interdependence contributed to the emergence of cooperative security arrangements.
Sanitation in Small Towns: Summary Report on Sub-Regional Workshops.
The authors of this report review the findings of two workshops with international participants that were held to devise specific strategies for improving sanitation services in small towns. After exploring the reasons why sanitation has been relatively neglected in comparison to water supply, the authors present a ten-step methodology that municipal officials can use to develop a plan for sanitation system improvements.

Billions in Motion: Latino Immigrants, Remittances and Banking.
The authors of this report summarize the findings of a survey of Hispanic heritage workers in the United States on the factors that influence their choice of financial institutions. The authors also report on the methods and especially the costs of transactions workers choose for sending remittances to home countries. The authors note that a key reason that costs have remained high is a lack of competition in the money transfer business.

Caribbean (General)

Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Terrence P. Cooper. April 1998. 41pp.
Noting that U.S. foreign policy decisions relating to the Caribbean area tend to be crisis oriented, the author of this thesis proposes a change in U.S. strategic focus toward a Caribbean-U.S. security relationship based on true mutual interests, rather than on ones defined by the United States. The author presents specific recommendations for dealing with issue areas such as drug trafficking, illegal immigration, and environmental degradation.

The U.S. Trade Representative reviews the implementation of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and, in particular, the impact on both Caribbean countries and U.S. exporters of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a set of trade preferences. The trade representative finds that the CBI has helped countries move from a traditional export base of primary commodities such as coffee and bananas to a much higher export share of manufactured goods such as apparel and electrical and nonelectrical machinery. The trade representative notes that the CBI has resulted in increased exports to the Caribbean and Central America by U.S. firms.
Central America (General)

2000

0391 **Tomorrow Is Too Late.**
In this report, the Task Force on Education Reform in Central America examines the state of education in the subregion and makes recommendations for improvement. The task force proposes that more responsibility for education be transferred to parents, teachers, and communities; that countries increase public spending for education; that salary and incentive structures for teachers be reformed; and that countries cooperate to establish a common set of educational standards and assessment methods.

2001

0425 **Managing Municipalities in Cyberspace: FEMICA and LACUM.**
LearnLink, a private organization that implements information, communication, and technology (ICT)–based activities globally to support socioeconomic development, describes a networking development project with the Federation of Central American Municipalities (FEMICA) and the Latin American Center for Urban Managers (LACUM).

0433 **CONCAUSA.**
USAID describes U.S. and Central American partner countries’ participation in the Central America–U.S. Joint Accord (CONCAUSA), in which the United States and Central American countries collaborate to pursue environmentally sound economic development.

0444 **USAID/Central America Program Results Review and Resource Request.**
USAID reviews the progress of the Central America Program in assisting Central American countries in their efforts to achieve rapid, environmentally sustainable, and equitable economic growth. USAID describes specific achievements in programs and projects such as the promotion of export-led trade and private investment; a public-private forum for tourism development; the protection of biologically important areas, including a tri-national biological corridor; HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention; recovery from disasters, including Hurricane Mitch; a network of satellite-linked river gauges; an interconnected, disaster-resilient energy infrastructure; a Regional Power Market Exchange; and a permanent council involving communities, national authorities, and nongovernmental organizations in natural resource decisions.

2002

0545 **Central America Regional Program Annual Report 2002.**
USAID discusses achievements of the Central America Program in meeting four objectives: increasing Central American participation in global markets, increasing the effectiveness of regional stewardship of the environment, enhancing the capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis, and improving the regional capability to deal with the effects of natural disasters.
South America (General)

1998

0570 Regional Assessment of South America. National Defense University, National War College, Washington, D.C. Tom Sittnick and Eric Fagerholm. 1998. 11pp. The authors of this paper present a summary assessment of U.S. foreign policy objectives, covering political, military, and economic areas, as well as transnational objectives such as the control of drug trafficking, organized crime, illegal migration, and environmental degradation.

0581 Regional Assessment of South America. National War College, National Defense University, Washington, D.C. Katherine J. Burton and Glenn M. DeSoto. March 2, 1998. 11pp. The authors of this paper examine U.S. foreign policy objectives in light of the present and likely future political, social, economic, and environmental conditions in South American countries. The authors propose a new U.S. policy of active leadership and engagement.

1999

0592 Territorial Disputes and Their Resolution: The Case of Ecuador and Peru. United States Institute of Peace, Washington, D.C. Beth A. Simmons. 1999. 50pp. The author of this paper examines the history of the long-standing border dispute between Ecuador and Peru, including the short war in 1995, and identifies factors that contributed to the 1998 settlement of the dispute: commitment by the political leadership in both Ecuador and Peru; a change in popular attitudes in both countries; and the role played by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States, the four “Guarantor” nations under the Rio Protocol, who jointly mediated and arbitrated key aspects of the dispute.

2000

0642 Financial Costs and Benefits of Reduced-Impact Logging Relative to Conventional Logging in the Eastern Amazon. U.S. Agency for International Development, Latin American and Caribbean Bureau and Global Bureau, Washington, D.C., and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Office of International Programs, Washington, D.C. Thomas P. Holmes, Geoffrey M. Blate, Johan C. Zweede, Rodrigo Pereira Jr., Paulo Barreto, Frederick Boltz, and Roberto Bauch. 2000. 51pp. The authors of this study compare the economics of two systems of logging in the eastern Amazon that differ in their biological impacts, including damage to trees in the residual stand and the proportion of ground area disturbed. Analyzing data on productivity, harvest volume, wasted wood, and tree damage under the two systems, the authors conclude that reduced impact logging can be more productive and profitable than conventional logging. The authors note, however, that numerous factors hinder the adoption of reduced impact logging, including the incorrect perception that this type of logging is more costly than conventional logging.
2001

The author of this report (in Spanish) reviews the pineapple industry in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay, with text summaries and statistical data on production, demand, marketing, prices, imports and exports, and related topics, with some data for individual companies. The author also includes some worldwide data.

Arguing that the instability and violence fueled by Colombia's narcotics traffickers, insurgents, and paramilitaries are spilling over into all of northern South America as well as Panama, endangering the stability and sovereignty of the region, the author of this paper argues that the U.S. military can and should enter into stronger cooperative security arrangements with the ring of states bordering Colombia. The author asserts that the United States must not make the mistake it made with Plan Colombia, about which the neighboring countries were not consulted in advance. At the same time, the United States must try to overcome the traditional tendencies of the countries to resist multilateral approaches to problems affecting the region.

The authors of this report review trends and outlooks for grain and oilseed producers in Argentina and Brazil. After comparing the general agricultural situation in the two countries and the United States, the authors discuss the soybean sectors in Argentina and Brazil, with an emphasis on the effects of government policies. Finally, the authors assess the prospects for soybean producers. The authors conclude that recent increases in international competitiveness by Argentina and Brazil will likely bring continued gains on the strength of abundant undeveloped resources, increasing market orientation by producers, and expanding global trade liberalization.

2002

The author of this report examines the impact of duty-free treatment of certain U.S. imports from four Andean nations under the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) on U.S. trade and employment. After reviewing U.S. trade trends with the four countries and identifying the leading imported commodities, the author assesses the employment impact of U.S. imports of these commodities. The author finds that preferential tariff treatment under the ATPA does not seem to have had an adverse effect on, or posed a significant threat to, U.S. employment in industries that produce these commodities.
South America (General) cont.

2002 cont.

001 Peacekeeping and the Armed Services of the Southern Cone: Current Trends and Future Prospects.
The author of this thesis attempts to identify factors that have led Argentina, Brazil, and Chile to participate in international peacekeeping operations during and after the cold war, as well as to determine whether their international peacekeeping involvement will carry over to successful regional peacekeeping efforts. The author isolates factors that affect the probability of peacekeeping participation: the character of civil-military relations, foreign policy objectives, economic policy, and military budgets and missions. The author concludes that Brazil has the greatest potential to lead a peacekeeping operation in Latin America, while Argentina and Chile are less likely to participate.

Department of State, Washington, D.C. March 1, 2002. 54pp.
This report contains a series of country profiles. Each profile includes an assessment of the drug and narcotics situation in the country, indicating whether and to what extent the country is a drug-producing, -consuming, or -transit country, as well as discussions of the country’s efforts to control drug supply and demand, and antidrug cooperative programs with the United States.

0128 Intelligence Networks and the Tri Border Area of South America: The Dilemma of Efficiency versus Oversight.
The author of this thesis evaluates the intelligence communities of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay to determine how better to coordinate and share information between themselves and the United States to combat the emerging threat of terrorism within the border region shared by the three Latin American countries. The author presents evidence to support the contention that significant fund-raising for major terrorist organizations including Hezbollah, Hamas, and possibly al Qaeda occurs in the Tri-Border Area region comprising Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. The author advocates the establishment of a regional coordination entity that will rely on multilateral intelligence sharing. The author also urges changes in U.S. aid, noting that it has had a paramilitary focus, supporting counter-narcotics operations, and needs to shift to an emphasis on the long-term development of the three countries.

0241 Corporatist Transitions in the Economic Reforms of Chile and Argentina.
The author of this thesis describes and compares the roles that corporatism—defined as the balance of power between the state and interest groups representing business—has played in the economic reforms implemented by Chile and Argentina. In Chile, where formerly only a few very large corporations were consulted in policy making, after 1984 organizations representing all types of businesses became involved in economic decisions. In contrast, Argentina, confronting an economic crisis, has not broadened its inclusion of business organizations, and continues to allow only the largest
conglomerates access to policy makers. The author attributes Argentina’s failure to sustain growth to its inability to switch to a pluralist corporatist policy.

Argentina

1998


The author of this thesis compares the adequacy of two theories of civil-military relations in explaining the case of Argentina: separation theory, which describes the separation of civil and military institutions in countries such as the United States, and the concordance theory of Rebecca L. Schiff, who argues that three partners—the military, the political elites, and the citizenry—should cooperate in a relationship that allows for a high degree of integration between the military and other parts of society. The author finds that for Argentina, separation theory better predicts the mechanisms by which a civilian government can establish control over its formerly interventionist military. Concordance theory, however, does offer insights on how civilian control may be maintained following the transition to democracy.

2000


GAO presents analysis and data on the comparative prices of pesticide-tolerant soybean seeds and insect-resistant corn seeds in the United States and Argentina, as well as reasons for the price differences, if any. GAO finds that the soybean seeds were more expensive in the United States, whereas there was no clear difference in prices of corn seeds. Two reasons for the soybean price differences are greater patent protection in the United States and black market sales in Argentina.


The author of this study presents a critical assessment of the relationship between corruption and election campaign financing in Argentina, within the context of high-level rent seeking and weak institutional control in the country as a whole. After reviewing the history of Argentine political institutions, corruption problems, and reform efforts, the author examines the activities and accomplishments of Poder Ciudadano, an Argentine nongovernmental organization that has introduced some novel means to enlist the cooperation of politicians to disclose personal assets and electoral finances, areas in which the efforts of the legislature had failed.

2001


The author of this paper, an Argentinean army officer, employs an analytical model introduced by military theorist Carl von Clausewitz to analyze civil-military relations in Argentina since 1983. The model views civil-military relations as being a product of interactions between the civilian population, the commander and his forces, and the
government. In addition, the author considers the role of lobbying or other special interest groups, the power of the media, and the ways that military professionals communicate with civilian society.

0535 **Banking and Finance in Argentina in the Period 1900–35.**

The authors of this paper trace Argentina’s transition during the interwar period from an economy highly dependent upon external sources of finance (primarily Great Britain) to one more nearly self-sufficient, but also a period during which Argentine investment funds were increasingly concentrated in a single institution, Banco de la Nacion Argentina. The authors note that Argentina nevertheless attained a high level of financial development, as measures such as gold reserves, interest rates, money supply, bank credit, and market capitalization of domestic corporations attest.

0583 **Argentina's Lost Decade.**

Using econometric analysis, the authors of this paper find that neoclassical economic growth theory can account for a large part of Argentina's depression during the “lost decade” of the 1980s. The authors remain puzzled, however, by the fact that total factor productivity recovered “spectacularly” at a 4 percent rate in the years following this decade, after falling at 2 percent a year throughout the decade.

2002

0601 **Foreign Labor Trends: Argentina.**

The Labor Department presents information on the labor situation in Argentina. The report presents key labor indicators and discusses labor organization, the three major unions, unemployment, recent labor developments, and the government's labor ministry.

