

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

CHASQUETTI, Daniel; BUQUET, Daniel and CARDARELLO, Antonio
CABINET APPOINTMENT IN URUGUAY: LEGISLATIVE STRATEGY, HIERARCHY OF
PORTFOLIO AND PARTY AFFILIATION OF MINISTERS
América Latina Hoy, 64, August 2013, pp. 15-40

The article analyzes the formation and change of presidential cabinets in Uruguay during the period 1985-2010. In the first section we present the institutional and political features of the process of appointment and resignation of the ministers. The second section describes the cabinets formed in this period and shows that presidents have exchanged seats in cabinet by legislative support. The third section analyzes the political attributes of the ministers appointed (party affiliation, previous experience) and the type of linkage that they keep with the president. The fourth analyze the relationship between the time survival of the individuals in office, the political responsibility in front of congress and the existence of a legislative majority that support the president. The last section describes the Uruguayan pattern of ministerial designation based in (i) the establishment of an order of importance of portfolios, (ii) the nomination of individuals with party affiliation (weather *insider* or *adherent* politicians), (iii) the influence of the legislative support in defining the ministerial team.

Key words: cabinets, presidents, government, political parties, Uruguay.

INÁCIO, Magna

MINISTRY SELECTION AND POLITICS TRAINING: POLITICAL PARTIES IN
MULTIPARTY CABINETS

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The article examines the ministerial selection and estimates the chances of selection of professional politicians *vis-à-vis* the selection of technocrats or political novice in multiparty cabinets. The ministerial selection is analyzed as a supporter calculation to convert the ministerial appointment a resource for retention and/or projection of their party cadres. Two hypotheses were tested: (a) loyalty, the bonds belonging to supporters and parties increase the chances of competitive selection of professional politicians for the posts of ministers; (b) the chances of selection of political novices or technocrats increase with expertise and membership of parties under organizational expansion. The analysis focuses on multiparty governments formed in Brazil (1995-2010). The results show that the trajectory within the party is decisive for the selection of professional politicians, while belonging to the party of the President favors the entry of new members in the high command of the government. The study provides evidence of the complexity of multiparty cabinet ministerial selection in light of organizational dilemmas faced by the parties.

Key words: political parties, ministerial selection, coalition government, Brazil.

DÁVILA, Mireya; OLIVARES LAVADOS, Alejandro and AVENDAÑO, Octavio

THE CABINETS OF THE *CONCERTACIÓN* IN CHILE (1990-2010)

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This article analyzes ministerial profiles and the relation between expertise and type of ministry for the case of the four *Concertación de Partidos por la Democracia* administrations in Chile between 1990 and 2010. The objective is to improve empirical knowledge about these topics relating two different literatures: the one developed for the study of ministerial elites and the other related to technocratic studies. The argument is that there is a relationship between type of ministry (political, social, economic or mixed) and the expertise (formal education) of ministries. Statistical analysis confirms our hypothesis; there is a relation between doctoral formation in economics and the ministries defined as economic ones.

Key words: cabinets, technocracy, ministers, *Concertación*, Chile.

CARRERAS, Miguel

OUTSIDER PRESIDENTS AND NEOPHYTE MINISTERS: EVIDENCE FROM THE FUJIMORI EXAMPLE

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The critics of presidentialism point out that the arrival to power of outsiders is one of the perils of presidentialism. This contributes to this literature by analyzing the impact of outsider presidents on cabinet composition. The central argument is that outsider presidents tend to appoint technocratic and independent ministers. Outsiders do not have the willingness or the capacity to negotiate with other political forces because they lack a political socialization. Moreover, a strategy of confrontation with established parties is politically and electorally more advantageous for outsider presidents. In this article, I provide empirical evidence based on an in-depth analysis of the Peruvian cabinets in the period 1980-1995. This work compares the cabinets of two presidents that were traditional party leaders (Belaúnde and García) with the cabinets of an outsider (Fujimori). I also analyze the consequences of having a cabinet made of political neophytes for the functioning of the cabinet.

Key words: presidents, ministers, cabinets, outsiders, Fujimori, Peru.

CAMERLO, Marcelo

SINGLE PARTY CABINETS AND PRESIDENTIAL DEMOCRACIES: INSIGHTS FROM THE ARGENTINEAN CASE

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The study of presidential cabinets has mainly focused on coalitional formations, distinguishing individual ministers in terms of their party affiliation particularly at cabinet instauration and termination. This article moves the focus to single-party cabinets to study minister appointment in situations where the legislative support is less relevant. A model of analysis that observes extra-partisan affiliations, individual technical skills and personal liaison with the president is proposed and exploratory applied to the Argentinean case. The results suggest that well positioned presidents tend to apply closer strategies of portfolio distribution, with levels of institutionalization that depends on the president's party organization and the president's style of leadership.

Key words: ministers, party affiliation, single-party cabinets, presidentialism, Argentina.

VALDÉS ZURITA, Leonardo
TOWARDS A NEW SET OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN MEXICO
América Latina Hoy, 64, August 2013, pp. 145-161

This paper analyzes the dynamics underlying constitutional reform in Mexico, its implications on the country's legal and institutional framework, on the organization of national elections and on the conditions of political competition during the past thirty-five years. After this historical overview, the article focuses on proposals which might be considered for a new electoral reform prior to the start of the 2014-2015 federal electoral process.

Key words: constitutional change, democratic institutionalism, democratic transition, electoral reform.

ROBERTS, Kenneth M.
MARKET REFORM, PROGRAMMATIC (DE)ALIGNMENT AND PARTY SYSTEM STABILITY
IN LATIN AMERICA
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Although democratic regimes in Latin America since the early 1980s have been surprisingly durable, party systems in much of the region continue to experience very high levels of electoral instability. A critical juncture approach to institutional change suggests that variation in party system stability is related to the impact of market liberalization in the 1980s and 90s on the programmatic alignment –or de-alignment– of partisan competition. Market reforms that were adopted by conservative leaders and opposed by a major leftist rival aligned party systems programmatically, allowing societal opposition to be channeled into institutionalized forms of competition that were highly stable in the post-adjustment era. By contrast, «bait-and-switch» reforms adopted by populist or leftist leaders were programmatically de-aligning for party systems, leaving them vulnerable to highly destabilizing reactive sequences in the aftermath to the reform process—including mass social protests, the demise of historic conservative parties, and the outflanking of traditional populist or leftist parties by more radical, anti-neoliberal outsiders. The political dynamics of market-based economic adjustment thus heavily conditioned the ways in which party systems would process the post-adjustment revival of populist and leftist alternatives in the region.

Key words: Latin America, political parties, market reforms, critical junctures, programmatic alignment, electoral volatility.