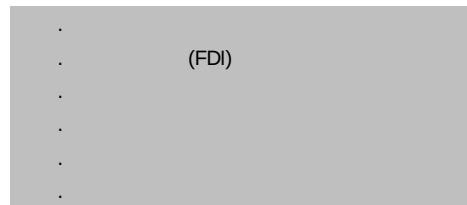


1990

*

()**



.

1. 가

1990

(gran viraje)

-

-

.

가

, 1990

가

. 1990

230

1997-98

700

.

* 2002 (KRF-2002072-BM2085).

** Jae-Sung Kwak(Kyung Hee University), "Spanish Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America in 1990s".

가 5 가
(Robles,
2003: 111). 2002
(166) 2 (136
) (Hoovers, 2003, Apr 2).

가 .
(420) (250)
(670) (,
453) (World Bank, 2003).

가
가 1990
.
 ,
가
 . 1990
 . 가
가
 .
1990

,
 ,
 ,

·
· FDI

· EU

·

2. 1990

1990

·
· 1996 2000
260 ,
1998 < 1>.

70 가 가 < 1>.
(8.3) (7.3)가 .
가 , ,

가

가 ,

가

가

가

,

가

.

가

가

,

,

,

1992

2000

가

< 1>.

1

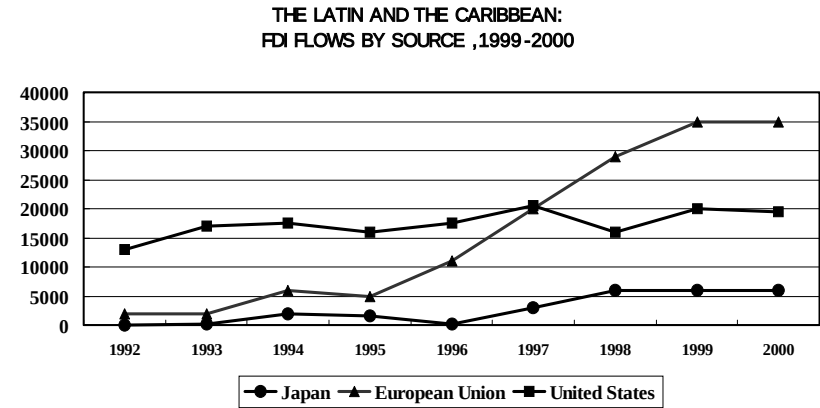
·
1990

,

,

가

< 1> (1990-2000)



Source: ECLAC(2002)

< 1> : 1992 -2000
(US\$)

	Argentina	Brazil	Mercosur	Columbia	Venezuela	Andean Community	Chile	Mexico	Latin America
EU-15	33746	63390	97810	7038	6508	20047	10686	11043	143821
Spain	24007	23484	47679	2714	1472	8324	8180	6009	71630
Portugal	33	8310	8816	0	2	4	5	31	9040
United Kingdom	2068	5523	7663	3720	1706	5988	268	2419	17363
Italy	1221	1983	3219	32	90	156	44	123	3510
Other EU	6327	2359	30402	573	3239	5576	2189	3361	42277

Source: ECLAC. Unit on Investment and Corporate Strategies on the basis of information from EUROSTAT

2001

800

(Telefónica), (Repsol-YPF),
 (BSCH: Banco Santander Central Hispano), (BBVA:
 Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria) 4
 가
 (ECLAC, 2001: 105).

1930
 -
 . 1975 , 37 가
 . 1986 (European Community)
 가 . 1990

(1991),
 2005
 (1995),
 1990
 1990 27%가
 400
 가 2000 27
 (Cecchini and Zicolillo, 2002: 30).

. (FDI)

1.

1950
(General Equilibrium Theory)
가
가 ,
가
가
가
1960 (Hymer)가 (Industrial Orga-
nization Approach)
(Direct Investment) (Portfolio Investment)¹⁾
가
(Raymond Vernon) (Production Cycle
Theory)
가
-
가
(: costs of
foreignness)

1) 10% .

가? ,
 (,)
 가?, , 가
 가? 가
 - - 가

.

2. (Theory of Monopolistic Advantage)

(Theory of Monopolistic Advantage)
 (, ,
 ,)
 .
 ,
 , , ,
 , ,
 .
 ,
 , () , ,
 - , ,
 . 가 가 ,

(FSA: firm-specific advantage) .

Hymer(1976), Kindleberger .

3. (Internalization Theory)

Buckley & Casson(1985)

가

가

4. (Eclectic Theory)

Dunning(1993) (Eclectic Theory)

가 (Ownership-specific advantage)
(internal-ization advantage)
(location-specific advantage)
(pull) 가 (country attractiveness)

.

1.

가가

가 .

,
가 . , ,

가 가 .

. 113

YPF 75.5 가

가 (Cecchini and Zicolillo, 2002: 21).

.
(

, , ,)

(ECLAC, 2001: 144).

, 가 (Repsol)

. 가가

. Repsol 1999 152

YPF .

YPF

Repsol . 2000

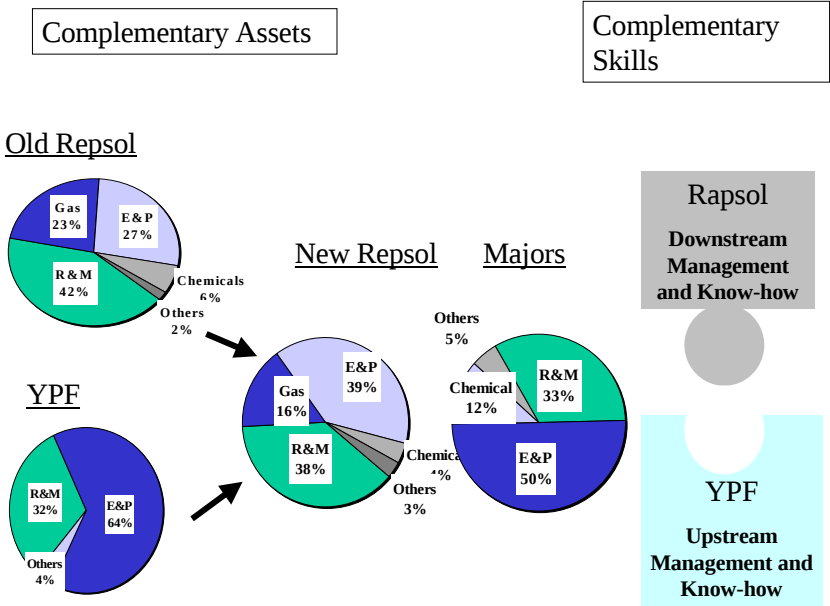
Repsol-YPF 37%, 48%

700 55%

. Repsol 가

< 2>, , , , , ,
YPF가
(ECLAC, 2001: 158-9).²⁾

< 2> Repsol YPF



Source: <http://www.repsol-ypf.com>

2. :

(Endesa)

, , , , ,
2) 가
YPF Repsol Repsol
가 267%
538%가

, . Endesa

1990

, 1997

(Enersis)

. 1999 Endesa 60

Enersis

.

(Telefónica) 1990

가

Telefónica가

20 49

, 4 40%

.

Telefónica 1989 (Entel)

. 1993

Cocelco , 1994

1996 TV

1990

.

Telefónica

1998 (Teleras) 49

(Telecom)

10

.

Telefónica 가 . 1997

2 가 Tele-

fónica

1980

,

Telefónica

1970 Telefónica 가 1997

1990

, Telefónica가

1980

Telefónica

1989

1999 100 28.1 41 45.9%가

가 (Torral, 2001: 130). Telefónica

가

Telefónica

Telefónica

Telefónica Deutsche Tele-

com(719), Telecom Italia(646)

3 .³⁾

3. :

가

1990 . 가

3) France Telecom(409), British Telecom(402).

(ECLAC, 2003:

114).

가 가

1990

1993

(Council of Europe)가

가

(Euro)가

()

(),

,

-

1990

,

,

-

가

(BSCH)

(BBVA)

12

2002

BSCH

BBVA

3,200

2,800 , 20
(Nobles, 2003: 232).

BSCH 29%, BBVA 26% 3
FleetBoston 13.5%
(ECLAC, 2003: 129).

BSCH 1980 BBVA

1990 . BBVA
(Merger)
(Acquisition) 1995 , 1996
, 1997 , 1998
가 .

. BSCH Banco Río(2) 51% , Banco Galicia(1) 10%
16 Banco Torquinst 100%
. BBVA 3 Banco Francés 68%

(Cecchini and Zicolillo, 2002: 29).< 2 >.

가 가 2000
. BBVA 17.5
Bancomer , BSCH Serfin
15.6 . BBVA 2001 9
Bancomer 49% 65%
.
, ,
(Nobles, 2003: 245). (BBVA-Bancomer 2001
).