0617 **Argentina’s Recovery and “Excess” Capital Shallowing of the 1990s.**

The authors of this paper use an econometric model to analyze Argentina’s growth performance during the 1990s. The authors find that investment persisted at an unexpectedly low level and that the resulting “capital shallowing” may have contributed to the country’s inability to avoid the financial crisis that began near the end of the decade.

0641 **Argentine Civil-Military Relations: From Alfonsin to Menem.**

The author of this monograph examines the experience of Argentina in transitioning from a military-authoritarian regime to a civilian-controlled, democratically elected government during the administrations of Raul Alfonsin and Carlos Menem during the 1980s and 1990s. The author attempts to identify both the causes and consequences of the unprecedented change from “praetorian, institutional military rule” to a professional military pledged to obey the country’s constitution. After providing a history of civil-military relations in Argentina, the author explains the events, including the “Dirty War” that the military conducted against subversives from 1976 to 1979, that precipitated a
sudden change from authoritarian to democratic government. The author then provides detailed analyses of the changing relationship between the military and the civilian government—especially the presidency—during the Alfonsin and Menem administrations. The author examines the increasing use of the Argentine military in international peacekeeping operations for what the author believes is a primarily political purpose: to gain prestige and respect for Argentina’s strengthening democracy. The author focuses on the civil-military interaction during disputes and periods of national trouble, including corruption scandals and financial and economic crises. The author notes in conclusion that during a crisis-filled two-week period from December 2001 to January 2002, the presidency changed hands five times, yet the military refused to engage in a political power play.

Belize

2000
0909 Memorandum of the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to the Executive Directors on a Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank Group for Belize.
The World Bank outlines its strategy for helping Belize to achieve its economic and social development goals, the chief of which is to reduce poverty through enhancing economic growth, improving access to and quality of social services, modernizing the state and improving governance, and pursuing environmentally sustainable development. The bank will fund specific development projects in the country and, together with the International Monetary Fund, will monitor fiscal and social policies to ensure that they meet specified criteria. The report includes extensive statistical data.

2002
0961 Foreign Labor Trends.
The Labor Department presents information on the labor situation in Belize. The report covers employment, unemployment, government labor policies, and labor-management relations.

Reel 5

Bolivia

2000
0001 An Alternative Strategy in Fighting Cocaine Trafficking in Bolivia.
Noting that the government’s successful program to eradicate coca crops has not resulted in the reduction of cocaine trafficking, the author of this paper, a Bolivian army officer, contends that the market for coca leaves has shifted to areas in Bolivia where the production of coca crops is legal. The author proposes an economic strategy to reduce supply: the taxation of coca leaf to make it so costly to produce that growers will substitute other crops for coca. The author also provides a history of coca use throughout the world.
2001

**The Political Culture of Democracy in Bolivia: 2000.**

The author of this report presents the results of a 2000 sample survey of Bolivians’ views on democracy, with comparisons to a similar 1998 study. The survey measures opinions on the following topics: overall preferences for a democratic society; support and tolerance for the Bolivian system; corruption victimization patterns and its relation to democracy and the government’s legitimacy; justifiability of a possible coup; ethnic self-identification, group characteristics, and patterns of support for democracy; opposition to antidemocratic measures; support for civil disobedience; rule of law, civil liberties, knowledge of and opinions about the country’s new criminal and legal codes, and evaluations of the judicial system, citizen judges, and the police; local government participation, responsiveness to complaints lodged with vigilance committees, USAID’s Democratic Development and Citizen Participation Project, and the uninominal deputy system; and discrimination against women in areas such as employment, voting behavior, and participation in civil society. An appendix reproduces the Spanish version of the questionnaire used in the study.

2002

**Republic of Bolivia Competitive Fund for Innovation Trust.**

The author of this report describes the structure and administration of a public trust established to fund projects to serve agricultural sector commodity programs and market access, as well as to foster rural economic growth and alleviate poverty. The author discusses the establishment, legal organization, and operations of the trust and describes the processes for selecting, monitoring, and evaluating projects.

**Democracy Audit: Bolivia, 2002.**

The author of this report presents the results of a 2002 sample survey of Bolivians’ views on democracy and their participation in political institutions, with some comparisons to earlier studies. The survey gathered opinion or behavioral data on the following topics: voting, and voter and nonvoter characteristics; the uninominal deputy system; reported participation in municipal government; satisfaction with municipal services; willingness to pay more taxes; local government responsiveness to complaints; satisfaction with USAID’s Democratic Development and Citizen Participation Project; gender bias; government decentralization; the new criminal code; support for the Bolivian political system, confidence in institutions, and political tolerance; extent of corruption and aspects of its victimization; and ethnic group views on dictatorships, crime, unemployment, political coups, political participation, strikes, and dictatorship versus democratic government. An appendix reproduces the Spanish version of the questionnaire used in the study.
Brazil

1999

0608 The Pursuit of Monetary Policies under the Transition from High Inflation to Stabilization: The Experience of Brazil.
The author of this paper assesses the prospects for sustaining the much-lowered rates of inflation in Brazil that followed the introduction of the government stabilization program begun in 1994. The author concludes that the plan succeeded because it involved a reimposition of monetary discipline, a dismantling of indexation, and a verbal commitment to restoring fiscal balance.

0633 Amazon Surveillance System (SIVAM): U.S. and Brazilian Cooperation.
The author of this thesis explores ways in which Brazil’s System for Surveillance of the Amazon (SIVAM) can help strengthen bilateral relations between Brazil and the United States, especially in activities such as intelligence and data sharing, environmental protection including detection of illegal logging and mining, sustainable development, border security, and drug interdiction. Relying primarily on an integrated array of sensors and radars, SIVAM is a technologically advanced command, control, coordination, communications, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance system. The author notes that SIVAM’s powerful capabilities could result in the detection of so many problems that Brazil, unable to resolve them alone, would request assistance from or increasing cooperation with U.S. military, law enforcement, and intelligence organizations. The author illustrates the closer U.S.-Brazilian cooperation by suggesting that SIVAM’s low-altitude surveillance capability could be enhanced by integrating a U.S.-built relocatable radar system, which would improve SIVAM’s ability to aid in the interdiction of drug trafficking over its borders by low-flying aircraft.

2001

After reviewing economic, political, and demographic conditions in Brazil, the author of this paper argues that it is in the interest of the United States to help Brazil achieve sustainable, environmentally friendly growth and steer clear of economic and political instability. It is also in the U.S. interest to increase military cooperation with Brazil, especially in its efforts to keep Colombian narcotics trafficking from spilling over into the country.

0815 U.S. and Brazil: Prospective National Security Partners.
After briefly reviewing geographic and demographic characteristics of Brazil, the author of this paper analyzes statements on Brazilian policy by both the outgoing Clinton and incoming Bush administrations. The author concludes by recommending a U.S. national security strategy that recognizes the great and growing importance of Brazil in hemispheric affairs.
A Multilateral Donor Triumphs Over Disbursement Pressure: The Story of Microfinance at Banco Do Nordeste in Brazil.
The Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest describes a World Bank project to assist Brazil's Banco Do Nordeste in developing microfinance activities to help develop retail capacity. The group concludes that "a bank with a large pre-existing branch network can roll out microfinance much more rapidly than a new microfinance-only institution."

2002

Brazilian Political Issues: Informed Questions.
The author of this paper presents a series of questions and answers on Brazilian politics, including topics such as federal-state relations; presidential power; role of special interest groups; foreign relations; and efforts to curb crime, corruption, and the dengue fever epidemic.

Foreign Labor Trends: Brazil.
The Labor Department presents information on the labor situation in Brazil. The report presents key employment and earnings indicators and discusses labor legislation, labor organizations, labor-management relations and collective bargaining, unemployment insurance and retirement systems, and workers-rights issues including forced labor and child labor. The report also includes a directory of labor organizations.

The author of this paper, a Brazilian army officer, advocates a flexible policy by his country toward participation in UN peacekeeping operations. The author argues that participation when the international community supports it will provide Brazil with the opportunity to improve the professional abilities of the military as well as those of diplomats and other civilian leaders, contribute to the attainment of the country's defense strategic objectives, increase Brazil's international stature, and help the country achieve its goal of a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

A Brazilian Debt-Crisis Model.
The authors of this paper employ econometric techniques to argue that lower interest rates can help Brazil return to economic growth. The authors contend that lowered rates would reduce the country's prime rate, restore investment, and reduce the fiscal deficit.

Reel 6

Chile

1998

The Education of Civilians in the National Defense Arena in Chile.
After describing the organization and responsibilities of the Chilean defense establishment, the author of this paper, a Chilean army officer, summarizes the
processes by which the government selects and prepares professional workers for civilian careers in the military. The author examines in detail the career development programs offered by the National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies, as well as by the army.

0037 Chile: Civil-Military Relations and Democratic Consolidation.
The author of this paper assesses the prospects for consolidating democratic government in Chile, in light of the limited success that the civilian government has had in reducing the infringement of the military on the power of elected officials—a legacy of the authoritarian Pinochet regime—in several areas including the appointment, rather than the election, of senators, and the participation of active-duty military officers in the cabinet. The author argues that a key step in removing the vestiges of military control of the elected government is the formation of a political coalition that will be able to garner the votes needed to change the constitution.

1999

0124 The Role of Civil-Military Relations in Stability Operations in Chile.
The author of this paper observes that objective control of the military by the legitimate government is the most effective form of civil-military relations. The author examines the key factors involved in achieving objective control in Chile, including the power that the military wields compared to that of other institutions within the government, the level of professionalism within the military, and the country’s political ideology, especially the degree to which the populace supports the military. Among the author’s conclusions is the warning that the government should not employ the military in either internal security or international peacekeeping operations, because they are “too similar to the sort of internal police actions the militaries of Chile and Latin America undertook in the past.” An appendix contains a list of detailed recommendations from the Strategic Studies Institute to Latin American and U.S. leaders on civil-military relations.

2000

0200 Chile and MERCOSUR: “One Strategic Perspective.”
The author of this paper, a Chilean army officer, assesses the potential impacts on Chilean national security and sovereignty of an agreement between Chile and MERCOSUR (Common Market of the South) creating a free trade zone. The author concludes that the agreement, which may lead to an increasingly important strategic position for the northernmost part of Chile, will have significant impacts on the country’s economic development and foreign affairs.

2002

0242 Chile: Defense and International Relations.
The author of this paper reviews the history of, current state of, and likely future prospects for Chile’s civil-military relations, defense policy, and international political and economic relations.
Colombia

1998

0254 Colombia: A Risk-Prone Democracy.
Noting that Colombia faces formidable challenges in confronting ever-increasing levels of social violence, civil disorder, corruption, narcotrafficking, and insurgency, the author of this thesis argues that the country’s incomplete democratic transition renders Colombia vulnerable to complete collapse. The author examines the roles of three main political actors—political parties and institutions, the military, and the guerrillas—and concludes that Colombia’s political institutions are the principal forces obstructing the establishment of full democracy and moving the country away from its widespread political violence. The monopoly that the two political parties exercise on the division of power results in the exclusion of other political actors, who turn “to the use of violence as a form of political expression” and seek to destroy democratic processes by exploiting divisions within a weak state.

1999

0373 Banco Caja Social (BCS), Colombia Case Study.
The author of this report examines the organizational structure, management and regulation, savings and loan operations, and financial performance of Banca Caja Social, a Colombian bank founded by Jesuits to provide financial services to low- and middle-income persons as well as to micro-, small-, and medium-sized private enterprises. The report includes statistical data.

0417 Colombia’s Three Wars: U.S. Strategy at the Crossroads.
The authors of this paper contend that counternarcotics operations in Colombia cannot be separated from counterinsurgency, as U.S. policy makers have attempted to do. The authors advocate a “holistic” U.S. aid strategy that includes ending the restrictions on U.S. support for police training and counterinsurgency operations in order to enable Colombian security forces to halt the momentum of the insurgents and paramilitary groups and give them incentives to negotiate. The authors propose strategies for promoting human rights protections, including strengthening Colombian law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions.

