The book analyses the changes that have occurred in developing countries since the end of the Cold War. The first section highlights major areas of change in economics, politics, and security and institutions, while the second section develops these themes and reveals the diversity of experience through regional case studies (Latin America, Asia Pacific, Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East).

Latin America
Jorge Heine

Examines the reasons for the remarkable turnaround since the end of the cold war in Latin America's development in economic and political spheres, which has resulted in it becoming the fastest growing region in the world (after East Asia), and in the rejuvenation of its democratic institutions. Various aspects are analysed of: (1) the manner in which liberalization (i.e. economic reform), democratization, and the new security challenges of the 1990s have been handled in the region, (2) the impact that these changes have had on Latin America's social and political structures, and (3) the conditions they have created (or failed to create) to put the region on the road to self-sustaining economic development and political stability.
Latin American Cause-Lawyering Networks
Stephen Meili

in Cause Lawyering and the State in a Global Era
Published in print: 2001 Published Online: November 2003
DOI: 10.1093/0195141172.003.0012
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the formation, role, and dynamics of cause lawyer networks in postauthoritarian Latin America, and the linkages between such networks and the processes of globalization and democratization. In this context, it considers the extent to which their origins and sources of financial support (much of which comes from abroad) affect their agendas, legitimacy, and effectiveness. However, while globalization provides opportunities for cause lawyer networks to benefit from external alliances, the extension of the rule of law to newly emerging democracies may constitute another form of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Promoting Capitalist Polyarchy: The Case of Latin America
William Robinson

in American Democracy Promotion: Impulses, Strategies, and Impacts
Published in print: 2000 Published Online: November 2003
DOI: 10.1093/0199240973.003.0015
Item type: chapter

Argues that the shift in the US policy from supporting authoritarianism to promoting polyarchy in much of the Third World corresponds to the emergence of a global capitalist economy and is meant to ‘make the world safe for capital’. Authoritarianism is seen as an increasingly ineffective mechanism of social control and is replaced by polyarchic regimes that do not pursue any fundamental class redistribution of political and economic power. The author examines some instances of US polyarchy promotion in Latin America.

Constructing Law out of Power
Yves Dezalay and Bryant G. Garth

in Cause Lawyering and the State in a Global Era
Published in print: 2001 Published Online: November 2003
DOI: 10.1093/0195141172.003.0014
Item type: chapter
This chapter examines the transnational linkages, patterns of exportation and continuing connections between cause lawyers in the U.S.A. and in Latin America, and how in each region they influence, and are influenced by, transformations in governance. It argues that human rights organizations and lawyers, funded largely by U.S. philanthropic foundations, mobilized the international community in efforts to stop local human rights abuses, and thereby played a leading role in challenging authoritarian regimes in Latin America and in paving the way for democratization. However, their very success has now weakened their influence, and it is questionable how firmly rooted their achievements will turn out to be.

Dialogue With American States
Michael Banton

in International Action against Racial Discrimination

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/0198280610.003.0010

There appears to have been more genuine idealism in the approach of American states than in other regions. CERD has questioned states in this region concerning the implications of the Convention for the protection of indigenous peoples. The USA's ratification of the Convention in 1994 was subject to reservations that are controversial in international law.

The Role of International Actors in Norm Emergence
Corinne Lennox

in International Approaches to Governing Ethnic Diversity

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: March 2015
Item type: chapter
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199676583.003.0006

This chapter examines the influence of international actors on the emergence of group-specific norms for Afro-descendants in Latin America who, since the late 1990s, have mobilized across Latin America to assert group-specific rights claims with some success. They have not established any sui generis rights, but have created a new corpus of rights comprised principally of rights to non-discrimination, rights for protection of cultural identity and (collective) land rights. Three kinds of international actors have been most integral to norm entrepreneurship by Afro-descendants: those implementing international
development cooperation; those promoting regional and international human rights standards; and those working in transnational advocacy organizations and funding foundations. This chapter traces the evolution of engagement with Afro-descendants by these different international organizations, exploring the similarities and differences across these different types of organizations, and evaluates the influence and limitations of these actors in the norm entrepreneurship efforts of Afro-descendants in Latin America.