< 2>

(BSCH)

(BBVA)

	(SCH)				(BBVA)			
		(%)				(%)		
Argentina	Banco Rio de la Plata	98	4	1997	BBVA Banco Frances	67	5	1996
	Banco de Galicia	10	3	1998	Corporacion Banco Argentina	100	-	1999
Bolivia	Banco Santa Cruz	90	2	1998				
Brazil	Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo(Banespa)	98		2000	Banco Excel-Economico (now BBVA Brasil)	100	16	1998
	Banco Santander Brasil (formerly Banco Geral do Comercio)	100	5	1997				
	Banco Noroeste	76	18	1998				
Chile	Banco Santander Chile	90	2	1996	Banco Hipotecario de Fomento (BHIF) now BBVA Banco BHIF	56	10	1998
	Banco Santiago	79	3	1991				
Columbia	Banco Santander Colombia	60	12	1997	BBVA Ganadero	99	3	1996
Mexico	Grupo Financiero Serfin	100	3	2000	BBVA Mexico (formerly Probusa)	68		1995
	Grupo Financiero Bital (included Banco Internacional de Mexico)	8	4	1993	BBVA Bancomer	35	1	2000
	Banco Santander Mexicano	100	5	1996				
Paraguay	Banco Asuncion	39	9	1996				
Peru	Banco Santander Peru	100	6	1995	BBVA Continental	50	3	1995
Puerto Rico	Banco Santander Puerto Rico	100			BBVA Puerto Rico	100	3	
Uruguay	Banco Santander Uruguay	100	10	1997	BBVA Banco Frances	100	5	1996
Venezuela	Banco de Venezuela	98	3		Banco Provincial	53	1	1997

Source: ECLAC. Unit on Investment and Corporate Strategies, on the basis of Banco Santander Central Hispano (SCH), informe Anual 2001. 2001: Latin Trade magazine. "Top 100 banks", September 2002; and Latin Banking Guide & Directory. 2002, supplement of Latin Finance Magazine, August 2002.

4. :

(Iberia)

. 1990 (Aero-linea)

, (Viasa) . 1993 (Ladeco)

. 1980 Iberia

. 가

. , EU

3 가 (British Airways)

(Air France)

. Iberia

가

. 가 68%

Aerolinea . 1990

Aerolinea 30% Iberia

. 1991

(Viasa) 60% , 1993

(Ladeco) 38%

. 32%

(Torral, 2001: 116).

1990 가

Iberia

. 가 1980

Iberia . EU

. Aerolinea

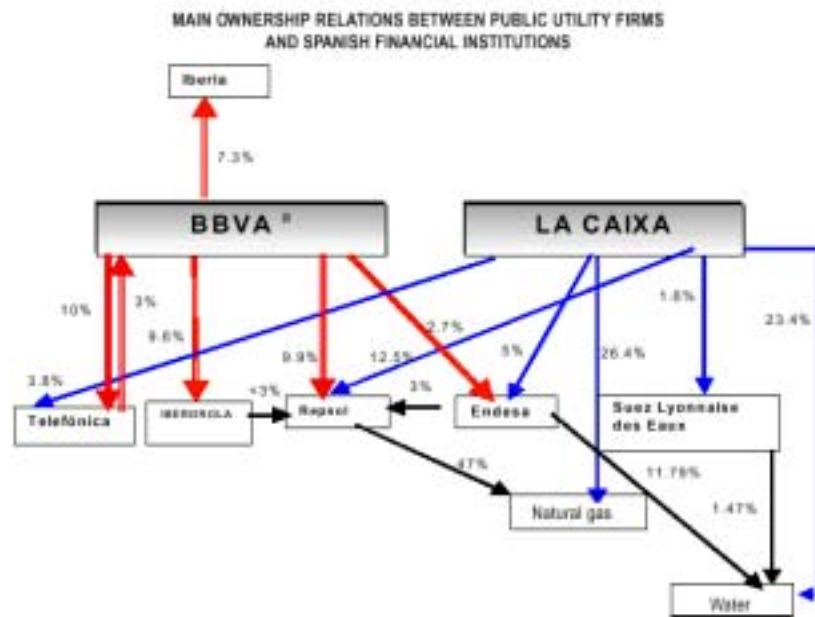
Viasa 1997 . Ladeco
 (Lan Chile) .
 1990 Iberia Aerolinea
 . , ,
 , 5 4 가
 , Aerolinea가 8 6
 .
 2 6
 가 (Cecchini and Zicolillo, 2002).

5.

가 가 .
 , , ,
 .
 가
 가 가 .
 .
 , . Repsol
 YPF Repsol 364%가,
 164%가 가 188%가 가 가
 1998 2 6
 2000 9 가 22 .
 M&A
 가 . 가 Repsol 가
 (BBVA La Caixa) ,
 .
 Repsol , , UBS(Union Bank of Switzerland)
 .

(Mutual Ownership Structure) 가 < 3>. (BBVA, La Caixa) 가

< 3>



, 2000 9 BSCH Banespa
 , 1994 Telefónica

Entel 2 GTE-Southern Bell
 . Repsol YPF
 160 가 116

.

(O'Brien, 2002). Toral(2001)

.

, FDI

.

가

.

Iberia 가 Aerolinea

8

‘ ,

(coima)

FDI

가

(Cecchini and Zicolillo, 2002: 21).

.

.

1. :

2

(Eclectic Theory)

.

.

, .

가 . , ,

가 .

가 .

가 .

1980 가가

가 .

가 . 1990

()

140

BBVA가 25%

(12%) BSCH(9%)가 (ECLAC, 2002:

126).

, -

가 .

(Reconquista)

500 - -

가 - , 가

1992

500

5

(IDB)

,

.

500

(CEDEAL: Centro España de Estudios de América Latina).(Baklanoff, 1996: 123).

가

. 1970 1980

가

.

가

1980

.

1990

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가

가

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가

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2.

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가

. Toral(2001: 34) 1990

1970 1980

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.

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가 .

가

가 ,

가

가 .

BCH(Banco Central Hispanoamericano) ,

BS(Banco de Santander) (Torat,

2001: 37).

,

,

3. 가

가

.

.

. 1990

가

. 1997

Telefónica

, ,
, 2000

. 가

Telefónica

Endesa, Repsol

,4)

.

EU

가 3%

. ,

가 .

-

,

.

가 . 1970

1980

,

. 1970

가

.

.

1979

,

4)

21
가

가

가 가

가 . EU

가 GDP 0.89%

(Cinco Dias, 2001 10

가

1.9%

20 , <http://www.kotra.or.kr>).

가 .

가 .

(EC) 가 1986

.

.

.

1990

1,000

가 1990 34 2000

68

1999 가

, 2002 10

가 4 1 ,

.

2002 (UNCTAD) (World Investment Report)

가 .

(가)

M&A 가

가 (devaluation)

가

.

가

1990 가

,

()

55

(WIR, 2002: 64).

2001

. 1999 200

2000 90

2001 40

,

. 2001

() ,

가

가

Repsol

Tele-

fónica

5)

가

Repsol

2002

S&P

가

A

BBB

. 2000 1 24

가

2002

3

12

(ECLAC,

2001: 161).

BBVA

Banco Francés

86

2001

63

. BSCH

Banco Rio de la Plata

93

64

가

(O'Brien, 2002).

가

. Telefónica Argentina

Telefónica

20

(O'Brien, 2002).

5) BSCH
BBVA

(Banco Rio de la Plata) 80
(Banco Francés) 67 가 .

가

.6)

BSCH BBVA 2001 40% 가 Repsol,

Banco Popular

(Walker and Vitzthum, 2001).

가 20%

20

5

(21) Repsol-YPF

4 6

YPF 100 가 Repsol

가 가

(Wilkinson, 2002).

가 .

Repsol 가

가 ,

Telefónica Endesa

가.

Repsol 가 가

(Gas Natural)

Telefónica TV

. BBVA 2002 30

6)

(The Economist, 9 Oct, 2002). BSCH
(Paragon)

(La Caixa)
Telefónica
4 (provision)

2001

(Bank of Nova Scotia)

Telefónica, Repsol-YPF, BBVA, BSCH

2001 5

.⁷⁾(New York Times, 13 Aug, 2001).

가
가
Banco de Santiago Banco Santander , San-
tander Santiago . Telefónica
가

7) , Repsol-YPF가
가 8%

가 Banespa 35
 BSCH 32 가
 Telefónica, 가
 가 Repsol
 가 (Wilkins, 2002).
 가
 Bancomer 가
 BBVA ,
 (The Economist, Sep. 11,
 2002). 2002 Telefónica
 가 가 (Pegaso PCS)
 Telmex
 Telefónica
 1990
 10%

가 . 가

. 가

가

가 , EU

, 가

가

가

1995

Mercosur

, 2000

(FTA)

. 2000 EU

350

200

EU

136%가

1990

420

22

7 4

3

,

, 20

‘ (Reconqui-

sta)’

가 ?

20

1999

11

. ‘

가

‘ 3

,

가

. ,

1898

.