The author of this report summarizes the issues addressed and major concerns of attendees at a meeting of U.S. and northern Latin American scholars, government officials, and military officers that explored the dynamics and impacts of the conflict in Colombia. The participants covered issues such as the relative roles of guerrillas, paramilitaries, and narcotraffickers; the involvement of the Colombian government and military; and the U.S. role.
2000

0491 **The United States and Colombia: Untying the Gordian Knot.**
The author of this paper, a former director of Andean affairs at the U.S. State Department, notes that U.S. policy toward Colombia has been to help the government in its efforts to halt cultivation, production, and trafficking in narcotics. The United States has been reluctant to commit its resources to a long-term struggle against insurgent guerrillas, who, the author contends, pose a greater threat to Colombia. The author contends that there will be no diminution of the flow of narcotics from Colombia as long as the government does not exercise control over its territory.

0528 **The Reluctant Hegemon: Counterdrug Efforts in Colombia.**
The author of this thesis attempts to identify the reasons behind the reluctance of the United States to engage its military in counterdrug operations in Colombia beyond a supporting role. Wishing to avoid adding to the stigma it now suffers in Latin America as a result of its “self-serving strategies” during the cold war, the United States, in the author’s view, has not yet formulated a military strategy that will let the United States combat transnational threats such as narcotraffickers without being viewed as “the world’s policeman.”

2001

0575 **Colombian Labyrinth: The Synergy of Drugs and Insurgency and its Implications for Regional Stability.**
*RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Angel Rabasa and Peter Chalk. 2001. 136pp.*
The authors of this report analyze the impacts and implications of what they view as the primary cause of political and social instability in Colombia: the growth of the illegal narcotics business and the armed challengers to the state’s authority—insurgent groups and paramilitary organizations—that derive much of their financing from the drug traffickers. Beginning with an overview of the illegal drug trade, the authors then examine the growth, activity, and strategy of the insurgent guerrillas and the paramilitaries. The authors then assess counternarcotics strategies of the government, including Plan Colombia and U.S. aid; discuss the prospects for peace negotiations between the government and insurgent groups, especially the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC); examine seven alternate scenarios they view as likely for Colombia; and predict the spillover of the Colombian violence into neighboring countries. The authors conclude by considering the implications of the conflict for U.S. strategic interests.

0711 **An Historic Analysis of the Colombian Dilemma.**
Noting that Colombia has had a participatory constitutional government for over two hundred years, the author of this paper inquires as to why a country with such a seemingly strong commitment to democratic institutions could have descended during the last several decades to the verge of political collapse. The author attributes the origins of the present conflict in part to Colombia’s stratified social structure, an inheritance from Spanish colonial rule, that has resulted in an oligarchic society divided into elites and nonelites. These groups have historically fought over resources and
power, a situation that continues today with the complex fighting among government forces and various guerrilla and paramilitary organizations. The author argues that the current crisis will not begin to resolve until the central government strengthens itself and addresses the needs of the “Have-Nots.”

0757 Fighting the Hobbesian Trinity in Colombia: A New Strategy for Peace.  
The author of this paper believes that the United States must overcome its fear that its involvement in Colombia could turn into another Vietnam-type morass. The author presents a strategy for the U.S. military, arguing that the only way for the United States to achieve the goals of Plan Colombia is to help the Colombian government establish its control of its national territory. The author asserts that the U.S. Army must assist Colombia in professionalizing and modernizing its officer corps and general staff to the point where they can train, equip, and command their own regular and constabulary forces to achieve stability and peace. The author contends that the United States can do this without increasing its presence in Colombia.

0809 Plan Colombia: The Strategic and Operational Imperatives.  
The author of this paper examines Plan Colombia, by which the Colombian government hopes to achieve peace, security, and economic and social development. To achieve these ends, the government will promote employment and sustainable development for peasants displaced by the elimination of coca production, strengthen the judicial system, protect human rights, interdict coca shipments, and eradicate coca through voluntary (manual) and aerial means.

0846 U.S. Support of Plan Colombia: Rethinking the Ends and Means.  
The author of this paper argues that Plan Colombia, with its emphasis on combating illegal drug cultivation and trafficking, addresses the problem of drug supply, an approach likely to be futile. The author suggests that U.S. policy makers instead attack the drug problem by reducing demand, through developing programs to rehabilitate the millions of addicts in the United States.

0865 European Perceptions of Plan Colombia: A Virtual Contribution to a Virtual War and Peace Plan?  
Noting that most European countries oppose Plan Colombia, viewing it as primarily a U.S. military venture, the author of this paper expresses concerns that the $1 billion in aid for social and economic programs that the EU has pledged may not be forthcoming. The author argues that Europeans are concerned about the failure of the plan to consider human rights issues, address land reform and taxation inequities, and involve all affected parties including peasants.

0896 Plan Colombia: The View from the Presidential Palace.  
In an attempt to address “misconceptions” in the United States and elsewhere about Plan Colombia, the author of this paper, a high-ranking Colombian official, insists that
the plan’s strong military emphasis is needed because the country’s sovereignty is threatened by narcotics traffickers and insurgents, that the country’s military is sufficient to meet the threats but needs training and equipment assistance, and that the plan includes a strong social and economic development component.

0921 **The Search for Accountability and Transparency in Plan Colombia: Reforming Judicial Institutions—Again.**
The author of this paper contends that Plan Colombia “fails to attack the root of Colombia’s real problems,” including a weak central government, inequality of income and opportunity, the absence of citizen participation in the government, corruption of officials, and an ineffective legal judicial system. The author examines the judicial reform and reinforcement components of the plan, which she insists are underfunded and underemphasized. The author argues that top priorities must include making officials accountable for their conduct, ensuring that government processes are transparent to the citizens, and strengthening and protecting the judiciary.

0970 **Values as a Strategic Constraint: How Cultural Values Undermine U.S. Foreign Policy in Colombia: What We Can Learn from the Alliance for Progress to Reduce Risk of Failure with Plan Colombia.**
The author of this study examines lessons learned from the Alliance for Progress program in the 1960s for their applicability to current U.S. strategy in Colombia, specifically Plan Colombia. The author argues that U.S. aid should be directed at resolving the civil conflict, with drug enforcement playing a secondary role. The United States should also seek to engage influential local government and nongovernment actors at regional levels and work with them to reduce violence and promote democratic values.

1003 **Colombia’s Threats to Regional Security.**
The author of this paper assesses the threats that Colombia poses to its neighbors in northern South America, including drug trafficking, insurgency, terrorism, arms trafficking, kidnapping, extortion, money laundering, and the cross-border displacement of Colombians from rural areas. The author notes that Colombia’s neighbors fear that the spillover of Colombia’s problems across their borders may be exacerbated by the U.S.-aided Plan Colombia.

Reel 7

**Colombia cont.**

2001 cont.

0001 **U.S. Security Policy in the Western Hemisphere: Why Colombia, Why Now, and What is To Be Done?**
The author of this paper contends that Colombia’s multipronged war against insurgent guerrillas, paramilitary organizations, and narcotics traffickers can no longer be
considered a short-term, operational-level, military police effort. It is, rather, a “multidimensional, multilateral, and multi-organizational” conflict that calls for the United States to discard its usual crisis management approach to Latin American problems. The author argues that the United States must not only provide training and equipment assistance to the Colombian military but also help it respond to the social, cultural, economic, and political needs of its populace through a fundamentally changed approach to civil-military relations.

0049 Plan Colombia: Some Differing Perspectives.
This report contains papers presented by participants at a February 2001 international conference on Plan Colombia. The authors elucidate four distinctly different points of view on the plan’s implementation and its goals. The authors agree that short-term solutions will not solve Colombia’s problems, which are rooted not only in the scourge of narcotics but also in very old social and political inequities like the lack of participation of rural citizens in government and the land tenure system that has always concentrated most of the ownership of property in the hands of a small proportion of the population. The authors also agree that the most important parts of the plan are those that address alternative development (such as substitution of other crops for coca), social participation, human rights, economic development, and judicial reform.

0103 Colombia’s Paramilitaries: Criminals or Political Force?
The author of this paper argues that, despite their commission of numerous atrocities, the paramilitary groups now fighting insurgent guerrillas in Colombia have grown so powerful that no plan to end the insurgency will succeed without addressing the grievances of these so-called self-defense organizations. The author bases this contention on several premises. First, the paramilitaries enjoy more popular support than the guerrillas. Second, they have become able to successfully engage the guerrillas in combat. Third, they have succeeded in bringing some order and economic revitalization to areas they control.

2002

0134 Plan Colombia: A Strategy for Continued Failure in America’s Fight against Drugs.
The author of this thesis argues that Plan Colombia, despite substantial U.S. aid, will not cut the supply of illegal drugs to the United States. The author asserts that the United States should instead focus on strategies to reduce the demand for drugs, including user accountability measures and education.

0150 United States Drug Enforcement Policy in Colombia: Conflict of Priorities in Controlling the Flow of Cocaine to the United States.
Noting that many U.S. drug enforcement officials believe that the decades-long strategy of fighting drugs through supply interdiction and tough sentencing has failed, the author of this paper argues that this approach should be replaced with one emphasizing drug treatment, education, and prevention.
Colombian Army Adaptation to FARC Insurgency.
The author of this paper describes the threat posed by the insurgent FARC to the nation’s sovereignty and the means used by the organization to seize control of significant areas of territory (especially cities). These means include FARC’s development of large, well-trained units and FARC’s operations, which the author sees as Maoist in their strategies. The author asserts that no one in the Colombian government is providing effective direction to the counterinsurgency war, leaving the army to “fight by itself.” The author describes in detail the considerable progress the army has made in gearing up for large-scale maneuver warfare and recommends a coordinated campaign plan, enforceable emergency laws, enhanced information warfare, and enhanced military operational flexibility.

The author of this paper contends that U.S. policy makers have locked in their attention on a short-term, militarized approach to the solution of the conflict in Colombia. The author asserts that policy makers should learn from the United States’ decades-earlier counterinsurgency involvement in Colombia, “move away from the stale debate over sprayed hectares and captured kilograms,” and focus on “the true center of gravity” of the current crisis: the contest over Colombia’s stability, its sovereignty over its territory, and the struggle for the hearts and minds of the country’s people.

Nonstate Actors in Colombia: Threat and Response.
The author of this paper views the violence in Colombia as being, in effect or in reality, an “alliance” among insurgent guerrillas, narcotics traffickers, and paramilitary groups. The author examines the central factors in the Colombian environment, terrorism and governance, and notes that the United States has tended to ignore the threats posed by the insurgents and paramilitary groups. The author recommends ways in which the U.S. Army can help the Colombian military develop a unified strategy to build popular support for the neutralization of all three groups of the alliance.

Feasibility of Creating a Comprehensive Real Property Database for Colombia.
The author of this report notes that U.S. government foreign-policy decisions concerning Colombia are inadequately informed if they are made in the absence of intelligence regarding the ownership of real property. The author analyzes the feasibility of producing a digital database of Colombian real property and recommends the construction of such a product. The author examines in detail the problems involved in getting the information needed to construct the database, as well as its potential uses, such as precision eradication of illicit crops, prediction and prevention of human rights violations, support of military campaigns, and improved disaster relief planning.
0350 **Columbia’s Conflicts: The Spillover Effects of a Wider War.**  
The author of this paper explores the “spillover” effects of the conflict in Colombia on the neighboring countries of Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay, as well as the Caribbean area. The author identifies as prime spillover impacts the expanding operations of criminal organizations involved in the narcotics trade, the flow of refugees from Colombia, the disruption of cross-border trade, kidnapping, weapons smuggling, extortion, clashes with police, and the undermining of the military forces of all the neighboring countries.

0399 **Colombia’s War: Toward a New Strategy.**  
The author of this paper argues that a new, integrated U.S.-Colombian plan to resolve Colombia’s internal crisis might well advance the interests of both countries because it contains elements to enhance public security, governance, defense relations, and community development, as well as to bring about a political settlement.

0407 **Market Assessment of Selected Colombian Natural Products for Putumayo, Phase I.**  
This report contains profiles of the market potential of various plants that are grown or can be grown commercially in the tropical forests of the southern Putumayo province of Colombia. The profiles cover plants that are or can be used for medicines, spices or herbs, or cosmetics or fragrances. Each profile includes an evaluation of a specific plant according to its market and trade potential, adaptability to Colombian growing conditions, time to harvest, and related crop criteria. Profiles also cover the crop’s specific strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats from a grower’s point of view.