India and Latin America
Varun Sahni

in Engaging the World: Indian Foreign Policy since 1947
Published in print: 2016 Published Online: April 2016
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

The chapter focuses on India’s relations with Latin America, i.e. Hispanic America and Brazil through three phases: distant acquaintance (late 1940s to early 1960s, or the Nehruvian years), rhetorical solidarity (the mid-1960s to the mid-1990s, or the years of nonaligned revisionism), and strategic engagement (mid-1990s onwards, coinciding with India’s emergence as a power with system-shaping potential). It also includes three brief case studies of Latin American decisions that had an inimical impact on India’s interests: Argentina favouring Pakistan’s position on Kashmir in the UNSC; Ecuador nearly recognising a ‘state’ seceding from India; and Brazil favouring expansion of BRICS even at the cost of IBSA. It concludes that India’s relations with Latin America, and especially Brazil, have acquired heft only when propelled by systemic circumstances. Thus, Kenneth Waltz’s emphasis on systemic structure as an explanation of state behaviour also applies to India’s relations with the countries of Latin America.

Crises and Opportunities
Jussi Hanhimäki

in The Flawed Architect: Henry Kissinger and American Foreign Policy
Published in print: 2004 Published Online: October 2011
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter presents a series of crises that Kissinger and Nixon faced in the Middle East and Latin America. In Cuba, the Soviets were apparently
building a submarine base. In Chile, despite the strenuous efforts exerted by the U.S., the socialist candidate Salvador Allende was still able to claim the presidency. In Jordan, the Palestinian uprising that occurred resulted in a near full-scale regional war. The scenarios that occurred in these crises are explained exhaustively in this chapter. However, these crises also showcased Kissinger's ability to be a key player in foreign policy negotiations which eventually led to him earning the full trust of the president. Thus, Kissinger's ability to formulate, control and execute policies was enhanced. This in turn later confirmed his position as the foreign policy czar.

Global Assertion, Soft and Hard
Atul Kohli

in Imperialism and the Developing World: How Britain and the United States Shaped the Global Periphery

Published in print: 2020 Published Online: February 2020
Item type: chapter

This chapter analyzes America's global assertion in the post–Cold War period. This assertion has followed both economic and military pathways. The imposition of the Washington Consensus on Latin American countries is an example of economic assertion. The United States was moved in this direction to first rescue highly indebted American banks and then to roll back statist models of economic development in the region. Economic benefits to the United States were considerable. Latin American countries experienced a lost decade of growth, followed by some resumption of growth, but were still mainly dependent on commodity exports. Hard militarism in the Middle East has been motivated by goals that were vaguer but included establishing primacy over an oil-rich region. The results have been at best, mixed. The war in Iraq was very costly. A half million Iraqis died. The benefits to the United States are not obvious and Iraq struggles to be a functioning state under American influence.

The Logic of Nonviolent Ethnic Movements
Manuel Vogt

in Mobilization and Conflict in Multiethnic States

Published in print: 2019 Published Online: September 2019
Item type: chapter
Focusing on Latin America, this chapter examines the consequences of ethnic mobilization in the colonial settler states. It draws on a novel data set on ethnic organizations covering all Latin American states from 1946 to 2009. The statistical analyses reveal that indigenous and African-descendant groups that are represented by ethnic organizations have a higher chance of inclusion in executive state power at either the national or regional level than groups without such organizational representatives. Yet this effect depends on the level of democratic freedom. In addition, the results confirm that ethnic organizations in these states also foment peaceful ethnopolitical contention, in the form of collective protest. Thus, in stratified societies, ethnic organizations assume an emancipatory function, promoting the empowerment of the historically subordinated groups, while promoting nonviolent contentious action.