가 . , , 가 가 .
(bargaining power) .

Abstract

Spanish firms had a notable presence in the precess of liberalization experienced by many Latin American countries since the late 1980s. For the period 1992-2000, Spain was the largest investor in Latin America. In 2001, Spanish investment reached US\$80 billion.

This paper aims to examine the factors that triggered the large amount of Spanish foreign direct investment(FDI) in Latin America in the 1990s. Chapter II reviews main theories of FDI, while chapter III outlines characteristics of Spanish investment. Following chapter IV analyzes why Spanish firms decided to invest in Latin America. Here, a conjunction of factors are analyzed: 1) Economic liberalization in Latin America 2) Cultural and historial link between Spain and Latin America 3) Maturity of Spanish economy and its inclusion in the European Union. Finally, the paper assesses responses of Spanish investors on the recent economic recession of Latin America.

Key Words: Latin America, Spain, Foreign Direct Investment(FDI), Neoliberalism, Privatization / , , , ,

: 2003. 10. 15

: 2003. 11. 14

APPENDIX

< A1> : 1992 - 2000
(:)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
South America	1893	1345	4926	3983	8587	15390	25833	32870	31563
MERCOSUR	1147	1105	2172	2207	6217	8238	24033	29455	29176
Argentina	531	598	974	1229	1803	2541	3757	17801	4611
Brazil	612	495	1171	1112	4336	5633	20143	11401	19307
Andean Community	693	47	2382	1200	1827	5051	23	1230	7598
Columbia	85	-163	259	428	675	2171	1121	373	2091
Venezuela	179	102	68	296	507	2254	-1509	518	4095
Other Andean Countries	479	108	2055	475	645	626	411	339	1412
Chile	53	188	372	522	543	2102	1778	4337	790
Mexico	361	92	70	1462	945	3430	1572	1602	2408
Central America	388	367	1030	-796	1143	979	1638	656	1249
Total Latin America	1477	1799	6026	4652	10675	19799	29045	35128	35220

Source: ECLAC. Unit on Investment and Corporate Strategies on the basis of information from EUROSTAT

< A2>

()

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Telefonica de Espana	934	4705	2292	21818	-
Banco Santander Centra Hispano (BSCH)	1249	1156	1565	8969	-
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)	613	2905	549	2781	-
Repsol-YPF	687	85	15169	1311	-
Endesa-Espana	1493	930	3584	1219	-
IBERODROLA	947	-	264	595	-
Union Fenosa	212	101	165	362	-
Total	6135	9832	24225	37055	6175

Source: ECLAC. Unit on Investment and Corporate Strategies

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가
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· 가
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가

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가

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* 2002 (KRF-2002072-BM2085).
** Byoung-Soo Park(Kyung Hee University), Center for Asia-Pacific Studies, "The State, Societal Acceptability and Neoliberal Adjustment in Mexico".

가 . 1980
가
가
가
. 1980 1990
가 1)
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가
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가
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가
가
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가
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가
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1980
,
가,
.2)

1) ‘ , 가
IMF
2) .
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Cook et

가
가 , ,

가
“ ” “ ” “ ”
“ ”

가가

(Carlos Salinas de Gortari)

가가 가
1980 가
, 1994 1988 12

•

가 .

.3)

가 ‘ , ’, ‘ , ‘ , (PRONASOL),

, 가

가 ‘ ,

. 가 ‘ ,

. ‘ 가 ,

. 가 ‘ ,

‘ , . ‘

가 ,

. 가가

가

가 ‘ ,

.

3) 1989 (Cananea) , 1989 (Modelo)
 , 1989 (Ford) , 1990 (TAMSA; Tubos de
 Acero de Mexico) , 1992 (Volkswagen)

가

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가 .

, , 가 가 .

가가
가

가 .

가

가 가
 가
 .

가

(, 1994: 140). 가

가

가 . 가가 ,

가 가

가

가
가 .

가
가

4) 가 가 가

'가

,

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가,
 ,
 가
 .
 가
 가가
 .
 (, 1998: 78, 92). 가
 가가
 .
 가
 가
 .
 가
 가 ‘
 가’ (, 1994: 141).
 가
 .
 가 가
 (修辭)
 (, 1992: , 2000: 298, 301).
 .
 1980 가
 . 가 1980
 .

가

.

,

(EZLN)

.5)

.

가

가-

,

.

.

,

(Mi-

guel de la Madrid Hurtado) (1982-1988)

,

,

.

,

,

.

가가

.

‘

’(liberalismo social)

.

. 1989 2

NAFTA

1992

20%

5) EZLN

(NAFTA)
가

1994 1 1

가

EZLN

[illegible]

6)

. GDP 16% 가 1991 3.5%, 1992
 , 1987 160%
 1991 19%, 1992 13% ,1993 10% .

(Hamilton &
 Kim, 1993; Morris, 1995: 80). 1985
 1990 26 1,800 1992 43 9,300
 , 1994 109 7,200 .

가
 ,
 .
 ,
 .
 1980 100 1990
 42.0, 1991 39.5, 1992 38.9, 1993 37.9, 1994 37.9 1980
 40% 가 , <
 3-1>. 1982 1988
 38.3% . 11
 . 1994 1982
 (40.8%) . 1982-88 55.2%
 38.3% (Villas
 1995: 161).

(TELMEX),
 (SICARTSA),
 NEA , 1982

(MEXICANA),
 (ASEMEX), TV
 18

(AHMSA),
 (Televisa), CANA-
 .

< 3-1> , , , 1978 ~ 1994
(1978)

1978	103	103	101	101	351	351	180	180	180	180
1979	120	101	146	124	411	348	210	178	211	179
1980	141	94	179	120	506	339	240	161	260	174
1981	183	96	234	112	678	355	310	162	348	182
1982	282	93	407	134	1,062	350	540	178	545	180
1983	429	70	596	97	1,651	269	860	140	848	138
1984	659	65	951	94	2,568	253	1,400	138	1,180	116
1985	1,023	64	1,503	94	4,156	260	2,200	138	1,868	117
1986	1,887	95	2,625	88	6,638	335	4,000	202	3,409	172
1987	4,286	62	5,820	84	15,540	225	9,440	137	6,646	96
1988	7,251	48	12,270	82	32,410	216	19,310	129	13,141	88
1989	8,547	48	14,229	80	42,360	239	24,820	140	16,616	94
1990	10,238	46	17,145	76	55,560	247	31,640	141	22,578	100
1991	11,598	42	21,260	77	72,180	262	38,230	139	27,974	101
1992	12,255	38	23,811	75	89,970	282	44,800	141	29,534	93
1993	13,193	39	26,124	76	103,530	306	47,130	139	27,425	81
1994	13,974	38	27,383	74	108,920	296	52,910	144	68,670	187

< > Villas(1995: 163) 6

. ,
1981 1990
3,210 4,130 ,
1,370 1,730 가
. (1-4) 1979
7.7% 1989 15.1% (Villas 1995: 161).
(3-2). 1983 1994 190
가 . 110
1,040
. 1/3 가
(Villas 1995: 161).

< 3-2> , 1982 ~ 1993

(100)

	A	B	C=B/A	D	E=D-B	F	G=D-F	H=G-B	I=H/G
									%
1982	72.37	21.5	29.71	22.9	1.4	0.00	22.90	1.4	6.11
1983	73.89	21.0	28.42	23.8	2.8	0.18	23.63	2.6	11.12
1984	75.45	21.5	28.50	24.8	3.3	0.38	24.38	2.9	12.80
1985	77.03	22.0	28.56	25.7	3.7	0.60	25.15	3.1	12.52
1986	78.65	21.6	27.46	26.8	5.2	0.82	25.95	4.3	16.75
1987	80.30	21.9	27.27	27.8	5.9	1.07	26.77	4.9	18.18
1988	81.99	22.1	26.95	28.9	6.8	1.33	27.61	5.5	19.96
1989	83.71	22.3	26.64	30.1	7.8	1.61	28.48	6.2	21.70
1990	85.47	22.5	26.32	31.0	8.5	1.92	29.12	6.6	22.74
1991	87.27	23.1	26.47	32.0	8.9	2.24	29.77	6.7	22.41
1992	89.10	23.2	26.06	33.0	9.8	2.59	30.43	7.2	23.70
1993	90.97	23.2	25.50	34.0	10.8	2.96	31.09	7.9	25.37
1994	93.07	23.4	25.14	35.1	11.7	3.36	31.75	8.4	26.31

< > Villas(1995: 164) 7

가 .

1986 0.32, 1990 0.42, 1992 0.41, 1994 0.41 가

40%가

GNP 1984 14.3% 1989 12.9%

10%가

32.8% 37.9% (1995: 218).

가 1981 1992

52.8% 59.3%

42.6% 30.6%

.

