

**Chapter 1 : Americans for Limited Government Applauds DeMint Hold on Arturo Valenz**

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In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Presidentialism in Crisis Arturo Valenzuela bio In this final decade of the twentieth century, the eyes of the world have focused on the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, witnessing a succession of events with profound implications for the course of human history. In a largely peaceful process, centrally planned socialist regimes succumbed to economic and political stagnation, opening the way for elections and the promise of democratic reform. With less drama, Latin America also experienced change of historic dimensions. The open and competitive presidential elections that Brazil and Chile held in marked the first time that all the Ibero-American nations, excepting Cuba, enjoyed the benefits of elected constitutional governments at the same moment. There are grounds for cautious optimism about the future of democracy in the Western Hemisphere, where the challenges of economic and political reform are less daunting than in the old continent and experience with representative institutions is of longer standing. The very harshness of Latin American military regimes in the s and s kindled a growing commitment on the part of civilian elites and mass publics to democracy and human rights as ends in themselves. Changes in the global political environment and the growth of a consensus generally favorable to free market economic policies led to a reduction in polarization and conflict. Liberal democracy as a system of government is no longer being challengedâ€”from either the right or the leftâ€”by alternative visions for organizing the political community. Much recent scholarship on the consolidation of democracy in Latin America and other developing countries has focused on the challenges involved in the implementation of fiscal-stabilization and structural-adjustment policies to correct economic imbalances, address deep social problems, and promote growth. Most countries of the region have yet to overcome a burdensome historical legacy of underdevelopment, fiscal mismanagement, and foreign indebtedness. While economic and social considerations like these must surely be weighed in any assessment of the outlook for democratic consolidation, more attention needs to be paid to distinctly political factors. The most immediate challenge is for elected leaders to gain full authority over policy making. The consolidation of democracy is also threatened, however, by the inadequate performance of democratic institutions and procedures. Authoritarianism left a legacy of weak and divided political parties, a situation that often drives voters to look for salvation at the hands of populist leaders without experience or organizational support. Throughout the continent, bloated, wasteful, and unaccountable state structures have suffocated economic growth and promoted governmental inefficiency. In the absence of strong judicial institutions, the rule of law is often precarious. Electoral systems based on proportional representation PR in large districts and with closed candidate lists controlled by party bosses have created a gulf between elected representatives and their constituents. Corruption has undermined trust in elected leaders, thus breeding a profound cynicism concerning politics and public affairs. Many efforts are underway to address these conditions. Structural transformations of the stateâ€”including privatization, decentralization, and civil service reformâ€”have been widely implemented. The outcry against corruption has led to the impeachment of presidents in Brazil and Venezuela, encouraging greater accountability of elected leaders. Recent constitutional changes in countries such as Colombia and Chile have sought to strengthen local governments and to set in motion much needed reforms in the administration of justice. Several countries have experimented with modifications of their electoral systems.

**Chapter 2 : Project MUSE - Latin America: Presidentialism in Crisis**

*Arturo Valenzuela 9 Alberto Fujimori 1. (Peru, ) Elected , shut down Congress in autogolpe with strong support of the military. Called for constitutional.*

Press, Durham, NC, 2. Durch Terror zum modernen Staat. Reemtsma, Jan Philip ed. Zur Analyse eines Herrschaftsmittels, Junius, Hamburg, , pp. Sociedad civil en dictadura: Movimiento popular y democracia en Chile, in: La izquierda chilena en , in: Opus Dei Soto, Francisco: Fascismo y Opus Dei en Chile, Madrid, 2. The politics of social policy change in Chile and Uruguay: Militarization and Political Institutions in Chile, in: The Crisis of Authoritarianism: Research in Political Sociology, vol. Armed Forces, Market Forces: Intellectuals and Higher Education in Chile, , in: Latin American Perspectives, vol. Economic Policy Winn, Peter: The Economic Consequences of the Chilean Counterrevolution: An Interim Assessment, in: Blood on the Peaceful Road , pp. Crimes da ditadura militar: The Military, Torture and Human Rights: The Politics of Pain. Torturers and their Masters, p. Determinants of gross human rights violations by State and State-sponsored actors in Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, and Argentina: Historical dictionary of the "dirty wars", p. Zur Analyse eines Herrschaftsmittels, p. Prisons and Concentration Camps Valle, Juan del: Chile, - , p. Deutsches Mustergut in Chile: Buscando la salida del labirinto, Santiago, 3. Las dictaduras militares en Argentina y Chile - recuperando la memoria, 80 p. The post-dictatorship generation in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay: The Memory Question in Democratic Chile, Battling for Hearts and Minds: On the Eve of London I, Duke University Press, Durham, 3. Global, Local, Political, vol. Political Learning and the Military in Chile, in: Bulletin of Latin American Research, vol. El juicio del siglo: Las relaciones exteriores del gobierno militar chileno, p. Valenzuela, A; Valenzuela, J. Military Rule in Chile, Baltimore, London, , pp. The United States and Chile, in: Latin American Views of U. Policy, New York, , pp. The United States propping up the Junta I.:

**Chapter 3 : The best books on Chile: start your reading here | Global development | The Guardian**

*A Nation of Enemies: Chile Under Pinochet is a fairly balanced look at Chilean society under General Augusto Pinochet with interviews with both civilians of Chile and the military officials that were shrouded in power through*

While dictatorships were the norm in the s and s—only Colombia, Costa Rica, and Venezuela avoided authoritarian rule during those decades—today an elected government rules in every Latin American country except Cuba and Haiti. As David Scott Palmer notes, between and , the 37 countries that make up Latin America underwent changes of government, of which or From to , by contrast, only 7 of the 37 changes of government in the region took place through military interventions, just two of which can be fairly described as clearly antidemocratic in intent. The overall number of coups was the lowest for any single decade in Latin American history since independence in the early nineteenth century. Bolivia, Haiti, Guatemala, and Paraguay. Since , only Haiti and Peru have seen elected constitutional governments successfully replaced by force. In , Mexico marked its emergence as a multiparty democracy after more than seven decades of one-party rule. Most Latin states have never had so many successive elected governments come to power without authoritarian reversals. Opinion polls show that Latin Americans still broadly [End Page 5] support democracy and prefer it to dictatorship by a better than four-to-one margin. Yet the same surveys reveal a growing dissatisfaction with democracy and a readiness to question the benefits and the performance of democratic governments. In country after country, presidents have seen their job-approval ratings plummet while those of legislators and party leaders have tumbled even more steeply. Many a president has left office trailing dashed hopes and enfeebled institutions, but at least has left according to schedule. Fourteen presidents, however, have not. This group has suffered the indignity of early removal through impeachment or forced resignation, sometimes under circumstances of instability that have threatened constitutional democracy itself. A fifteenth chief executive interrupted the constitutional order by closing the legislature. In the past, militaries were at the heart of the problem. Ambition-driven generals might topple an elected president or bar the implementation of policies that the soldiers and their allies did not like. New figures and forces might gain admission to the military-run "game" of politics if they took care not to advocate anything that sounded too radical or populist. Officers would arbitrate among factions and decide when to call for new elections to restore civilian rule, and coups in turn always enjoyed the complicity of civilian elites. Military governments failed overwhelmingly to cope with the economic and social crises of the s and s. Toward the end of that period, U. The United States joined other Western Hemispheric nations in creating mechanisms to stop any forcible disruptions of constitutional democracy.

**Chapter 4 : Arturo Valenzuela - SourceWatch**

*Americans for Limited Government (ALG) today commended Sen. Jim DeMint for putting a hold on the nomination of Arturo Valenzuela to be "Western Hemisphere Czar," terming the nominee, "a dangerous threat to democracy throughout Latin America."*

**Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Latin American Presidencies Interrupted**

*The military in power / Arturo Valenzuela The crisis of legitimacy of military rule in the s / Augusto Varas The political economy of Chile's regime transition / Eduardo Silva.*

**Chapter 6 : The Struggle for democracy in Chile, in SearchWorks catalog**

*Arturo Valenzuela Karen Kramer A series of recent victories or near-victories by left-of-center candidates has prompted a wave of inquiry into the contemporary character of democracy in Latin America.*

**Chapter 7 : Arturo A. Valenzuela | Covington & Burling LLP**

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**Chapter 8 : Chile: Military Government / Pinochet Regime () - a Bibliography**

*Military Rule in Chile: Dictatorship and Oppositions. Edited by J. Samuel Valenzuela and Arturo Valenzuela (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, xi, p. \$).*

**Chapter 9 : Table of Contents: The Struggle for democracy in Chile, /**

*Chile in the 20th Century (Bibliography) Military Government / Pinochet Regime () Author: Dr. Oliver Glied. 1. General Literature. Arriagada Herrera, Genaro: Pinochet: the politics of power, p., Unwin Hyman, Sydney,*