The New Regional Contests of a Multipolar World
Alexander Cooley

in Great Games, Local Rules: The New Great Power Contest in Central Asia
Published in print: 2012 Published Online: September 2012
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/97801999929825.003.0010
Item type: chapter

Chapter 10 evaluates the experiences of the United States, China, and Russia and extends the general argument to the European Union and India, two other powers that have engaged with Central Asia. It then culls some of the lessons of Central Asia’s new great power contest and applies them to other emerging multipolar regions (Africa, Middle East and Latin America), where states are increasingly politicizing the U.S. military presence, China is emerging as an aid and public goods provider, and target states are using the entrance of new patrons to boost their regimes and undermine Western calls for political and economic reforms.

Party Vibrancy and Democracy in Latin America
Fernando Rosenblatt

Published in print: 2018 Published Online: May 2018
DOI: 10.1093/oso/9780190870041.001.0001
Item type: book

How do political parties remain vibrant organizations? This qualitative study of political parties in Chile, Costa Rica, and Uruguay explains how party vibrancy is maintained and reproduced over time. A vibrant party is an active organization that operates beyond electoral cycles,
has clear symbols, and maintains a significant presence in the territory. The study identifies the complex interaction between four causal factors that account for the reproduction of party vibrancy: Purpose, Trauma, Channels of Ambition, and moderate Exit Barriers. Purpose activates retrospective loyalty among members. Trauma refers to a shared traumatic past that engenders retrospective loyalty. Channels of Ambition are routes by which individuals can pursue a political career. Moderate Exit Barriers are rules that set costs of defection at reasonable levels. The case studies suggest that, after a process of consolidation and stability, the presence of the four causal factors explains party vibrancy. The presence of the factors then sustains the reproduction of this vibrancy over time. The four causal factors are observed during a party’s “golden age.” Vibrant parties are resilient. Yet the study also shows that the ability of Trauma to forge loyalty decreases over time and that the long-term reproduction of Purpose can be elusive, as has been shown in Latin America. Older vibrant parties thus exhibit a combination of only Channels of Ambition and moderate Exit Barriers, and are less resilient than those that also have Purpose and/or Trauma.

A ‘Rashomon’ Story
José Antonio Sanahuja

in Global Governance from Regional Perspectives: A Critical View
Published in print: 2017 Published Online: June 2017
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/oso/9780198793342.003.0009
Item type: chapter

Considering the role of cognitive frameworks in international relations, this chapter uses the so-called ‘Rashomoneffect’ as a heuristic device, showing how different views and accounts of effective multilateralism and global governance can coexist as contested discourses and practices, and how they shape expectations, roles, and practices of the actors and policies involved. The chapter presents Latin American perspectives of multilateralism and global governance, analysing its narrative and discursive logics. In a marked contrast with the US ‘hegemonic’ and the EU ‘normative’ approaches, Latin American views respond to the ‘defensive’ and/or ‘revisionist’ approaches, narratives, and discourses of the Global South, with specific regionalist and nationalist features grounded in its particular historical background and political culture. The chapter also examines how these views and narratives are challenged by deep changes in power structures in the international system, demanding a common framework.
In 2009, the International Labor Organization (ILO) predicted that in Latin America the burden of the financial crisis would be disproportionately carried by women. Two years later, Latinobarometro surveys confirmed that women have been more deeply affected by the crisis than men. Why is the crisis affecting Latin American women so acutely? Isn’t this the region—as the “Pink Tide” leaders claim—that has moved beyond neoliberalism? Isn’t the region now much less vulnerable to financial crisis and movements of capital? To answer these questions, the chapter draws on survey data, media accounts, and firsthand narratives to gather women’s individual and collective voices on experiencing and resisting the crisis across the region. The chapter identifies the roles played by women in Latin American labor markets, as formal and informal workers in the (most often non-remunerated) reproduction of life and labor power, and in the provision of food, housework, and care.