< 3-3> , 1980-1991

가			
1980	40.6	53.8	5.6
1981	42.6	52.8	4.6
1982	41.6	54.6	4.8
1983	35.7	62.1	2.2
1984	34.4	62.2	3.4
1985	33.7	59.7	6.6
1986	34.8	60.7	4.8
1987	32.1	60.3	7.6
1988	30.6	61.8	7.6
1989	29.5	62.4	8.2
1990	28.1	62.7	9.2
1991	28.9	61.4	9.7
1992	30.6	59.3	10.1

< > Villas(1995: 165) 8

. 가

1. :

‘ , 가 ,

가 .

.

가

가

. 가

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1990

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가

1990

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가

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1990 5

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1990 4 5

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60

NAFTA

(/

/ , 1996: 5).

가 NAFTA

NAFTA 1980

,⁷⁾ NAFTA

, , 1990

NAFTA

.⁸⁾

2. : (PRONASOL)

가

가

가

가

가

.

7) NAFTA가 '가' 1994 79 1990 26 NAFTA 가

8) NAFTA, 1994: 50, 57; , 1995: 52-53; Alva, 1996: 46-47; Hendelman, 1997: 128-129; Grayson, 1991: 109; Gentleman & Zubek, 1992: 76-77.

가 PRONASOL (PRONASOL) ,9) 가가
RONASOL 1988
1988 PRONASOL ,10)
PRONASOL 가
PRONASOL ,11)
가 PRONASOL CTM (CNC)
(Cook et al., 1994: 32; Morris, 1995: 91-92; Dresser,
9) 가
10) PRONASOL PRONASOL
11) PRONASOL PRONASOL PRONASOL
(Haggard & Kaufman, 1995: 303)

1994: 161-163).

가

PRONASOL

가

PRONASOL

< 4-1>

PRONASOL

1989 22 8 6

1992 60 7 8

가 GDP

PRONASOL

1989 0.45%

1992 1.08%

PRONASOL

1989

7.39% 1992 12.34%

.¹²⁾

< 4-1>

PRONASOL

(: 1)

	1989	1990	1991	1992
PRONASOL	22.86(-)*	37.36(6.40)	47.16(26.25)	60.78(28.88)
GDP PRONASOL	0.45%	0.71%	0.88%	1.08%
GDP	6.14%	6.40%	7.85%	8.79%
PRONASOL	7.39%	11.05%	11.28%	12.34%

: Lusting 1994: 89.

: () PRONASOL

12)

가

PRONASOL

(Hamilton & Kim, 1993).

PRONASOL

13),

가

PRONASOL

.14)

PRONASOL

1991 8

1/2 7 1991

PRONASOL 61.5%

64%

가

(PRD) 8.3%

1988

1/5 1991 PRI

가

1991 ‘ 가 ’(PNMPMI)

가

가

(CANACINTRA)

13) PRONASOL

PRI-NASOL 가

14) 가

가 PRONASOL 가

(, 1998: 81; Shadlen, 2000: 74-76; Morris, 1995: 82-83; Alva, 1996: 31).¹⁵⁾

가

(Weyland, 1998: 541-542).

가

가

(PRI)

가

가

3. : ‘ (neo sindicalismo)

가

가

15)

가

CANACINTRA가 1940

가

, 1980

Shadlen

(Shadlen, 2000: 77-87).

¹⁶)(Morris, 1995: 83-84).

가

가

(CTM)

(CROC)

CTM

(FESEBES)

1990

(STRM)

(SME)

FESEBES

가

CTM

가

17)

16) 1989 (Cananea) 가 , 1989
(Modelo) 1989 (Ford)
, 1990 7 (TAMSA; Tubos de Acero de Mexico)
, 1992 (Volkswagen) 1 5

. FESEBES

. FESEBES

. CTM
FESEBES

. CTM
FESEBES

18)

FESEBES

CTM

(Cook, 1995: 83-84;

Aguilar, 1992: 60).

가 가 , 가
가 CTM
1988

가-
가-

가
가 (Cook et al., 1994: 29-30).

17) FESEBES
가 , ,

18) FESEBES 가 (VW)
1992 9 .

(Morris, 1995: 85-86; Tirado, 1998: 198-199).

. PRI

PRI

.

. 1993

CTM

,

(Genaro Borrego) PRI

(Morris, 1995: 86-87).

가

.

가

가-

.

‘ ,

. , CTM

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,

,

PRI

.

CTM

. CTM

.

CTM

(Juan Moisés

Callejas)

“

”

.

1992 CTM

CTM 가

“

” . CTM (FORD),
(TORNEL), (MODELO)
 ,
(VW)
(Morris, 1995: 87; Cook, 1995: 87;
, 1994: 195; Aguilar, 1992: 84).

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가

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가

가 ,

가

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, 가
 ,
 1982 가
 가
 가 ‘ , 가
 ‘ ,
 가
 (NAFTA)가 PRONA-
 SOL
 가 ,
 가
 PRONASOL
 PRI
 가
 가
 가
 가

. 가

.

가 ‘ 가’ .
가 가가

가가 가

.

Abstract

Neo-liberal adjustment policies were carried out in Latin America during the 1980s and 1990s. They usually had an adverse impact on the standard of living of the poorer classes (e.g. workers and peasants), who suffered firings, higher unemployment, wage cuts and worsening working conditions, as a result of privatization, deregulation and trade liberalization. Since neo-liberal adjustment impacted most adversely on the lower classes, it was to be expected that resistance to these policies would be fiercest within these sectors. However, this has not always been the case.

Neo-liberal adjustment initiatives were accepted in many Latin American countries without great resistance, and in some countries was supported by the lower classes (e.g. Argentina, Peru and Uruguay). There are many variables that might explain this situation, such as the strength of civil society, attitudes towards the state and the ability of political leaders to convince voters that no realistic alternative existed.

This article focuses on the state's role in gaining widespread support

for the neo-liberal adjustment programme pushed through by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari during his term in office between 1988-1994. In order to explain lower class acquiescence, the role of the state is analysed with regard to persuasion, compensation and repression. First, the Mexican state emphasised the need to change state directed economic structures to that of a more open market-driven economic policy, and succeeded in persuading many citizens of the desirability of this switch if the economic crisis was to be overcome. Second, the article shows how potential losers were bought off via compensation packages. Third, when the lower classes(e.g. workers and peasants) oppose the neoliberal economic adjustment in spite of the State's 'persuasion' and 'compensation', the State forcefully imposes that policy on them by means of 'repression'.

Key Words: Neo-liberalism, Adjustment, State's Role, Persuasion, Compensation, Repression / , , 가 , , ,

: 2003. 10. 8

: 2003. 11. 14

- (1999), 「 , Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 79-107.
- (1992), 「 가 , No. 13. pp. 93-130.
- (1995), 「 : , Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 9-69.
- (1994), 「 NAFTA, No. 5, pp. 191-215.
- _____(1995), 「 , No. 7, pp. 181-239.
- / (1995), 「 : 1987 , in . , □ , : □, , pp. 195-232.
- (2001), □ : 1982-1997□,
- (1994), 「 : , 가 , pp. 49-78.
- (1989), 「 가 - , Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. 296-318.
- (1995), 「 : , 1995 .
- (1994), 「1980 : □ 가 ‘ ’ 가?」, , Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 171-207.
- _____(1998), □IMF : □, .

- (1998), 「
 , Vol. 32, No. 3, pp. 77-94.
- (1996), 「 : PEMEX
 1996 .
- (1998), 「 ?:
 , No. 11. pp. 219-258.
- (1994), 「 가 , in □ , 가,
 □, , pp. 117-157.
- / / (1996), 「
 , Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 3-58.
- (2000), 「 가 :
 가 가 , Vol.
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“ ” *

(가)**



I.

가
가
가
가
가

* 2002 (072- BM2085 “ ”)

** Don-Moon Cho(Catholic University of Korea), “Neoliberal Economic Reform and Workers' Living Condition: Bankrupt Washington Consensus and the ‘Transfer of Legitimacy’ Effect”.

가 IMF, , 가
 “ (Washington Consensus)” 1).

가 ,

가 ,

가 .

,

,

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 “ (compensation)” “

(rescue)” . (Weyland, 1998)

,

,

.

1) World Bank(1995), Williamson(1993, 1999, 2002), Dollar & Kraay(2000, 2001, 2002) , Stiglitz(2000), Galbraith(2002), Portes & Hoffman(2003), Stallings & Peres(2000), Robinson(2002) .

,

•

가 가,

가

,

가

•

,

가

‘ , ‘ -

,

가

•

(purified)

가

.

1990

가

가

, 1995

•

가

.

1

30%, 2

53%

,

58%

71%, 81%

•

1300

.
 1994 1 54%
 , 1998 1 53%
 . 2
 .
 가 가 . 가
 .
 , CUT(Central Única dos Trabalhadores)
 .²⁾
 ?
 , 1994 1998 가 ,
 2002 가
 가 .
 ,
 .
 ?
 ,
 가 가
 .
 “ ” “
 ”
 .³⁾
 가
 (2003) .
 2) ,
 3) 2 1 , 2

가

1.