0539 **Plan Colombia: Reality of the Colombian Crisis and Implications for Hemispheric Security.**  
The author of this paper presents a critical analysis of Plan Colombia during the administration of former president Andres Pastrana. The author contends that it was prepared without adequate consultation with the Colombian people, lacked popular support, was overly influenced by the U.S. focus on fighting narcotics trafficking when (the author feels) insurgency was the real problem, failed to attract the expected funding from Europe and Japan, and was largely ignored by Colombia’s Latin American neighbors. The author expresses some hope that the new president, Alvaro Uribe, will be able to resolve the armed guerrilla conflict and related terrorism, curtail narcotics trafficking, and bring order and stability to the country.
Cuba

1998

0607  
**Cuba and Lessons Learned from Other Communist Transitions: A Workshop Report.**  
The authors of this report analyze the conceptual frameworks, deliberations, and conclusions of a workshop held to explore the commonalities and differences among countries in Europe and Asia that experienced transitions from Communism, and to apply the findings to a possible Communist transition in Cuba. The authors divide transition into two main stages: the onset of reform and the sustaining and deepening of reforms. The authors identify conditions under which a country makes a complete transition away from a command economy and a monopoly on political power, “the twin pillars of Leninist communist regimes.” Noting that radical change in Cuba is likely to happen only after the passing of Fidel Castro, the authors assert that Cuba at present is barely into the onset stage, with the initial reforms that began to liberalize the economy having been stalled since the mid-1990s. Nevertheless, the authors note, all the preconditions are present that could lead to a major crisis that would open the door to major social and economic reforms.

0690  
**Cuba After Castro: Issues and Strategic Considerations for the Employment of United States Armed Forces.**  
The author of this paper explores the possible use of U.S. military forces in Cuba after the end of Fidel Castro’s rule. The author discusses several contingencies that might require U.S. deployment, including the mass emigration of refugees from Cuba, internal conflict that could spill over into other areas of Latin America, and demands that the United States intervene for humanitarian reasons. The author speculates on the different implications for military deployment of a “hard fall” in which Castro dies or is overthrown, versus a “soft fall” in which Castro transfers power to a designated successor, presumably his brother Raul.

0743  
**Prospects for Democratic Transition in a Post-Castro Cuba: Implications for U.S. Policy.**  
The author of this thesis examines the transitions Cuba has undergone since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of massive Soviet aid. The author analyzes the transitions in four areas: political society, economic society, civil society, and international factors. The author argues that the potential for democratic transition is low in the political realm, low to moderate in civil society, moderate in international affairs including foreign investment and U.S. relations, and moderate to high in economic policy including liberalization in trade, privatization of state-run enterprises, fiscal reforms, and encouraged entrepreneurship. The author considers the U.S. embargo of Cuba to be a major hindrance to liberal transition, because it limits economic growth and provides Castro with a convenient scapegoat for his problems. The author advocates lifting the embargo and contends that the United States should instead focus on preparing to counter threats that Cuba can pose to U.S. national security, such as mass migration, narcotics trafficking, and a violent post-Castro transition.
The RAND Forum on Cuba.
The authors of this report summarize proceedings of a three-session forum on U.S. policy toward Cuba. The sessions focused on the following topics: Cuba today and prospects for peaceful or violent change; U.S. stakes in alternative post-Castro transition outcomes; and U.S. policy, currently and after Castro. The authors note that forum participants generally agreed that near-term prospects for dramatic political change in Cuba are minimal and that U.S. policies, such as the economic embargo and the Helms-Burton law, have not had the desired effects. The authors present several policy recommendations, including a proposal that the president establish a bipartisan commission to examine U.S. policy toward Cuba.

U.S.-Cuba Policy for the Next Millennium.
The author of this thesis compares the advantages and disadvantages of three alternative policies that the next U.S. administration might adopt toward Cuba. The first alternative is to continue with the current hard-line policy. The second alternative is a policy of appeasement in which the United States would remove the economic embargo, as well as other restrictions, and establish broader contacts with Cuba. The third option would use various enticements to induce Cuba to move toward democracy. The author argues that the second alternative best supports U.S. interests and stands the best chance of enhancing human rights in Cuba.

The author of this paper begins with a historical account of the original and succeeding settlers of Cuba and describes the conflicts as well as the cultural progress that various groups and important persons made. The author then examines the cultural and political factors that led to Fidel Castro’s ascension to power, including the abuses of the Batista and earlier regimes, and critically examines various theories as to why Castro was initially successful. The author then assesses factors related to Castro’s continued survival, including economic, medical, education, and land distribution policies; Cuba’s social structure; and U.S. policies. After reviewing U.S. policies from the Eisenhower administration to the present, the author evaluates the impact of current policy. Among other recommendations, the author contends that the United States should continue the economic embargo because U.S. claims for property expropriated by Castro have not been settled, and because lifting the embargo would signal a lack of resolve toward eventual settlement. The author also proposes major changes to certain Clinton administration policies, including those affecting immigration, and advocates various types of U.S. aid to help Cuba restructure after Castro.
Sanctions Against Cuba: A Flawed U.S. Policy.
The author of this paper argues that with the end of Soviet influence on and subsidies to Cuba in 1991, any vital interests the United States had in the country also ended, and therefore U.S. sanctions should be lifted. The author recommends that the United States should remove sanctions against Cuba completely and establish free trade, business activity, and diplomatic relations.

U.S. Policy in Cuba.
The author of this thesis asserts that although he disagrees with Fidel Castro’s policies, the United States must accept Cuba’s sovereignty. Noting that not only Castro but also most Cubans distrust the United States, the author asserts that U.S. policy should look beyond Castro and embrace a “hands-off” policy toward Cuba, relying more on other nations, particularly those in the Western Hemisphere, to help Cuba transition to democracy.

Evaluation of the USAID Cuba Program.
A consultant team presents its assessment of the effectiveness of a USAID program whose purpose was to communicate with and support Cuba’s human rights activists; plan for the eventual post-Castro transition, providing a voice to Cuba’s independent journalists; defend the rights of Cuban workers; help develop Cuban nongovernmental organizations; and provide direct outreach and aid to the Cuban people. The consultants find that USAID’s administration of its Cuba program is satisfactory, particularly considering the fact that it takes place in such a difficult political context, as well as the fact that the Cuban government works to thwart the program.

The Decline of Political Pertinence: U.S. Economic Sanctions against Cuba.
The author of this paper argues that the United States cannot achieve its policy objective of “peaceful transition to democracy” through the blunt instrument of embargo. The author contends that the embargo actually serves Castro’s interests, enabling him to maintain both domestic and international support for his chosen role as the champion of anti-imperialism. The author urges the complete lifting of the embargo.

Cuba in Transition: Communism vs. Charisma; “Who Will Emerge as Cuba’s Next Leader.”
The author of this paper suggests that the basis of Fidel Castro’s hold on the Cuban people is personal and emotional, based on charisma rather than on Communist ideology, and argues that the fall of international Communism therefore is not necessarily a threat to Castro or his loyalists. The author contends that the period of maximum instability in Cuba has, for the short run, already passed. The author examines the key individuals and groups who are likely to jostle for power after Castro and argues that Communism may not survive in Cuba after he is gone.
0374 **The Force Projection of an Expeditionary Force to Cuba during the Spanish-American War: A Perspective.**  
The author of this paper examines the question of whether the U.S. military’s force projection strategy during the Spanish-American War provides lessons that the military can apply today. The author notes that although the Cuba campaign was a decisive victory for the United States, U.S. forces were underequipped, experienced logistical difficulties, and thus suffered a much higher casualty rate than they should have. The author concludes that U.S. forces deployed to a future operation must be fully equipped and able to operate at a tempo that outpaces that of their adversary.

0403 **The Next Transition in Cuba: An Analysis Based on Institutional Comparisons with Democratic Transitions in Central Europe.**  
The author of this thesis compares Cuba’s current institutional environment to that existing in four Soviet bloc countries before their transitions to market economies and democracy in the late 1980s and early 1990s: Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria. For each of these countries as well as Cuba, the author reviews elite institutions, consisting of the Communist Party, military and security forces, and the intellectual community; mass-based institutions including religious, secular, and dissident organizations; and the countries’ relations to external entities, including other governments, nongovernmental organizations like the National Association of Manufacturers, and intergovernmental organizations, especially the UN, the Organization of American States, and the EU. The author concludes that a lack of internal oppositional institutions renders Cuba unready for a democratic transition, that an authoritarian regime will probably succeed Castro, and that as the time from Castro’s departure increases, a transition to democracy through either reform or revolution becomes more likely. The author recommends that policy makers in the United States and other countries formulate their Cuba policies in such a way as to avoid inciting violent revolution on the island.

2002

0546 **The Cuban Communist Party and Electoral Politics: Adaptation, Succession, and Transition.**  
The author of this paper examines factors affecting three key transitions in Cuba. The first involves the adaptations, such as free farmers’ markets and the legalization of self-employment, that the Castro regime has been forced to make as a result of the collapse of European Communism and the reintegration of Cuba into the world market. Second, the author discusses the possible leadership succession that will commence following the passing of Fidel Castro and the competition between reform and hard-line factions of the Cuban Communist Party. The third transition, that toward democracy, is not necessarily one that will lead to a multiparty society. The author believes that the Communist Party, in a reformed guise, could retain considerable political power and appeal, as in China and Vietnam.
The author of this monograph outlines three alternative forms that a post-Castro government in Cuba could take and the appropriate U.S. policy toward each. In the case of a Communist successor regime led by hard-liners or the military, the author argues that U.S. policy should aim at regime replacement through coercive diplomacy. If reformers lead a successor Communist regime, the objective should change to regime modification through conditional aid or other engagement. If the successor regime appears to favor democratic transition, the author recommends a U.S. policy of regime support through closer political, economic, and people-to-people ties.

Re-shaping U.S. Foreign Policy toward Cuba: A Strategic Outreach.
The authors of this paper argue that neither current U.S. policy nor the potential ones of heightened sanctions or immediate normalization of relations best serve or would best serve U.S. national interests. The authors of this paper recommend a policy designed to culminate in diplomatic normalization in seven to ten years. The policy would build on “small, specific successes” such as the initiation of processes to build trust and reduce long-standing animosities, the relaxation of punitive measures, the enlistment of help from the international community, and the establishment of a bipartisan Cuba commission.

United States–Cuba Relations: Does the War on Terrorism Change Our Stance?
The author of this thesis contends that the current U.S. policy to isolate Cuba internationally may actually serve Fidel Castro’s interests more than those of the United States. The author argues that relaxing some U.S. constraints on Cuba and initiating some areas of Cuba-U.S. engagement might lessen the likelihood that Cuba would serve as a haven for terrorists targeting the United States.

Cuba after Castro: What Policy Best Serves U.S. National Interests?
The author of this paper asserts that the U.S. policy that holds the most promise for facilitating a democratic transition and respect for human rights in Cuba after the Castro regime is one of full engagement. The author recommends the complete lifting of all trade and economic sanctions against Cuba and an eventual reestablishment of diplomatic relations.

U.S.-Cuba Relations: Revisiting the Sanctions Policy.
The author of this thesis explains the origins of and justifications for the U.S. policy of sanctions against Cuba and traces the changes in this policy, including its codification into law through the Cuban Democracy Act (1992) and the Helms-Burton Act (1996). The author also traces the policy’s effectiveness from the Eisenhower administration to the present, as well as the impact on Cuba and U.S. policy of the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of its aid to Cuba. The author predicts that the economic embargo is likely to continue, until Castro’s death at least, contending that it “has favored the Florida citrus industry, tobacco growers, and South Florida tourism, all of which would be seriously impacted if the sanctions were lifted.” In an appendix to the report, the author presents a detailed chronology of Cuban-U.S. affairs during the period 1958–2002.
Dominican Republic

1998

0865  Democracy and Governance and Cross-Sectoral Linkages: Pilot Study, Dominican Republic.  
The authors of this working paper examine USAID programs to strengthen democracy and governance in the Dominican Republic. The programs are designed to achieve the USAID mission’s strategic objectives: strengthening institutions to provide economic opportunities to the poor, increasing use of preventive health care services, increasing participation in democratic processes, and increasing national capacity to produce environmentally sound energy.