Mobilization and Conflict in Multiethnic States

Manuel Vogt

Why are ethnic movements more likely to turn violent in some multiethnic countries than in others? Focusing on the long-term legacies of European colonialism, this book presents two ideal-typical logics of ethnic group mobilization—one of violent competition and another of nonviolent emancipatory opposition. The book’s theory first explains why ethnic grievances are translated into either violent or nonviolent forms of conflict as a function of distinct ethnic cleavage types, resulting from different colonial experiences. Violent intergroup conflict is least likely where settler colonialism resulted in persistent stratification, with ethnic groups organized as ethnoclasses. Such stratified societies are characterized by an equilibrium of inequality, in which historically marginalized groups lack both the organizational strength and the opportunities for armed rebellion. In contrast, where colonialism and decolonization divided ethnic groups into segmented, unranked
subsocieties that feature distinct socioeconomic and cultural institutions, ethnic mobilization is more likely to trigger violent conflict. Second, the theory links this structural explanation to the political actors at the heart of ethnic movements—in particular, ethnic organizations. It elucidates how these organizations fuel the risk of civil conflict in segmented unranked societies, but peacefully promote the empowerment of historically marginalized groups in stratified societies. The book draws on an innovative mixed-methods design that combines large-n statistical analyses—using new data on the linguistic and religious segmentation of ethnic groups, as well as on ethnic organizations—with case studies based on original field research in four different countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

Who Cares for Preschool Children?
Jody Heymann

in Forgotten Families: Ending the Growing Crisis Confronting Children and Working Parents in the Global Economy
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: chapter

This chapter describes the experiences of families raising children from birth through preschool in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and North America. Specifically, it examines the family of Ramon Canez in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He was tender with his siblings and as attentive as one could expect a ten-year-old to be, but, like any other ten-year-old, he was unable to provide adequate care for five children aged five years and younger. Although Ramon's parents left the children alone at home, it was clear that they were caring for their children as well as they could with the scarce resources available. This chapter also reports the findings from the in-depth studies of more than 1,000 parents, childcare providers, and employers worldwide, as well as findings from the analysis of survey data from 55,000 households in seven countries and five regions. The consequences of poor-quality informal care for young children, and the impact of unreliable care on parents' jobs are shown.
Because of the different structure, pace, and trajectories of global processes, historical institutionalism’s understandings of temporality needs to be adapted to fit the timing and sequences of international politics. Critical junctures and sequences—concepts commonly used to explore domestic politics from a historical institutionalist perspective—in many cases may need to be modified to understand the incremental development of international institutions and international law. In the area of human rights, for example, critical junctures may last for various decades as states move from declarations to conventions to institutionalization in regional and international courts. In this chapter, the author argues that the critical juncture for the regional human rights regime in Latin America lasted approximately forty years, where the range of feasible paths remained open and unconsolidated, and suggests that such long critical junctures may not be the exception, but rather quite common in international and regional institutional developments.

Introduction
Fernando Rosenblatt

This chapter presents and develops the research question, What explains the ability of a given party to remain a vibrant organization over time and across junctures? It defines the dependent variable as party vibrancy, and presents the four hypothesized causal factors: Purpose, Trauma, Channels of Ambition, and moderate Exit Barriers. The literature on political parties is among the oldest in political science. Hence, the chapter engages in a dialogue with the literature, in order to establish the theoretical foundation of this research. The chapter also considers rival empirical hypotheses and develops the main aspects of the qualitative case study research that guided the empirical assessment.
Nigeria
Robert R. Bianchi
in China and the Islamic World: How the New Silk Road is Transforming Global Politics
Published in print: 2019 Published Online: February 2019
Item type: chapter

Nigerian democracy is particularly vexing for Chinese efforts to promote the New Silk Road as a pan-African venture. Beijing wants Nigeria to become a keystone of South-South alliances that can challenge Western control over the international system. But China’s disruptive presence has engendered resentment across Africa. Instead of developing into a showcase of Sino-African collaboration, Nigeria seemed to confirm fears that China would be another domineering empire subverting native industries. Fearing a failure that could reverberate throughout Africa, China’s leaders scrambled to show their commitment to Nigerian industrialization. Beijing boosted investments in infrastructure and energy and, then, pledged to relocate factories and technology to make Nigeria an export platform for manufacturing. China’s willingness to take on greater risks stemmed from its conviction that Nigeria was important not only for Africa, but also for appealing to Latin America where economic nationalists voiced similar accusations that China stifled independent development.