1964 (Sarney) 1985 . 1980

가 100% GDP

(+) (-) 가

. 1986

(Cruzado)

(heterodox) 가

가

(stagflation) .⁴⁾

, < 1> 1988

1000% 1993 2700% , GDP

1980 4.46%, 1990

(Collor)- (Franco) 1.31%

가

가

4) 1985
Paiva(1998), Baer(2001: 173-200)

Ribeiro (2003), Baer &

1987 1992 0.43%

< 1> , , 1978-2002.

	GDP (%)	(%)	(%)	(1992 , 100)	(1990 , 100)
1978	4.80	38.90			
1979	7.20	55.80			
1980	9.20	110.00			91.3
1981	-4.50	95.00			
1982	0.50	100.00			
1983	-3.50	211.00			
1984	5.30	224.00			
1985	7.90	235.00			
1986	7.60	65.00			
1987	3.60	416.00			
1988	-0.10	1038.00			
1989	3.30	1783.00			
1990	-4.40	1476.71	4.3		100.0
1991	1.10	480.23	4.8		91.3
1992	-0.90	1157.84	5.8	116.1	85.2
1993	4.92	2708.17	5.4	127.3	83.3
1994	5.85	1093.89	4.96	147.0	91.5
1995	4.22	14.78	4.63	162.3	92.2
1996	2.66	9.34	5.46	163.5	95.7
1997	3.60	7.48	5.66	171.7	103.3
1998	-0.12	1.70	7.60	168.2	106.0
1999	0.80	19.98	7.56	152.9	106.1
2000	4.36	9.81	7.14	151.4	
2001	1.51	10.06	6.23		
2002			7.34		

* : 2001 3 ; 2001 GDP .

* : Baer(2001: 462-471), Amann & Baer(2002: 955), FGV(2001: II), FUNDAP(2002: 54), Stallings & Peres(2000: 120-121).

가 .

가 . 가

가 ,

가 가

가 ,

GDP

(-)

(Cardoso) (Plano Real) 가

2.

1993 5

. 6 12

10

IMF “ (Washington Consensus)”

가

.5) 1990

5) Ribeiro (2003), CUT(2000), DESEP/CUT(2000: 6-7; 2002a: 8-12), Baumann(2002), Amann & Baer(2002), Baer(2001: 199-299), Baer & Paiva(1998), Stallings & Peres(2000: 72-109, 153-201)

가 “ ”

·

80

·

1994 2

1 1 URV(unidade real de valor)

· 가 가 , , URV

(cruzeiro)

가 URV , 1994 7 URV

가 (2750 가)

·

2 1970

,

,

·

가

,

·

1988 57.5% 10

1998 15.6%

,

,

1980

,

,

,

가 · 1991

93 20 2000 1

117 . 856
 , 1991 1995
 27 (US dollar)
 1996 .
 , , , , ,
 가 .
 가
 . , , , , , , ,
 ,
 1995 1999 19.8%
 , GDP 18.55% 13.18%
 .
 , 0.878%
 1.376% 가 . 15-20%
 .

3.

< 1> 1000%가 가 1995 15%,
 1996 97 10% 1998 1.7%
 .
 가 가
 가
 가 , ,
 , , .
 ,
 ,

. ,
 가 가 .
 가 가 .
 가 가 .
 가 가 .
 (net
 portpolio investment) 1990-92 3
 1995-97 45 가 , (net
 direct foreign investment) 1990-92 3
 1996-98 163 가 .
 가
 GDP 가 .
 가
 .
 , 1994 1995
 5.85% 4.22% GDP
 , 1993 4.92%
 .
 가 가
 . 가
 .
 (TNCs)
 .
 , 가 가,
 , ,

가 . 1994 1997 436
530 21.6% 가 , 332 614
가 가 1994 104
1995 1 가 1997
가 84 .
, . 1994
GDP 0.5% 1995 4.8%
, 1998 가 8.4% .
가
가
. 1994 7.1%
1998 11 13.6% 가 .
“ ”
, ,
, .
. .
, .
. 1997 8
가
1998 11 IMF, ,
415 . 1998 1999
20% .

.

가
가 .
.

1.

1964

CGT
(pelego)

.

. 1978

ABC

, 가 “ ”
가

24.5%

ABC

,

(novo sindicalismo) .⁶⁾

가

,

(PT)

6)

(1993), Alves(1985), Barros(1999: 29-45), Rodrigues(1997, 1999)

CGT CUT
 . CGT가 CUT
 . CGT가 CUT
 . CGT가 CUT
 PT
 가 . CGT
 CUT
 .
 1981-83 CGT CUT . CGT
 ,
 CUT
 ,
 CGT가 CUT
 1985
 , CUT
 CGT 7).
 CUT가 가 1978
 12.8% 1980 25.8%, 1989 32.8% 가
 (Krein, 2002: 53).

7) CUT 1993 8 , CGT(Central Geral dos
 Trabalhadores) 1983 11 1986 3 1988 CGT
 (Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores) 1989 4 (Magri)가
 . (Joaquim)
 9 CGT(Central) . CGT
 CUT 가 , CGT(Confederação)
 (Medeiros) 1991 3 FS(Força Sindical) CUT
 . CUT
 (, 1993; Barros, 1999: 29-45).

2.

CUT가 가

,

가

가

.

,

가 1988

.8)

1943 가
do Trabalho)(CLT Consolidação das Leis
가 ,

가

1988

.

. ,

,

가

. ,

. ,

.

1988

가

. , .

1

. , 가

가

3

8)

, 1988
Barros(1999: 17-27), O'Connell(1999), Lopes
Gacek(1995)

(2003), Menezes-Filho & others(2002),

, 가 60%, 15%,
5% 20% 가
. , 가
.
1989
48 (72)
,
.
“ ” ,
“ (dissidio)” “ ”
“ ”
. 가가
,
.
3.
1992 10 (Barelli)
DIEESE
, 1993
.9) 1993 9-12
CUT, CGT
. CUT
가 , CGT

9)
Barros(1999: 48-53) Manzano(2002: 24-26) .

가 ,

FIESP 가

.

가

가

가 .

가 가 ,

.

가 , ,

,

.¹⁰⁾

, ILO 158

11), 가 2-5

(suspensão do contrato) .

2

.

, , ,

, , (cooperativas de

trabalho)

, 25

.

10) Krein
(2002: 10-26), CUT(2001), Freitas(2001: 3-9) .

11) 가 ILO 158 가 , , , (Mercosur)
가 가
(Freitas 2001: 13-14; CUT 2001).

“ (banco de horas)”

,

,

.

.

.

,¹²⁾

1999

2% 1 16.55% 가

3.38%

1999

가 1998 1200

1999

18% 44.6% 가 , ,

.

80

, 1990

.

,

,

.

12) Krein(2002: 18-26; 2003), CUT(2002: 37-38), CNM/CUT & DIEESE(2001), Manzano(2002: 49-50), Galvão (2003)

1. 가

(open unemployment) < 1> 90
 - 5.05% 1
 5.05%, 2 6.32% 가 7% .

“ (hidden unemployment)”
 , (total unemployment)
 1994 14.3% 1999 19.3%
 가 가 (CUT 2000: 6-8; CUT-EN
 2002: 2-3; DESEP/CUT 2002b: 2-3). 1995 15.0%
 2000 27.6% 가 , “ (discouraged unem-
 ployment)”

가
 .13) 가
 , (RFFSA) 4 ,
 1 1500
 1/4 .

가 , ABC
 1991 1997 47.1% 가
 23.5% .
 가

13) 가 CUT(2000: 6-13), SMABC/DIEESE
 (2000: 2-9), Manzano(2002: 6-10), Amann & Baer(2002: 955-967) .

2. 가

. CUT(DESEP/
CUT 2002b) 가 1993 44.4%
2001 47.3% 가 , ,
, .¹⁴⁾
, ,
가

(Ramalho, 1999: 233-244).

가

(CUT 2000: 11-13; Machado & Machado,
1998: 112-117). 1994 1996 1/4
2.1% 2.2% 가
. “ ”
22.02% 24.82% , 54.51%
56.99% 가 .
가 가 가
.

가

가

가 ,

가 .

14) Portes & Hoffman(2003) , 가
“ (informal
proletariat)” 가 가
가 90 가 .

3.

1988
48 44
44 1995 42.2
44 40%
1989 42.7%, 1999 42.4%
가
CUT
SMABC 가 ABC 40
32-38 , 44-45
FS
Parana
가
15)

15)
DIEESE(2001a: 68), Manzano(2002: 27-69), Buechler(2001), CUT(2000: 6-8), OIT(1999: 250-251)

4.

1978

1990

1990 100 , 1993

1997-99 103-106

.¹⁶⁾

가 가

1991 1998

1 76.5% 가 8.5%

가 .¹⁷⁾

1980

가 90 가

.¹⁸⁾ DIEESE(2001a: 82-102) , 20%

1994 1999 3.3% 3.6% 가

10% 48.2% 46.8% 가 가

16) 1990 1998 가 135.3

106.1, 103.9, 99.1

가 (Stallings & Peres 2000: 116-149).