2000

0888  Dominican Republic: Trade Agreements and Protocols.  
A consulting firm describes key trade agreements signed by the Dominican Republic, assesses the status of the country’s implementation, and identifies key actions the country needs to take to meet its commitments under each agreement. The agreements are the World Trade Organization Agreement with the Dominican Republic in the Uruguay Round, the CBI and Textile Parity Bills, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Free Trade Agreement, and the Central America Free Trade Agreement. The consultants also note the reforms that the country needs to institute to achieve compliance with the agreements, or that are necessary to ensure that the country can maintain a competitive position in the world marketplace.

The author of this report reviews the planning, activities, and results of a USAID program whose objective was to support various initiatives underway in the Dominican Republic, especially those conducted by the private sector. The purpose of these initiatives was to develop the country’s competitive capabilities, strengthen its institutions, and improve the standard of living of Dominicans. The author identifies lessons learned, most relating to the involvement and support of program participants and the population.

Reel 9

Dominican Republic cont.

2001

A consulting firm describes the plan of work to prepare a competitiveness strategy for the Dominican Republic and identifies priority investment projects and policies or reforms that are needed to ensure the long-term competitiveness and economic development of the country.
Assessment of USAID Civil Society Programs in the Dominican Republic.
U.S. Agency for International Development, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.
A USAID contractor and subcontractor assess the impact of the three major programs that the USAID mission in the Dominican Republic has implemented to promote the development of a politically active civil society in support of democracy. The programs are the Democratic Initiatives Project, which channels funds to a wide range of nongovernmental organizations; aid to Participacion Ciudadana, an organization that promotes citizen awareness of and participation in the electoral process; and a project to underwrite rule of law and judicial development activities. The contractors find that (1) USAID’s focus on a long-term strategy was the correct one, (2) USAID’s low-profile allowed the Dominican grantees to gain legitimacy and credibility in the public’s view, (3) USAID recognized the need for flexibility, given the volatility of the political situation in the country, and (4) USAID’s program changed the public image of the United States from that of a “self-interested bully” to that of a country promoting the political as well as the economic welfare of the people of the Dominican Republic. The report includes extensive supporting statistical data.

Ecuador

Activity to Promote Financial Transparency in Ecuador.
The author of this report describes and assesses USAID-funded technical assistance to the Agencia de Garantia de Depositos, an Ecuadorian agency that functions as the country’s deposit insurance institution as well as an intervening agency to take over failing banks. The author concludes that the assistance helped the agency become operational, in spite of major managerial and organizational problems and the financial crisis affecting the country.

Determining Insurrectionary Inclinations among Indigenous Peoples of Ecuador.
The author of this thesis notes that Ecuador has historically excluded its indigenous peoples both politically and economically to the point where their communal property rights are endangered and they experience the highest poverty rates in the country. The author explores the impact of recent democratic reforms, which have led the indigenous peoples to become highly organized activists demanding that the government recognize their right to self-determination. The author believes that this new assertiveness will clash with the government’s pursuit of oil-led development, which may have damaging environmental impacts that may threaten the indigenous people’s culture. The author fears that the Indians, who have always used nonviolent forms of protest, may feel forced to become insurgents.
El Salvador

1998

0396 National Agenda 2025 of El Salvador.
The author of this thesis, an El Salvadoran military officer, describes the need for a national agenda to help his country progress economically and socially within a strengthening democratic system. The author contends that a successful agenda will lead to prosperity; promote peace, democracy, tolerance, and mutual respect; reduce international debt; establish a secure environment; and attract foreign capital. These accomplishments will in turn create new jobs, increase exports, promote fiscal discipline, cut interest rates, and open new markets for Salvadoran products.

0450 On the Road to Democracy: Civil-Military Relations in El Salvador.
The author of this thesis attempts to determine the extent to which elected civilian officials have gained control of the military in El Salvador. After reviewing the history of civil-military relations in his country, the author, a Salvadoran army officer, assesses the extent to which civilian officials exercise control over the military on eleven dimensions, including the constitutionally mandated independence of the military, the relationship of the military with the chief executive, the participation of active-duty military officers in the cabinet, the responsibility for intelligence, and police-military relations. The author finds that with respect to most of the dimensions, military authority has decreased and concludes that elected civilian officials have achieved considerable control of the military.

1999

The author of this thesis, a Salvadoran army officer, examines the acquisition model used by the U.S. Department of Defense within the context of the overall defense budget presented to Congress. After reviewing and noting the inefficiencies in the military acquisition process that developed in his country during its long civil war, the author uses the U.S. system as a benchmark in order to assess the applicability of its key components to the Salvadoran model. The author advocates the professionalization of the acquisitions staff, including establishment of the position of program manager, who has only one responsibility, managing the procurement process. The author also favors the use of “reengineering” techniques used by the Defense Department, which include identifying an organization’s core competencies, eliminating wasteful activities, and contracting out everything that is not a core competency of the organization.
Local Government Strengthening and Democratic Decentralization Assessment.
The authors of this report assess the degree to which the Salvadoran government has devolved authority and responsibility for specific tasks and functions to local government bodies. The authors evaluate the status of local government development and cover constraints on sustainable democratic local government, current decentralization efforts, public institutions involved in local governance, and citizen participation. The authors present recommendations for policy reforms to improve government accountability and accessibility to citizens and to build citizen participation. The authors conclude that although full decentralization remains "a very long-term objective," significant progress is possible in the near and medium term.

The authors of this report present the results of a 1999 survey of Salvadorans’ views on democracy and their participation in political institutions. The authors asked questions relating to local government participation; satisfaction with local government services and perceived problems; support for taxes; overall support for the Salvadoran political system, with distributions by education, wealth, urban-rural residence, crime, ideology, and civil war experience; political tolerance and its relation to other political attitudes; indicators of democratic stability; corruption and bribery victimization; electoral voting patterns and voter characteristics, with reasons for increasing “abstentionism” including degree of confidence in political institutions; crime victimization and reporting; support for a military coup and related attitudes; support for authoritarian regime; and interpersonal trust and its relation to political attitudes. A report appendix contains survey methodology.

Land and Labor Adjustment Strategies during an Economic Downturn in Rural El Salvador.
The authors of this paper use econometric analysis to examine the adjustment strategies that rural households in El Salvador used to cope with a weather-related downturn in agricultural economic activity in 1997. The authors find that lost labor hours resulting from the downturn were particularly important in accounting for lower incomes among the poor and that landless agricultural laborers were especially vulnerable. Households that owned some land, as well as those with more education, were able to protect income more effectively.

The author of this report assesses the work of a USAID contractor organization in implementing a cooperative assistance agreement with a Salvadoran office responsible
for protecting human rights. The author finds that the contractor made some progress during a period of time when the director of the office was indicted and then resigned, after which the agreement was terminated when the Salvadoran legislature did not elect a permanent successor.

Reel 10

El Salvador cont.

2001

The editor of this collection of conference papers summarizes conclusions of participants on the implementation of peace accords between rebels and the government of El Salvador in January 1992. The participants variously argue that the peace settlement was generally sound, that the UN's peace-building operation was successful, that the accords brought about substantial improvements in El Salvador's human rights protection as well as the retreat of the military from national politics, and that electoral reforms spurred by the peace process have helped bolster democracy and spur the growth of political pluralism. On the other hand, participants note that progress has been slow in the implementation of some provisions, including those related to judicial reform and the relation of the police and the military.

A USAID contractor reviews activities and accomplishments of the Citizen Participation and Governance Project, a program directed toward achieving social, political, and economic development in El Salvador. The contractor notes that the program has achieved progress in areas such as municipal public health, technical assistance, citizen participation in politics, codes of government ethics, post-earthquake reconstruction, and electoral reform and technology implementation.

A USAID contractor reviews activities and accomplishments of the Citizen Participation and Governance Project, a program directed toward achieving social, political, and economic development in El Salvador. The contractor describes efforts to assist the Salvadoran government in meeting its objective of expanding opportunities for citizen participation in government. The contractor describes progress in implementing measures such as establishing legislative constituent service offices, increasing the number and advocacy skills of politically active organizations, holding public hearings by legislative committees, increasing the number of eligible voters, and establishing other mechanisms by which civil organizations can influence decision makers.
A USAID contractor describes its activities and achievements under a U.S. State Department–funded agreement to develop one or more codes of ethical conduct for the government of El Salvador, as well as to establish an Office of Government Ethics. The contractor reports that all goals within its control were met, including colloquia, draft documents, interagency agreements, and ancillary studies.

A consulting firm examines the magnitude and patterns of remittances sent home by Salvadorans working abroad. The firm assesses the economic impact of remittances and finds that they have substantial positive effects on international reserves, domestic output, and aggregate demand. Analyzing the purposes for which entrepreneurial families use remittances, the firm finds that the most common uses are consumption, education, medical expenses, and savings, with only a small percentage of entrepreneurs using the remittances for investment. The report includes extensive statistical data.

0237 Program Performance Report Submitted by Save the Children U.S. El Salvador.  
Save the Children U.S. presents a report to USAID on its implementation of a project to construct permanent houses in Salvadoran villages in the district of Cuscatlan, an area severely affected by the February 2001 earthquake.

A USAID contractor reviews activities and accomplishments of the Citizen Participation and Governance Project, a program directed toward achieving social, political, and economic development in El Salvador. The contractor describes efforts to assist the Salvadoran government in meeting its objective of expanding opportunities for citizen participation in government. The contractor describes progress in implementing measures such as establishing legislative constituent service offices, increasing the number and advocacy skills of politically active organizations, holding public hearings by legislative committees, increasing the number of eligible voters, and establishing other mechanisms by which civil organizations can influence decision makers.

The author of this thesis examines the process of reforming internal security forces in two post-conflict societies, El Salvador and South Africa. The author begins by defending the assumption that police reform is the most significant dimension of a transition from authoritarian rule to democracy. Citing a statistic that 169 million civilians have been murdered around the world by government security forces in this century—
more than four times the number killed in wars—the author argues that transformation of these forces is essential to ensure the safety of citizens as well as to provide a secure environment for democracy. The author contends that the negotiated transitions from conflict afforded the two countries key opportunities to reform corrupt and repressive internal security apparatuses, and finds that despite many differences in culture, size, and political and economic conditions, the outcome of reform efforts in El Salvador and South Africa was surprisingly similar.

Guatemala

1998

0423 Nation Assistance: Does an Exercise in Guatemala by Reserve Components Support United States National Security Strategy?
The author of this thesis examines the implementation of the president’s national security strategy through nation assistance exercises. In these exercises, troops render humanitarian and civic assistance to a host population through such activities as building schools and clinics and improving roads. Focusing on exercises in Guatemala, the author (who participated) believes that the secretary of defense and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff do not place as much emphasis on these exercises as the president does. The author concludes, however, that the exercises are excellent professional development activities for reserve forces.

0464 Civil-Military Relations and Democratization in Guatemala.
The author of this thesis examines civil-military relations in Guatemala and their impact on the country’s developing democracy. The author notes that although Guatemala does not currently have the institutional mechanisms for controlling the military, its armed services have since 1982 evolved into a professional military institution, becoming an essential part of the democratic state and continuing with the reforms that it began to implement after the peace agreement signed in 1996. The author concludes that civil-military relations are stable and that the military fully supports the democratization process. The author recommends further research to investigate the role of civil institutions in monitoring and implementing national defense policy.

2000

The authors of this report present the results of a 1999 survey of the political views of citizens in Guatemala, with comparisons to earlier surveys in 1993, 1995, and 1997. The survey questions measured attitudes relating to the following topics: support for the Guatemalan political system; democracy versus authoritarianism; political tolerance; perceived political stability; confidence in local government, satisfaction with local government responsiveness to aid requests or complaints, and satisfaction with municipal services; participation in civil organizations, political party membership, and other political participation; most serious national and community problems, by region; satisfaction with economic situation; crime victimization, by urban status, region, and
wealth; violence against women; sense of neighborhood security; the justice system and due process of law, including the need for search warrants, the justifiability of taking the law into one’s own hands, the importance of the rights of accused persons, the role of the army in fighting crime, support for free expression even of extreme views, censorship, and preference for order over liberty; the news media; and support for the 1996 peace accords. A report appendix contains the survey questionnaire.