가

가

17) DIEESE(2001b: 86-90), Baer(2001: 212-214), Stallings & Peres(2000: 121-131, 462-471), CUT(2000: 16-19)

18) Neri & Camargo(2002: 307-8) (Gini) (Theil) 1990 97

가 , CEPAL(Baumann, 2002: 25-26)

가 , Amann & Baer(2002: 950-955) 90

가 . Stallings &

Peres(2000: 129-131) 1990 0.01 가

0.02 가

90 가

가 가 가
(human development index)
UNDP
1990 59 1998 74
(Amann & Baer, 2002: 950-955)

1.

가 , 가

19) 2000 1 25% 1235 350 312 (DIEESE, 2001a: 88), 960 10.9% 22.3% 25%

가가 .

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1998 11 IMF

1998 1999

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 2. “ ” “ ”

The dominant “Washington Consensus” capitalizing the positive effects of neoliberal economic policies comes under attack by a set of empirical studies, and the conventional theories highlighting the opposition of workers and the general public against the neoliberal economic policies.

To clear such theoretical confusions regarding neoliberal economic policies, this study aims to clarify the effects of neoliberal policies in terms of macro-economic indicators and change in living conditions, and then to identify major factors determining attitudes for or against the neoliberal policies.

While a series of preceding civilian governments failed in curbing run-away inflation, the Cardoso government succeeded in putting chronic inflation under control. Except for that, Cardoso's neoliberal economic policies ended up with great economic failure along with such macro-economic indicators as the low rate of economic growth, worsening trade deficit, expanding financial deficit among others. With regard to the living conditions, social failure was quite obvious given the hike in unemployment rate owing to the privatization of public enterprises and employment shrinkage in the manufacturing sector, the rising proportion of non-regular workers due to the relative expansion of service sector against manufacturing sector, the flexibilization of working hours and ever-worsening working conditions, stagnating or decreasing level of real income which fell short of catching up the increasing level of productivity, and the polarization of population with aggravating income inequality. After all, the Washington Consensus turned out to be nothing but an ideology aimed to propagate neoliberalism without empirical ground.

Brazilian workers resisted consistently neoliberal economic policies, but the general public sent wholehearted support to Cardoso's neoliberal policies. Workers' resistance was well grounded on the obvious principle and policy outcome of neoliberal policies, but public support for neoliberal policies was not founded on their experience and following evaluation of neoliberal policies but derived from their appreciation of Cardoso's economic stabilization policies which made a success in suppressing inflation. In other words, the legitimacy was transferred from

Cardoso's preceding economic stabilization policies to his subsequent neoliberal economic policies. That's why the public did not hesitate to withdraw the legitimacy once given to the neoliberal policies as they experienced the real effects of those policies and witnessed their failure which ended up with economic disaster.

Key Words: Brazil, Neoliberalism, Worker, Labor Condition, Washington Consensus / , , , , ,

: 2003. 10. 3

: 2003. 11. 14

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가

$$(\quad)^*$$

가

I.

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(total market)

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90

가 (globalization)
가 .

3 가 ,

* Hang-Seob Kim(Hanshin University), “Igreja Católica Brasileira diante do Reajuste Neoliberal”.

“ ”(, 1998: 61)

. , 1930 가 . ‘ , “ , , , ”(, 1999: 560) . , 1947 (Karl R. Popper), (L. Robbins), (Ludwig von Mises), (Walter Eukpen), (Walter Lippmann), (Michael Polanyi), 가(Salvador de Madariaga) (Montreux) , (Mont Pèlerin) , 4 (Mont Pelerin Society) . , 1950 , , , 가 가 50, 60 가 1970 가 . 1980

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 (Margareth Thatcher) (1979-1990), 1980
 (Ronald Reagan) (1980-1988), 80
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 (Anderson,
 1995: 18). 80
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 (Augusto Pinochet) , 1985
 , 1988 , 1989 , , 1990 ,
 1993 .

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80

(Anderson, 1995: 20).

”(, 2000: 23-24).
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 ‘ 가 ’(state failure) . 가
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 (government failure) , , 가
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 가 (, 2001: 43).
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 2001: 288).
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 Market) . ,

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1991 , 가 , .

(Anderson, 1995: 16-17), , 가

, - (, 2001: 49) - .

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 (Comblin, 2001:
 133-134).
 , (exemplaridade) ,
 (Ortiz, 2001: 71).
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 (, 1998:
 101). , ()
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 blin, 2001: 135-136).
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(, 1998: 1003).
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가 ,
가 가 , (utilitarianism)
(John Paulo II,
2001b: 3).
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(homogenization) 가 ,
가
(John Paulo II, 2001c: 3).
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가 가 (Ortiz, 2001:
71-72).
가 ,
(, 1998: 123).
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(Comblin, 2001: 134-135).
가 가
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, 70 80

(experiência-piloto) (Anderson, 1995: 20).

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(Vicotor Paz Estenssoro, 1985-1989)

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(hiperinflação)

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”(a variante neoliberal

“progressista”)

(Anderson, 1995: 19-20).

1980

1990

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(Carlos

Salinas), 1989

(Carlos Saúl Menem),

(Carlos

Andrés Perez), 1990

(Alberto Fujimori)

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(legislação de

emergência), 가

가

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50

(Anderson, 1995: 21).
 80 가
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 1986 가
 (plano cruzado)
 . 1990
 (Fernando Collor de Mello, 1990-1992) IMF
 (,
 1998: 200-206),
 (, 2002: 94).
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 203-204). 가 1992
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 IMF , 1993
 (Fernando Henrique Cardoso)가 , 1994
 (plano real) ,
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 (Corsi,).
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(/ , 2001: 284). 1997 , 98
 가 가
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1995 99
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, 1998 18.2%,
 1999 19.3%, 2000 17.6%, 2001 17.6%, 20002 19.0%
 (DIEESE/SEADE, 2003a) .

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 . (exclusão) .

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 1998 R\$ 1275, 1999 R\$ 1222, 2000 R\$ 1140, 2001
 R\$ 1058, 2002 R\$ 979 (DIEESE/SEADE, 2003b).
 . 25% 가
 5% , 10% 가
 43% (Soares, 2003:
 46).

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 (José Comblin)

가

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(Comblin, 2001: 181).

(Santo Domingo)

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(Comblin, 2001: 181).

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(Comblin,
2001: 182).
70 80 가 , ,
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90 가 , 90
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(, 1995: 350-351).

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(Ortiz, 2001: 62).

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1890 99%, 1960

93.7%가 가 (Espinoza, 1997).
 1980 88%, 1991 83%(CERIS, 2002: 61), 2000
 73.8%(IBGE, 2002) .
 1980 88%, 91 80%, 94 74.9%(Sanchis, 1997: 103)
 1990
 70% - 76.2% - (Bingemar, 1992
). 1997 ‘ (Vox Populi)’
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 85.7% 73.8% 11.9% .
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 pinoza, 1997).
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 , 72%가 가 , 11%가 , 3%
 가 , 1%가 (Candomblé), (Umbanda)
 , 9%가 (Espinoza, 1997
). 2000 , (169,872,856)
 73.86%가 가 , 15.41%가 - , ,
 , 가 4.08, 가 10.37% -,
 1.33%가 , 0.3%가 가
 7.35% (IBGE, 2002).

가 , . 가
 75% ,
 13% ,
 2/3가
 (Espinoza, 1997).
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 (Clara Mafra) ,
 61%가 가 (Espinoza, 1997).
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 ‘Assemblies of God’ 가 2
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 ‘ (Aparecida) ,
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 (Velho, 2000).
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‘ (death squads)
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(cargo cult) (Robbins, 1999: 396).

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60 (Spiri-
tism)
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(Espinoza, 1997).
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(Espinoza, 1997).

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70 (Dom Lucas Moreira
Neves) 2 가
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(Espinoza, 1997).
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1997).

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(Opus Dei), ‘ (Marrige Encounter, M.E.)’ 1 5
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(Espinoza, 1997).

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 (Diretrizes Gerais da Ação Evangelizadora da Igreja no Brasil,
 DG)(1995-1998)
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가 (Conferência Nacional dos Bispos do
 Brasil: CNBB) 가 ,
 ‘ , 1975 4
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 □(Diretrizes Gerais da Ação Pastoral da
 Igreja no Brasil) 가 1995 □
 □(Diretrizes Gerais da Ação Evangelizadora da
 Igreja no Brasil) . 2002 7
 (1975-1978, 1979-1982, 1983-1986, 1987-1990, 1991-1994, 1995-1998,
 1999-2002)가 .
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 Fraternidade) ‘ ’(Textos de Base)
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 Evangelização da Igreja no Brasil em Preparação ao Grande Jubileu do
 Ano 2000)(1996), □
 □(Exigências Evangélicas e Éticas de Superação
 da Miséria e da Fome)(2002), 5 □
 : 500 □(Brasil: 500 Anos de Fé)(2002),
 □2002 □(Eleições 2002: Propostas para Reflexão)(2002).
 □ □(A CNBB di-
 ante da Vitória do Novo Presidente do Brasil)(2002) .