The authors of this report present the results of a 1999 survey of the political views of citizens in Quiche, a Guatemalan district in which the population is more rural, younger, less educated, and with a much greater proportion of indigenous persons than in the country as a whole. The authors asked questions relating to attitudes on the following topics: the Guatemalan political system, support for civil liberties, the most serious national and community problems, local government assistance, satisfaction with municipal services, participation in civil organizations, voting and other political participation, crime victimization, violence against women, difficulty in reporting a crime, fairness and effectiveness of the justice system, probability of ethnic conflict, and satisfaction with the peace accord. A report appendix contains the survey questionnaire.


USAID presents its plan to achieve the objectives that the agency believes will most effectively help Central American countries meet the goals of the Alliance for Sustainable Development to which leaders agreed in October 1994. The first objective is to increase Central American competitiveness in global markets through open trade and investment policies, accelerated Central American market integration, and more equitable and efficient labor markets. The second objective is to improve environmental management in the Mesoamerican biological corridor through improved protected area management, expanded environmentally sound products and services, harmonized environmental regulations, and increased use of less polluting technologies. The third objective is to enhance Central American capacity to respond to the AIDS crisis, through various programs. The fourth objective is to help strengthen municipal finance systems through promoting financial standards and reporting, increasing access to capital markets, and promoting private participation in municipal services.

Reel 11

Guatemala cont.

2000 cont.


A USAID contractor describes the design of a pollution control system for Guatemala City, Guatemala, one of the most heavily industrialized cities in Central America. Key components of the system include the establishment of industrial discharge standards, environmental licensing as a management tool to administer discharge limits, monitoring protocols to ensure fidelity to the targets, sanctions for penalizing firms that exceed
standards, the implementation of an industrial pollution fee system that includes incentives for generating less pollution, and the establishment of an Environmental Fund that recovers the costs of operating the fee system and recycles the fee revenues back to industry in the form of low-cost loans and grants to business owners for investments in cleaner technology.

2001

0072 A Communication Channel Survey in Mayan Communities in Guatemala. Development Associates, Inc., Arlington, Virginia. Elena Hurtado, Marta Julia Ruiz, Reina Lopez, Annie Portela, Bernardo Kleiner, and Odilia Peren. January, 2001. 42pp. A USAID contractor presents the results of a study of the channels of communication by which Guatemalan nongovernmental organizations can most effectively reach rural Mayans with reproductive and maternal child health messages. The contractor finds that radio is the most widely accessible form of mass media, that religion plays a dominant role in the choice of reading material and music, and that popular places for the public to gather information are the church, the local store, and the corn grinding mill.

0114 Pregnancy Care in Rural Guatemala: Results from the Encuesta Guatemalteca de Salud Familiar. RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California. Noreen Goldman, Dana A. Glei, Anne R. Pebley, and Hernan Delgado. September 2001. 78pp. The authors of this report examine health care during and after pregnancy in Guatemala. The authors place special emphasis on the degree to which midwives have been integrated into the health care system, as well as on the training of midwives and the quality of care that they provide. The authors present information on complications during pregnancy and delivery, referral practices used by midwives and other health providers, patient motivations for seeking care, and specific health care services provided. The authors conclude that pregnancy-related care in Guatemala suffers from serious problems such as the lack of equipment, supplies, and properly trained personnel. An appendix to the report contains extensive statistical data.

2002


0220 The Impact of USAID DG Programs on Political Change: Guatemala Case Study. U.S. Agency for International Development, Guatemala. ARD, Inc., Burlington, Vermont. September 2002. 130pp. A USAID contractor reviews social and political conditions in Guatemala and the impacts that USAID democracy and governance (DG) programs have had on the country’s progress toward democratization and equitable socioeconomic development among its Hispanic and indigenous citizens. The contractor notes that while state-sponsored killings and other human rights abuses no longer occur, the country’s transition to democracy has stalled during the past two years. After reviewing Guatemala’s political development during the past decade, the contractor examines USAID activities and
impacts in the following program areas: support for the rule of law and reform of judicial institutions, legislative modernization, protection of human rights, support of civil organizations that advocate and monitor public policy issues, and decentralization of government services, municipal government strengthening, and involvement of local communities in development decisions. The contractor notes that while the DG programs have had some success, many have been thwarted by conditions such as weak governance, a divided populace, and distrust of USAID intentions because of the agency’s past support of authoritarian governments in Guatemala.

Risk Assessment of Major Functions within USAID/Guatemala.
The USAID regional inspector general/San Salvador (RIG) presents the results of the risk exposure of agency programs in Guatemala. The RIG identifies risk elements such as misuse of resources, failure to achieve program objectives, and noncompliance with regulations and management policies. The RIG identifies the following program functional areas as having moderate or high-risk exposure: democracy, education, health, income, environment, HIV/AIDS, and executive administration.

Guyana

2002

Guyana Democracy and Governance Assessment.
The authors of this report review the current state of democracy in Guyana and examine USAID programs to strengthen democratic institutions and governance in the country. Characterizing Guyana as a society in which national politicians exploit deep racial prejudices among the populace for their own gain, the authors contend that local government and local-level citizen participation are the best foci for USAID efforts. The authors recommend strategies that will (among other things) implement civic education programs, foster the formation and growing influence of civil nongovernmental organizations, train a cadre of promising young people to play a leading role in reforming local government, and promote human rights and gender equity.

The author of this study assesses the market in London, which contains a large Guyanese expatriate community, for Guyanese products such as produce, processed food, food supplements, seafood, kitchen implements, jewelry, furniture, handicrafts, tea, and herbs and spices. The author identifies both opportunities and constraints for the Guyanese and West Indian markets in the Greater London area, as well as in the U.K. as a whole. The author concludes that the potential for increased exports to London exists but that the potential market is smaller than a related study reported.
0500  **GEO, Guyana Economic Opportunities: Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED) Observational Visit to Bolivia.**
The author of this paper reports on a study tour of microfinance institutions in Bolivia undertaken by Guyana’s Institute of Private Enterprise Development. The author presents a number of specific conclusions about the operations, finances, management, and regulatory environment of the institutions.

0506  **GEO, Guyana Economic Opportunities: A National Trade Strategy for Guyana Prepared for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation.**
The author of this report presents a trade strategy for Guyana that advances the country’s development goals within the framework of the increasing globalization of the world economy. After an introductory section on the participation of developing countries, including Guyana, in the world trade system, the author proposes a set of trade objectives, such as preferential or reciprocal access to specified foreign markets, and dispute settlement mechanisms. The author then outlines specific policies that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Cooperation can employ to achieve the objectives.

0564  **GEO, Guyana Economic Opportunities: Remitting Back Home and Supporting the Homeland: the Guyanese Community in the U.S. Final Report.**
The author of this report examines the extent to which the Guyana “Diaspora,” the large number of persons of Guyanese origin living outside the country, stays connected to Guyana, especially through remittances, Guyanese charitable organizations and other associations, travel, and communication by various means. The report includes statistical data.

**Haiti**

1998

0588  **The Haiti Crisis, “Factors Shaping the Design and Execution of Military Strategy.”**
The author of this paper examines the means by which President Bill Clinton was able to convince both a reluctant Congress and the American people to support his policy of direct U.S. military intervention in Haiti, despite their consensus opinion that no vital U.S. national security interests were at stake. The author draws conclusions about “the proper blending of the statecraft elements of diplomacy and military under a sound political objective.”
**Haiti and the Future of Warfare.**


The authors of this study explore the impact of advancing information technology capabilities and changing views on the uses of military forces on the operational planning decisions of joint task force commanders. The authors specifically examine the planning and events surrounding a recent campaign, Operation Uphold Democracy, the U.S.-led intervention to remove the leaders of the military coup in Haiti. The authors contend that the expanded command and control capabilities afforded by more powerful information and communications technology helped the U.S. commander to respond with flexibility to the operation, which was planned as an airborne assault but turned into a complicated peacekeeping mission.

1999

**USAID/HAITI Administration of Justice Project 521-0238. 1999–2004 Design Recommendations: Rule of Law Design.**


The authors of this report discuss issues involved in revamping the USAID/Haiti’s Administration of Justice project. The authors note that although the project has achieved some success in establishing the foundation for achieving its objectives, further actions are needed to attain the goals of better equipping judges to apply the law, moving cases through the justice system more efficiently, protecting human rights, satisfactorily resolving formal complaints relating to police misconduct, and, in general, treating people fairly according to the rule of law.

2000

**Election Acceptance Indicator 2000, Final Report.**


The author of this report evaluates the degree to which the electoral process in Haiti is open, fair, and inclusive. The author defines fair electoral competition as an environment that provides a “level playing field where previous performance, ideas, and future vision are pitted against each other and the citizens make informed choices.” The author contends that fair elections are a necessary but not sufficient condition for democratic progress in Haiti.

**Lack of Haitian Commitment: Limited Success of U.S. Aid to Justice System.**


GAO reviews the effectiveness of U.S. aid to help Haiti develop its first civilian-controlled police force and improve areas of its judicial sector including various institutions, procedures, and codes. GAO argues that the U.S. assistance has not achieved the desired effects because the Haitian government has failed to show its commitment to address the problems and has actually undercut U.S. efforts.
2001

0778  **Averting Continuation of Failed U.S. Policy with Haiti.**
The author of this thesis argues that U.S. policy has not worked in Haiti because it has focused on short-term solutions to the country’s many entrenched problems. The author contends that intelligently planned, long-term assistance to help remedy Haiti’s deficiencies in the educational, judicial, political, economic, agricultural, and environmental realms will pay for itself by eliminating the need for periodic U.S. military involvements.

0815  **Upholding/Restoring Democracy in Haiti: Did We Achieve Our Policy Objectives?**
The author of this paper reviews the changes in policy toward Haiti by the first Bush and the Clinton administrations leading up to the 1994 military intervention. The author discusses the impact on policy changes of factors such as the Haitian “boat people” phenomenon and the heavy U.S. combat losses in Mogadishu, Somalia. The author concludes that although the United States did achieve its objective of removing the military coup leaders in Haiti, the long-term goal of fostering democratization in the country remains elusive.

0861  **Productive Land Use Systems Project: Haiti. Technical Assistance to the PLUS Project: Final Report of the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID) and Auburn University.**
The authors of this report describe the accomplishments of technical assistance projects, performed by consultants under contract to USAID, to help Haitian farmers increase their agricultural production and income. The projects employ ecologically and economically sound agronomic practices that conserve the fragile environment of Haitian hillsides by preserving soil and forest cover and protecting watersheds. The authors note that past hillside soil and water conservation programs have not yielded the desired results and that the Productive Land Use Systems project has attempted to introduce superior techniques to farmers.

**Reel 12**

**Haiti cont.**

2001 cont.

0001  **Political Parties and Democracy in Haiti.**
The author of this thesis explores the reasons why the Haitian political party system has undermined the consolidation of democracy in that country. The author asserts that the party system has failed four conditions that must be met for parties to become institutionalized and legitimate: stable rules of competition among parties, stable social roots, party organizations’ independence from individual ambitions, and the recognition of party legitimacy by all major political players. The author argues that the party system has failed to meet these conditions because of the actions of Haitian elites, the lack of social organization, and a lack of party development during the earliest stages of nation
building. Additionally, the author identifies U.S. policies that have either assisted or hindered the institutionalization of Haitian political parties.

2002

0155 Achieving U.S. National Interests in Haiti.
The author of this paper assesses U.S. policy toward Haiti in light of that country’s extreme social, political, and economic difficulties and its relations with the United States since the military intervention of 1994. The author presents recommendations for continuing U.S. military involvement in Haiti to help the country continue the development of its civilian government, participate in the war on terrorism, and support international counternarcotics efforts.

The author of this paper evaluates the efforts of the International Police Monitors (IPMs) to establish a permanent Haitian police force separate from the military. The IPMs originated as a force of 1,200 people from twenty countries, whose mission was to monitor Haiti’s police and set up a professional law enforcement organization. The author believes that because of the efforts of the IPMs, a model exists for democratic institutions in Haiti. The author presents a number of lessons learned to help future police force planners, including the following: the host country (Haiti) must support the plan; the justice system of police, prosecutors, the judiciary, and prisons must be treated as an integrated system; planners should incorporate the contributions of private nongovernmental organizations; planners must assist the host government in designing a long-term administrative and fiscal structure for the police force, and planners must address the problem of finding alternative private-sector employment for demobilized military and security personnel; police procedures should be documented; and training candidates should be carefully screened for prior human rights violations and criminal behavior.