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 seu Contexto Histórico”, <http://www.cnbb.org.br/cf/temasHistorico.rtf>).

6) CNBB, “Temas da CF no seu Contexto Histórico”,
<http://www.cnbb.org.br/cf/temasHistorico.rtf>.

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 (Setor Pastoral Social da CNBB)가 ‘
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 (“Simpósio Dívida Externa: Implicações e Perspectivas - Documento
 Final”). ‘Encartes’, ‘Analises de Conjuntura’,
 ‘Estudos e Reflexões’ . 가 , 90
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 10).
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 2002a: 14).
 . 가
 IBGE(Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística) 10%,
 DIEESE(Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Sócio-
 Econômicos) 20% , ,
 (CNBB, 1999: 132),
 (CNBB, 2002b: 2).
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 1.08 가 4 4
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(substituição das importações)

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1975

가 (acumulação flexível)

(CNBB, 1995: 128-130).

(desregulação) . 80

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(CNBB, 1995: 131).

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가 (CNBB, 1999: 125).

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(CNBB, 1999: 126).

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(CNBB, 1999: 129).

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(가) (CNBB, 2002b: 10).

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(CNBB, 2002a: 10).

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(CNBB, 1999: 133).

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(CNBB, 1999: 132).

(compensatórias) ,

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(CNBB, 2002: 4).

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가 (CNBB, 2002: 4).

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1986 : - ,
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85 ‘
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, 99 ‘, .
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2001

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가 ,
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(CNBB, 1991: 74).
(6, 3-7; 4, 1- 3; 6,10)
가 .

(CNBB, 1991: 77).

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'(Grito dos Excluídos)
(Setor Pastoral Social)가 CUT(Centro Única dos Trabalhadores),
(Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais sem Terra, MST),
(Centro de Movimentos Populares, CMP)
1995 (Bassegio, 1999). '
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(Aparecida) (Santuário da Padroeira do Brasil)
(Setor Pastoral Social da CNBB, 1998). 1999 가
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(Conselho Nacional de Igreja Cristãs, CONIC), CESE
(Coordenadoria Ecumênica de Serviços) , 1998 7
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Evangélicas e Éticas de Superação da Miséria e da Fome: Documentos da CNBB, nº 69) , 5 30

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Abstract

Hoje em dia, o reajuste neoliberal, cuja orientação é o mercado total, está mudando ou redimensionando profundamente toda a sociedade según a lógica do mercado. No caso do Brasil, esse reajuste vem sendo adotado, principalmente a partir da década de 90. Nosso interesse é como a Igreja Católica pecebeu essa nova situação económica e como desenvolveu suas reações, pois, dependendo do resultado dessas reações, a posição social ou credibilidade da Igreja junto com a sociedade civil será modificada significativamente. Nas ultimas décadas, o protestantismo brasileiro, principalmente da corrente pentecostal, creceu rapidamente, ameaçando a hegemonia histórica da Igreja Católica e, assim, criando uma nova situação religiosa plural. Nessa situação, o pentecostalismo toma uma atitude agressiva, sobretudo, contra o catolicismo, o que provoca um conflito religioso. Isso leva a Igreja Católica para se preocupar e tomar algumas medidas adequadas para

controlar essa dificuldade. No outro lado, dentro da Igreja Católica, uma tendência conservadora, que está crescendo ultimamente, obriga a ela se preocupar mais com seus assuntos internos, comparando com as décadas anteriores. Dessa maneira, amarrada a esses desafios externos e internos, a Igreja não conseguiu desenvolver uma percepção e atividades sociais adequados e oportunos diante do ataque neoliberal e suas consequências sociais negativas, que estão agravando ainda mais a situação da desigualdade social e pobreza do povo brasileiro.

Key Words: A Igreja Católica Brasileira, Neoliberalismo, Situações Religiosas Brasileiras na Década de 90 / 가톨릭교회, 90년대, .

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	63.25	63.49	64.31	64.01	65.03
*	6.95	7.26	7.18	8.6	8.62

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		가		10.4		10.4		10.5		10.4		10.8		11.6
		가	58.5	39.9	63.5	39.4	66.1	36.9	65.7	36.3	65.0	35.7	61.5	33.2
		가		19.2		24.6		29.7		29.8		29.6		28.4

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(Programa Nacional de la Mujer, 1995-2000)' .

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(Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores) (Unidad de Asuntos Internacionales de la Mujer,)¹⁰⁾ (CEPAL).

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11) ‘proequidad’ programa() equidad() ,

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(Cano, 1996: 357). 1976
(La Coalición de Mujeres)
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(Zendejas, 1993: 408-409).

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 Mujeres Feministas), (La Revuelta), , 1976 4
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Abstract

Este artículo es para analizar los cambios de la política del gobierno para las mujeres y el movimiento de las mujeres bajo el neoliberalismo en México. Bajo el neoliberalismo, el gasto social y los órganos del gobierno se veía disminuir con el nombre de la efectividad y la competencia. Pero el fenómeno que aparece en el campo de la política para las mujeres es diferente. Creó nuevas ramas administrativas y aumentó el gasto público para las mujeres. Eso puede explicarse también para mejorar la competitividad del recurso humano y la efectividad del mercado, considerando a la mujer como un miembro del mercado en México. Relacionado con el cambio de los temas y estrategias, se agregó el efecto negativo del neoliberalismo manteniendo sus temas feministas.

Key Words: Mexico, Women, Women policy, Women's Movement, Neoliberalism / , , , , ,

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· 가
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· , Tijuana-San Diego
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I. 가

· ‘ ’ 가
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가 . 가

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· 가 ‘ ’

* 2002 (KRF 2002-072-BM2086).
** Sang-Rae Lim(Pusan University of Foreign Studies), “Mexamerica & Chicanos”.

가 .1) 가 .

2

90 , 73 , 80

가 “

가

” (Lester, 1994: 21).

가 가

‘ , .

‘ , , - 가

‘ , , , (location)

가 가

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가

가

(Latin America A Political Dictionary: 7). ‘가

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- ‘ ,

가 가

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1)

4.12% 1/5

15.5 7.7

8 , TV 3 ,

가 (Nexos: 51, 54).

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1.

1846 - . 19
가
.
7 5 (Nueva España(New Spain),
) .

1830

1836

1845

1846 .

1848 , , ,
-

(, 1994: 10-11).

.

가 . 가
가

가

‘ ,
(Mexican-Americans) 가 . “
(We never
crossed a border. The border crossed us.)” (Nova, 1988: 52).

가 , 가 가
.
3.141km
-
.

4 (California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas) 6 (Baja California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Tamaulipas)

가
가 가
(Mexamerica)가
.
‘ , , ,
,
.
“
"(Como Mexico, no hay dos)
가 가

가 (Garreau)
가
L. A.
(booming) . L. A.

가
() 가
L. A.
5
,2)
1/5
(Casagrande)³⁾
가
가
PRI
PAN 가
(Metromex)
가
가
가

2) 가 (Joel Garreau) - The Islands(
, The Foundry(
, The Breadbasket(
, Ecotopia(
, New England(
, The Empty Quarter(
, Dixie(
, Quebec Mexamerica (Garreau, 1981).
3) (Louis Casagrande)
,
Metromex(
Mexico, Pachuca, Queretaro, Puebla, Cuernavaca), New
Spain(가), South Mexico(Chiapas Yucatan
, Club Mex(
, Mexamerica
(Casagrande, 1987).

가
-
-
,
(Rodríguez Vignoli, 2002: 23-24).
가
-
가
가
가

2.

가
1/5
가
가
2
가

(Lester, 1994: 18).

가
(twin cities,
(San Diego-Tijuana) 400
가 가 . 90 26%
(Calexico-Mexicali)가
1990-2000

73% 가 가 가
 . - (Douglas-Agua Prieta)
 가 . 90
 67% . -
 (El Paso-Ciudad Juárez)
 200 .
 (paso) . -
 (Laredo-Nuevo Laredo) 가
 90 43% 가 . - (McAllen-
 Reynosa) 90 2000 10 38% 가가
 가 (Nexos: 59).
 2,400
 .
 -
 가 . ‘ ’ .
 4) .
 가 .
 가 가 .
 가 .
 가 .
 가 .
 (co-
 mmuters) 가 10% .

4)

1965

. 가 (Maquiladora)
 (, 2000: 24-25; , 1998: 92-93).

가

가

(Anguiano, 1998: 267)

가 (44%)

1 가 2 가

90%가

(Anguiano, 1998: 275-276).

가

가

(, 1998: 86).