0320 Drug Trafficking in Haiti.
The author of this thesis examines the growth of international drug trafficking enterprises in Haiti and their impact on the country’s political and economic development. The author contends that the country’s weak democratic institutions, dysfunctional judicial system, ease of illegal immigration, and underdeveloped police force present little resistance to South American drug traffickers. The author cites evidence that trafficking has contributed to violence, corruption, political instability, poor economic development, and an impeded transition to democracy. The author urges the United States to achieve a bilateral maritime counternarcotics agreement with Haiti but notes that the country assigns a lower priority to counternarcotics operations than to other domestic security concerns.
A USAID contractor presents an extensive listing of articles from Haiti’s principal newspaper that reveal dialogue between civil organizations and government agencies or commissions. The articles, with French titles and synopses, document various ways in which civil organizations engage public institutions, including letter writing, rallies, roundtable discussions, media campaigns, and petitions. Some of the common themes include the political crisis, the economy, the justice system, quality of life, education, and health care.

Two Strikes: American Intervention in Haiti.
The author of this thesis notes that since the United States’ 1994 military intervention in Haiti, Operation Uphold Democracy, illegal migration to the United States has risen to levels approaching those that existed before the intervention. The public infrastructure projects undertaken by U.S. forces have begun to deteriorate because of Haitian neglect. The politically neutral police force created after the intervention has become politicized. Finally, the author notes that Haiti’s elections have not been free and fair and that the country has become a transshipment point for narcotics traffickers. The author argues that the operation was terminated for political reasons in the United States, with little consideration of the destabilizing impact on Haiti of the abrupt removal of U.S. forces. The author asserts that without a long-term nonmilitary engagement plan, the success achieved by U.S. military intervention is likely to be short-lived.

Honduras

Democratic Local Governance in Honduras.
The authors of this report contend that Honduras has successfully decentralized authority and responsibility to local governments and fostered the growth of citizen participation in government. The authors assert that Honduras still faces challenges such as bureaucratic resistance to decentralization and lack of sufficient administrative capacity on the part of municipalities necessary to manage finances and services.

Honduras Policy Enhancement and Productivity (PEP) Contract.
The author of this report assesses the computer equipment and software status of the Honduran central bank and selected other national agencies. The author finds serious deficiencies, such as obsolete equipment, the unavailability of individual e-mail, the lack of dedicated computers for individuals, and the lack of network connections and servers.
2001

0529 Natural Resource Management in the Hillsides of Honduras: Bioeconomic Modeling at the Microwatershed Level.


The authors of this paper employ simulation techniques to examine the causes and consequences of the transition to vegetable production by subsistence farmers on Honduran hillsides. The authors find that recent policies relating to market liberalization and road construction, as well as technological improvements such as irrigation and fertilization and a switch to higher yielding crop varieties, have all helped to increase farm incomes. The authors conclude that incomes would have been much lower if vegetable production had not been possible for ecological reasons, and farmers would have consequently been forced to adopt less environmentally sustainable planting regimes.

2002

0602 Louisiana Alliance/Presidential Program for Investments in Honduras, Executive Summary.


The MetroVision Partnership Foundation describes USAID-funded reconstruction projects in Honduras in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch. The projects are in the areas of forestry, agriculture, banking reform, energy resources, water resources, and business registration and licensing.


USAID assesses the agency’s program in Honduras, describing achievements in the following policy areas: productivity and income growth, watershed management expansion, public health and nutrition improvement, rule of law strengthening and human rights protection, educational quality and attainment and vocational training, and municipal government responsiveness and efficiency.

0640 Municipal Development Project Evaluation and Municipal Sector Assessment.


The Research Triangle Institute presents an assessment of USAID’s municipal development project. After reviewing Honduran initiatives to decentralize government functions to municipalities, the institute evaluates the impact of three key components of the project: technical assistance provided by the Municipal Development Foundation, training provided by the Central American Technological University, and policy dialogue activities led by the Association of Municipalities of Honduras. The institute notes that the three organizations are actively involved in decentralization efforts. The institute also notes, however, that more progress would be made if there were a formal legal framework for decentralization.
Jamaica

1998

0714 Counternarcotic Efforts in the Caribbean and Prospects for Cooperation: A Jamaican Case Study.
The author of this thesis argues that in order to stop the flow of illegal narcotics from South America through the islands of the Caribbean to the United States, a comprehensive counternarcotics agreement and enforcement regime is needed. The author assesses the costs and benefits of such a regime, using as a case study the country of Jamaica, which has an aggressive counternarcotics policy and cooperates with the United States, yet has not succeeded in curtailing drug trafficking. The author examines past and current counternarcotic agreements and asserts that “what is needed is to replace the current myriad of complex, and at times non-supportive, bilateral and multilateral efforts.” The author argues that only a single comprehensive regime will effectively stop drug transshipments and that the United States must establish such a regime because it is the only country that has the resources to do so. The author notes, however, that the United States must act in such a way that the small Caribbean states do not view it as impinging upon their sovereignty.

2000

0833 A Look at Instruments Which Address the Rights of Youth in Jamaica.
The author of this report describes international and national agreements and programs that affect or address the rights of youth fifteen to twenty-four years of age to which Jamaica is a signatory or in which the country participates. The author covers the following treaties: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and Convention on the Rights of the Child. The author also highlights conferences such as the UN Conference on Environment and Development, the World Conference on Human Rights, and the UN Conference on Human Settlements, as well as regional instruments such as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Youth Desk and national programs including the National Youth Policy.

2001

0909 Democracy and Governance in Jamaica: An Assessment.
The authors of this report examine the key challenges that Jamaica faces in its effort to strengthen its democratic institutions and improve its government-citizen relations. The authors identify the following problem areas: a lack of political will to disturb the status quo of “clientelist politics and hyper-partisanship,” characterized by a competition for political spoils; poor economic performance and a lack of good jobs; an increasing involvement in drug trafficking as a transshipment point for South American cocaine; and crime and violence. The authors present various recommendations for tailoring USAID assistance to help the country address these problems, such as the provision of financial and technical assistance to increase the effectiveness of information transfer in the
judicial system, as well as to establish a pilot program to model good police-community relations.

Reel 13

Mexico

1998

0001 U.S./Mexico Bi-National Drug Strategy.
The U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group for Drug Control describes the objectives of a bilateral agreement to control the illicit consumption, production, and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances in both countries; address addiction and other health problems created by drug trafficking; and combat crime associated with trafficking, including homicide, money laundering, corruption, extortion, and diversion of precursor chemicals needed to manufacture the illegal drugs. The group outlines actions it proposes to achieve the objectives.

The author of this thesis reviews what he views as significant threats that Mexico poses for the United States. These threats include instability caused by political crises, armed insurgencies in certain Mexican states, terrorist activities, shocks to the Mexican economy or financial institutions, illegal migration to the United States, and drug traffickers’ use of the U.S.-Mexican border as an entry point into the United States.

0077 U.S. Economic Strategy in Shaping Mexico: Living Happily Ever NAFTA.
The author of this thesis critically evaluates U.S. policies that attempt to influence the Mexican economy. Contending that U.S. policies are currently based on free trade doctrine, specifically that of NAFTA, the author presents several recommendations. First, the U.S. administration should reduce the number of bureaucracies competing to shape Mexico’s economy and place all responsibility in one executive department, such as State or Commerce. Second, the United States should increase covert intelligence activities in Mexico designed to combat corruption and crime. Finally, the United States should formulate specific performance criteria with which to assess the effectiveness of aid to Mexico.

1999

0139 Privatization, Competition, and Supercompetition in the Mexican Commercial Banking System.
The authors of this working paper use econometric techniques to examine the lending behavior and competitiveness that Mexican banks exhibited after privatization in the 1990s. The authors find that banks were competitive before privatization, but “supercompetitive” after it, as banks struggled to gain market share.
Southern Mexico: Counterinsurgency and Electoral Politics.


The author of this paper critically examines the strategies adopted by the Mexican government to counter insurgency movements in southern Mexico. These strategies include conciliatory gestures, military operations, and public works projects. The author argues that the strategies have so far failed and expresses concern that U.S. counternarcotics military assistance may become "entangled with an unpopular regime at the moment of its collapse."

A New United States Strategy for Mexico.


The author of this paper asserts that the United States must adopt a changed security relationship with Mexico. The author contends that current policies such as the U.S. military’s enlistment of the Mexican military to interdict illegal drug shipments, which the author characterizes as “quick fixes,” are not working. The author presents several recommendations, including an end to U.S. support of the Mexican military’s drug interdiction operations; encouragement of the military’s civic action program; economic assistance to institutional, infrastructure, and entrepreneurial development; and the establishment of a multinational U.S.-Mexico-Canada peacekeeping regiment.

The New Front Line: Militarization of the U.S.-Mexico Border.


The author of this thesis contends that U.S. law enforcement agencies, especially the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Border Patrol, do not have the resources necessary to deter illegal trafficking of drugs and migrants across the Mexico-U.S. border and argues that a cooperative effort between law enforcement and military agencies is needed. The author recommends that the U.S. military should establish a permanent unified command with the responsibility to protect the continental United States. Troops from the command would be assigned to work with INS agents and, in fact, would first attend the INS academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Mexico: Protecting Informed Consent.


The authors of this report describe a USAID-supported project to disseminate information to Mexican women of reproductive age, hospitals, human rights agencies, and reproductive health service providers on the rights of women to choose contraceptive methods in a free and informed manner and on laws to redress violations of this right. The primary goal of the project is to prevent the sterilization of women without their knowledge or consent.


The author of this paper notes that the wage difference between the United States and Mexico cannot by itself explain the increases in Mexico-U.S. migration over the past three decades. The author identifies other migration determinants: family migrant networks, the Mexican migrant-smuggling (coyote) industry, and the rural economy. Using econometric techniques, the author finds that family sibling networks constitute the most significant determinant of initial migration, while falling coyote migration costs
and worsening economic conditions in Mexico have also provided impetus to the increasing migration.

**2000**

**0323** U.S./Mexico Bi-National Cooperation against Illicit Drugs. Main Results and Performance Measures of Effectiveness.  
*U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group for Drug Control. 2000. 204pp.*  
The U.S.-Mexico High Level Contact Group for Drug Control reviews the activities, achievements, and work yet to be done in the cooperative effort by the two countries to combat illegal drug abuse and trafficking. The group presents the specific actions, targets, and implementation status of its agreed objectives: reducing demand for drugs through education and rehabilitation, reducing the production of drugs, focusing law enforcement efforts against criminal organizations, strengthening law enforcement cooperation and ensuring the safety of officers, bringing fugitives to justice, curbing illegal traffic in firearms, supporting UN antidrug efforts, attacking official corruption, strengthening border security cooperation, preventing diversion of precursor chemicals, enforcing anti-money laundering laws, seizing proceeds of drug trafficking and using them for drug abuse prevention, interdicting shipment of drugs to Mexico and the United States, increasing U.S.-Mexico technical cooperation and training, and enhancing information sharing and security. The group notes that mechanisms such as interagency task forces, working groups, agreements, and laws have been established to achieve the objectives and that substantive progress has been made in most areas.

**0527** Has Monetary Policy Been So Bad that It Is Better to Get Rid of It? The Case of Mexico.  
The authors of this working paper use an econometric vector autoregression model to estimate the impact of monetary policy on the Mexican economy. The authors focus specifically on the transmission through monetary policy of external shocks such as those originating in disruptions to the U.S. economy, as well as oil price shocks, and the question whether Mexican monetary policy mitigated or exacerbated the impact of these external disturbances. The authors find that U.S. business cycles have had a strong impact on the Mexican economy.

**2001**

**0567** Assessment of Civil Society Participation in Local Governance and Recommendations for Future Programming.  
The authors of this report examine citizen participation in local government in Mexico and assess the current effectiveness of and future prospects for USAID programs to assist the country in strengthening its citizen-government relations. After an introductory chapter, the authors discuss the developing legal and political context of local government, note the policy stance of the new administration of President Vicente Fox, and analyze the evolving mission and major activities of USAID’s program in Mexico to promote democracy and governance. The authors present conclusions, including a recommendation that the USAID program be reformulated to include joint initiatives such as promoting open municipal council meetings, which are now usually closed to the public, and providing citizen awareness and education programs.
This document presents the findings of an arbitration panel established to hear a complaint by the government of Mexico that the U.S. government violated NAFTA provisions by (1) refusing to lift its moratorium on the processing of applications by Mexican-owned trucking firms to operate trucking services in U.S. border states and (2) refusing to permit Mexican investment in companies in the United States that provide transportation of international cargo. The document includes a history of the proceedings, which began in December 1995; factual background material; contentions of Mexico, the United States, and Canada; analysis of the issues; and findings, determinations, and recommendations.