가

가 () ()

가 가

‘ , ‘ ,

(對眼) -

3.

가

, .

, .

가

가 가

가 가

(colonia) ‘가 ’ . 2.000

가

15% 가 (Martínez, 1997).

가
.
(borderlands) (heartland)
.
, , 가
, , , ,
(37%) (20%)
.
가 가
.
(35%), (22%), ,
(Santibáñez, 1998:
285-287).

. 2000 1
700 가
1/3 220
, , .
가 480 69%
. 10 1990 가 200
58% 가
, , ,
(Bureau of Citizenship).
.
5)
가 .
, '(mojados,)
'(alambristas,)

5) (pollo,) (coyotes), (polleros)

가 가 ()
가 가
가 가
'Bloqueo()'
Sunland Park Fabens
'Guardian'
가
'Saveguard'
1997 8 'Rio Grande'
(Avila Martínez, 2002: 51)

가
1.

가 가
가 가
가 가
가 가

(:)

							4
/	1990	5.4% (13.496/248.709)	20.5% (6.119/29.760)	16.8% (616/3.665)	21.6% (329/1.515)	22.9% (3.891/16.986)	21.1% (10.952/51.926)
	2000	7.3% (20.640/281.421)	25% (8.456/33.872)	20.8% (1.065/5.130)	18.1% (330/1.819)	24.3% (5.072/20.852)	24.3% (14.923/61.403)
/	1990	13.496/13.496	45.3% (6.119/13.496)	4.6% (616/13.496)	2.4% (329/13.496)	28.8% (3.891/13.496)	81.1% (10.952/13.496)
	2000	20.640/20.640	40.9% (8.456/20.640)	5.1% (1.065/20.640)	1.6% (330/20.640)	24.6% (5.072/20.640)	72.3% (14.923/20.640)

: American Factfinder, U.S. Census Bureau
(<http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/BasicFactsServlet>, 2003/4)

가
2000 20%가 4
(, , ,) 1990
10 8 , 2000 7
가
1990 5.4% 2000 7.3% 가
20% 가
4
가 1990
WASP(white-anglo-saxon-protestante)

가 .
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1 , , 가
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가 .가 가
가 .
가
.
가
.
가 2 (32%) 가 1
()-3 -4 . 가
4 (18%) 가 5 -3 -6 .
가 2 (22%)-4 -3 -1 4 (18%)-5
-3 -6 (Delaunay, 1998: 85, 88).
가 가
.
가
(Delaunay, 1998: 102).
가
가
.
.
.“
가 , 가
”(Go back to Mexico, wetback, Chicanos no. 1)
가
.
“
”(I never mix with chicanos)

가 . 가
 가 . ‘
 ’(raza, race) ‘ ’(gente, people)
 가 가
 .
 . 2000
 , - -
 71% -
 10% - 10%
 81% - 1% - 18% (La-
 wson, 2003: 69).⁶⁾
 PAN
 .
 가
 .
 가 ‘ ,
 가 . (Quinceañera,
 Sweet 16 party) 11 2 ‘ ,
 (Newsweek, Vol. 136)..
 1 가
 .

6) 2000 PAN(), PRI(), (PRD)
 43%, 37%, 20%

2.

‘ (broader notion of nation)’ . 가

2,000

2000 7

가

‘

“

(extension)”

’가

(abandon)

(Radelat, 2000).

가

-WASP

,
 .
 (Cupareo)
 가 (Barry,
 1993: 267-268).
 가
 가 .7)
 ‘ ,
 .
 . L. A
 가 170 120 가 .
 .
 . 1986 1996
 “3X1(Tres por Uno,
)”
 , , 3 가
 .
 ‘ (Mi Comunidad),
 (Afinidad Jalisco Banamex)’
 (CEPAL: 263).
 가
 -
 . 가
 가 , 가
 가 , ,
 (2000) .

가

가 (Merino, 2002: 2-3).

가 (transnational)

3.

가

‘人’

3.700

가

(Chang, 2003: 354-355).

1-2 가

가

.8)

8)

가
 . , LA,
 18-34 가
 ABC CNN (Univision)
 . 3 가
 .
 (, 2002/11/13). ,
 , MCI, AT&T,
 .
 (mainstream) .
 , , ,
 가 .
 54% 36%
 6%
 , 4% 16-24
 29%가 . 97
 23% 가가 . 2000
 CBS가

가 (, , ,)
 . 18 가 2, 3
 가 가 ,
 가 , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 (1999) .

- 2001 Nickelodeon
(Gardyn, 2001).
1973 (Academia Norteamericana de la Lengua
Española)
4,000 (Telemundo) TV

. 가 가

. 가 78%가
(Nexos: 59)

2-3 가

. 가 가 가
가 가 9)

(, 2002: 67).

(spanglish)

가

, 가

9) () Mexicanamericans Chicanos
가 가
L. A.()
mexican

가

4

가

가

.¹⁰⁾

가

가.

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.¹¹⁾

가

가

(slang)

가

(TexMex)

(tortilla,

)가

(salsa picante)가

10) _____, Ahi nos watchamos(_____ watch), Shawear(_____), wifa(_____), Biroles (frijoles=bean), Cómo se llama that place?, queires ir a dancing?, what are you doing este fin de semana? Hay te watcho(see you later), governador(gobernador), faxear (_____), weder(_____).

11) (2003: 15-24) 가

.
.
- . (Tejano
Texas-Mexican Music) 1940 ‘ ’(Conjunto,
) ‘ ’(orquesta,
)
, ,
1940
(Peña, 1997: 152-157)
가
(Selena)
가가 (Newsweek,
Vol. 126).

. , Tijuana-San Diego
가
.
“
, ,
”(Dynamic Tijuana, Agricultural Mexicali, Historic Ciudad Juarez)
가
가
(Nuevo Laredo) .
(El Paso,
) 가 가
.

가 .

(tierra de nadie) .

15%
가 .

‘ ,

가 . TV

‘ ,

(Riding, 1985: 345). 가
가
,12)

가

가 .

‘
(meeting point)
가 (melting pot)가 가 .

12) 가 6.7% 9.4%,
16.9%, 8.8%
6.9%, 2.4% 가
25.2%가
14.8%, 15.5% (de la Garza, 2003: 88-90).

(switch) 가
(Copeland, 1996: 244-245).

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. .
.
.
(white card, 25 72
) 가 (
, 1998: 86).
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'99
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. 가 가
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가
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- .
. TV
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. 가 가
가 . , .
가

가 -

- -

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가

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가 가

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‘ ’

(NAFTA)

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가

3

가

‘ ’

가

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가

-

가

가

(San Diego de Alcalá)

1848

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가

가

(Puente, 1996: 250-251).

가 .

‘ ’ .

가

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1976 . 1976

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(Puente, 1996: 250-253).

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. L. A.

(José Angel Pescador)
'(reconquista,) 가
. 가
‘ ,
(Ramos, 2000: 80). ‘
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가
가
(,
)
가 .
.
‘ ,
가 (Newsweek, 126-17).
(peculiarity) .
(otherness) (seperateness)

(絶續)

line zone

가

가

(CEPAL: 243).

反

13) (Canales, 2001)

(push factor)

가 , , pull factor가

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 (1997: 429)
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Abstract

Se puede decir que Mexamerica no es una imaginación sino una realidad. Si bien existe mínima discrepancia, la mayoría de los estudios relacionados están de acuerdo a que Mexcamerica incluye tanto la zona fronteriza mexicana como la norteamericana. Por lo tanto, Mexamerica se constituye en la substancia, que cuenta con un límite geográfico.

En la actualidad los de Mexamerica se someten a una prueba. Es que ellos hablan español, inglés y spanglish como su propia sistema lingüística. Asimismo desarrollan su propia vida económica, basada en la comunidad circulatoria y transnacional que fue establecida por la industria maquiladora y están en expansión con la entrada de vigencia de NAFTA. De igual manera la cultura culinaria y de música de Mexamerica, simbolizada como la llamada 'Texmex', ya no es mexicana,

ni norteamérica. Es la otra, es decir la mexamericana.

Las economías y culturas de ambos lados de la frontera están uniéndose en la forma silenciosa y profunda. Especialmente los elementos culturales como la lengua, la música, la costumbre y la comida se comunican y entrelazan, mas allá de la línea fronteriza, por lo que Mexamerica se llena del dinamismo social, la interculturalidad, la diversidad cultural, etc.. Así Mexamerica goza del lugar privilegiado de integración y comunicación, siendo libre de barreras y interrupciones. Esto nos llevaría a concluir que la tierra mexamericana podría considerarse, probablemente, más (neo)liberalista.

Key Words: Mexamerica, Frontera, Migración, Nooliberalismo, Texmex /

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- (1994), 「1990 , No. 6, pp. 10-11.
- (1998), 「 , Vol. 11, No. 1. pp. 92-93.
- (2000), 「 : . , Vol. 22, No. 2.
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- (1998), 「 - , Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 86.
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