The author of this thesis, a Mexican army officer, summarizes and assesses Mexico’s strategies for curbing drug abuse and trafficking, with an emphasis on bilateral cooperative efforts with the United States. The author recommends that current programs like the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area be continued. The author supports the continuing deployment of Mexican troops to combat traffickers, proposes new military rules of engagement for antinarcotics operations, and advocates joint training with U.S. forces.

The author of this paper reports that a pilot program to introduce renewable energy technologies into Mexican agriculture, specifically photovoltaic water pumping systems for livestock watering, achieved its goals, including creating awareness and interest on the part of ranchers and encouraging the development of local service companies. The author notes that the Mexican government, on the basis of the pilot program’s success, commissioned a nationwide program.

Did NAFTA Really Cause Mexico’s High Maquiladora Growth?  
The author of this working paper examines the questions whether, and to what extent, NAFTA has caused the accelerated growth of maquiladoras, which are Mexican facilities that import material from the United States on a tariff-free basis, process it, and ship it back to the United States, perhaps for further processing. The author performs econometric tests showing that it is not possible to determine whether NAFTA had any effect on the growth acceleration.

The U.S. Census Bureau analyzes differences in the trade statistics reported by trading partners the United States, Mexico, and Canada. The bureau identifies various sources of discrepancy, including differences in geographic coverage, reporting methods, nonfiling by exporters, and exclusion of low-value transactions.
2002

0846  **Foreign Labor Trends: Mexico.**
The Labor Department presents information on the labor situation in Mexico. The report presents key employment and earnings indicators and details the impact of economic growth and foreign investment on employment, social security, labor law, labor conditions in export processing zones (maquiladoras), and issue submissions and cooperative activities under the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation, which is part of NAFTA. The report also includes a directory of labor organizations.

0887  **The National Security of Mexico for 2010.**
The author of this paper, a Mexican army officer, presents recommendations for Mexico’s future national security organization. The author argues that the country’s national interests will greatly benefit by the participation of Mexican troops in international peace operations, as well as in operations to protect national territory from terrorists or other nonstate threats. The author proposes the creation of a joint staff for the Mexican armed forces, in which the command of the navy is separate from that of the army and air force.

0918  **The NAFTA Preference and U.S.-Mexico Trade.**
The authors of this working paper employ econometric analysis to estimate the impact of tariff preferences under NAFTA on U.S. import demand for Mexican goods and Mexico’s demand for U.S. exports. The authors find a positive effect on trade in both directions, with a greater impact on U.S. imports.

0948  **The U.S. Military and Security Along the U.S. Mexico Border: Evaluation of its Role in the Post September 11th Era.**
The author of this thesis examines the propriety of using U.S. military personnel to support civil authorities in enforcing security along the U.S.-Mexico border. After reviewing the history of such support from 1848 to the present, the author notes military contributions to border enforcement, including intelligence, aviation, engineering, reconnaissance, and cargo inspection support. The author then explores the question of whether the military, in particular the National Guard, can perform such operations without threatening the civil rights of civilians. The author argues that, aside from a few widely publicized instances of abuse, U.S. troops have both respected civil rights and also provided aid to persons in need in remote border areas. The author also contends that civil support missions do not degrade combat readiness.
Reel 14

Nicaragua

2000

0001 Rural Poverty in Nicaragua.
The author of this report examines the impact of Hurricane Mitch, declining coffee prices, a banking crisis, and other factors on the struggling Nicaraguan economy and on poverty. The author describes USAID principles and strategies for addressing rural poverty, such as placing more emphasis on revitalizing productive sectors, reducing government interference in market economic forces, increasing the physical capital of the rural poor, and attracting risk-taking entrepreneurs.

The author of this report assesses the size and characteristics of the U.S. market for ornamental plants and evaluates the potential of Nicaragua and other Central American producers for exports to this market.

2001

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs describes objectives, activities, and achievements in its effort to work with Nicaraguan political and civic leaders to increase confidence and voter participation in the November 2001 national elections.

0041 Nicaragua: Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, and Environmental Health Program.
The authors of this report describe and assess the activities and accomplishments of a USAID-funded program to assist Nicaragua in reconstructing water and sanitation systems in rural areas. The authors find that the program exceeded its goals in funding water supply systems, household latrines, environmental projects, drilling of wells, and services to rural health clinics. The program also succeeded in providing public health information on hygiene and epidemiology in areas such as transmission of waterborne diseases, handwashing, and waste disposal; effectively supported communities in building the managerial and technical capacity to administer and operate their own systems over the long term; and assisted the development of water and sanitary system policies and coordination at the national level.

The author of this report assesses the progress made and problems confronted by NicaSalud, a network of voluntary organizations that are collaborating to provide public health services, such as family planning, reproductive health, child survival, and HIV/AIDS information, in developing countries. The author presents several
recommendations for enhancing shared goals and more clearly communicated expectations among the partners as well as for strengthening prospects for the long-term sustainability of the network, which was originally established to provide aid in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch.

2002

The author of this thesis argues that the United States could strengthen its relations with Nicaragua through the use of “confidence-building measures.” The author recommends that Nicaragua use these measures in dealing with its neighbors. Confidence-building measures, which are typically employed by military attachés, are actions taken to lower tensions and reduce the likelihood for conflicts resulting from foreign policy misunderstandings. The United States used them extensively in its relationships with the Soviet Union during the cold war. After reviewing U.S. policies toward Nicaragua since the 1980s and current security threats to Nicaragua including drug trafficking and border disputes, the author discusses such measures as notifying a state (such as Nicaragua) of planned military exercises and increasing military-to-military contacts through multilateral activities like peacekeeping, disaster relief efforts, joint patrols for border areas, and joint training activities.

Panama

2002

USAID reviews its progress in achieving two objectives in its Panama program. The first objective is to improve water quality in the Panama Canal watershed (PCW) through efforts such as environmental management plans, a fund to finance sustainable development activities, and pilot projects in several of the fifty-five sub-watersheds in the PCW. The second is to help the country reduce the high backlog in the criminal and civil justice systems through pilot projects to reduce lengthy pretrial detention in criminal cases and through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in civil cases.

Peru

1998

0282 Sendero Luminoso: A Failed Revolution in Peru?
The author of this thesis examines the Sendero Luminoso insurgency organization in Peru. The organization has since 1980 attempted to overthrow the governments in Lima and establish a state based on Inca traditions, especially communal land ownership. Arguing that the guerrilla group enjoyed much success in its carefully planned stages of terrorism, sabotage, and military engagement, the author notes that the tide turned against Sendero Luminoso in 1992, when its charismatic leader, Abimael Guzman Reinoso, was captured. The author believes that the organization has lost its effectiveness since Guzman’s capture, as evidenced by the large number of its members who have turned themselves in.
2000

0323 **The Peruvian Military’s Role in Sustaining Democracy.**
*Air Command and Staff College, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.*
The author of this paper examines the impact of Peru’s military on the country’s progress toward democratization since 1980. The author argues that, despite the misuse of the military by President Alberto Fujimori as his instrument of political power, the military’s record in key dimensions including subordination under civilian control, corruption, respect for human rights, effectiveness in fighting insurgency, and narcotics trafficking shows demonstrable improvement. Nevertheless, the author expresses doubts about the prospects for Peru’s further democratization.

0362 **Democracy and Governance in Peru: An Assessment.**
The authors of this report review the current state of democracy in Peru and examine USAID programs to strengthen democratic institutions and governance in the country. The authors begin by examining the political and government systems and the main players, including nongovernmental organizations such as human rights groups, women’s organizations, the Roman Catholic Church, and business and labor groups. Then the authors discuss the challenges to democracy and governance in key issue areas such as respect for human rights and civil liberties, free competition of ideas, inclusion of all citizens in political processes, and good governance, including not only efficient institutions but also transparency and accountability in decision making. The authors conclude that the development of Peruvian democracy is significantly hindered by the lack of checks on the power of the president.

2001

0452 **Peru: Support for the Democratic Process in Peru through International Monitoring of the 2001 Election Process.**
*U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.*
*2001. 37pp.*
USAID presents the results of international missions that monitored Peru’s preparation for its extraordinary 2001 national elections in light of the circumstances surrounding the 2000 presidential and legislative elections, which observers declared fraudulent due to improper activities by Vladimiro Montesinos, at the time a deputy of President Alberto Fujimori. USAID reports the missions’ conclusion that the interim government of Valentin Paniagua has undertaken extraordinary efforts to ensure free, transparent, and legitimate elections in 2001.

0489 **Foreign Assistance: Peru on Track for Free and Fair Elections but Faces Major Challenges.**
*U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.*
GAO assesses Peru’s efforts to ensure that the upcoming elections will be free and fair and evaluates U.S. election-related assistance with respect to its timeliness, responsiveness, and coordination with aid by other donors. GAO finds that the Paniagua administration has taken decisive steps to prevent the government and military from influencing or interfering in the elections and that U.S. aid has been effective and well coordinated.
2002

0510  **Trade and the Skill Premium in Developing Countries: The Role of Intermediate Goods and Some Evidence from Peru.**  
The authors of this working paper use econometric techniques to examine the impact of machinery imports on wage inequalities in developing countries. The authors are interested in the question of whether the technology imported in the machinery increases the wages of skilled workers substantially more than it does those of unskilled workers. If so, the skilled workers would enjoy a “skill premium.” The authors find that this is the case for Peru.

**Venezuela**

1999

The author of this thesis, a Venezuelan navy officer, examines the weapons procurement process used by Venezuela and compares it to that of the United States. After a detailed examination of the two countries, the author concludes that the Venezuelan acquisition system contains many deficiencies that degrade its efficiency and render it vulnerable to bribery and corruption. The legislature lacks oversight power, which is under the control of the military. The Venezuelan system also is weak in cost analysis capability, and procurement personnel both lack adequate training in their specialty and have a high turnover rate. All of these deficiencies, in the author’s view, render the system vulnerable to bribery and corruption. The author proposes that Venezuela model its procurement system on that of the United States.

0640  **National Security Strategy: Basis for the Making of Defense Policy in the Republic of Venezuela.**  
The author of this thesis, a Venezuelan army officer, discusses issues affecting the national security of Venezuela and outlines the basis for a responsible, coherent, organized, and stable defense policy for Venezuela. The body of this report is in Spanish.

The author of this thesis, a Venezuelan navy officer, examines the extent and implications of the deterioration in civil-military relations in Venezuela during the past decade. The author cites the concentration of power and authority in the hands of the country’s president, which lets him control the military directly, with no oversight authority vested in the legislature or any other civilian institutions; the absence of civilian participation in formulating national security strategy and defining the military’s mission; and the increasing presence of active-duty officers in political institutions and economic organizations (albeit often at the request of civilians). The author concludes that although the military has not tried to tilt the balance of power in its favor, the deterioration in civil-military relations places the country’s democratic institutions at risk.
The author evaluates the usefulness of several classic theories of civil-military relations in explaining the Venezuelan situation.

2001
0798 Challenges to Democracy in Latin America: The Case of Venezuela under Hugo Chavez.
The author of this thesis examines Venezuelan democracy under the presidency of Hugo Chavez. The author views Chavez as a democratically elected leader who relies on nondemocratic means to change or abolish political institutions weakened by inefficiency and corruption. The author evaluates the performance of the Chavez government on dimensions of democracy including free and fair elections, respect for human rights, a working system of checks and balances, and the subordination of the military to civilian rule. The author argues that although the Chavez regime conforms to “minimal conditions” of an electoral democracy, it does not meet the standards of liberal democracy. Among other things, the author notes that Chavez maintains his government’s “democratic façade” by calling referenda and periodic elections, in which the government faces little or no challenge from a nonexistent or weak opposition. The author believes that leaders like Chavez, who possess great charisma and use their popular mandate to concentrate power in their own hands, pose serious threats to democracy in certain Latin American countries including Venezuela and Peru.
SUBJECT INDEX

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