CHANGING ROLES OF THE MILITARY
ASSIGNMENTS

• Smith, *Democracy*, ch. 3

• Diamint, “The Military,” ch. 3 in Domínguez and Shifter
REVISED COURSE SCHEDULE

• Apr 19: Changing Roles of the Military
• Apr 26: Presidential Systems and Electoral Institutions (STUDY GUIDE)
• May 03: State Capacity and Policy Performance (MIDTERM)
• May 10: Who’s In, Who’s Out: Illiberal Democracy
• May 17: The People’s Verdict
• May 24: What Now?
Military Folklore: Forging Fatherlands

Patterns of Participation

Incidence of Coups
Missions and Regimes

Wars against Subversion

The Democrats’ Dilemma: To Amnesty or Not?

Argentina
Chile
Military Regimes: Key Factors

1. Power structure: personalistic or collegial?

2. Institutional role of military in decision-making

3. Ideological orientation

4. Social base of civilian support
Prominent Military Regimes in Latin America

Reformist/Inclusionary:

Argentina 1946-55
Ecuador 1963-66, 1972-78
Peru 1968-80

Reactionary/Exclusionary:

Argentina 1966-73, 1976-83
Brazil 1964-85
Chile 1973-1989
Guatemala 1963-85
Uruguay 1973-84
Modes of Interaction: The Armed Forces and Democracy

Military control: political subordination of nominally civilian governments to effective military control

Military tutelage: participation of armed forces in general policy processes and military oversight of civilian authorities

Conditional military subordination: abstention by the armed forces from overt intervention in political questions, while reserving the “right” to intervene in the name of national interests and security

Civilian control: subordination of armed forces in political and policy terms to civilian authorities, usually including a civilian minister of defense
Figure 11-7. Levels of Trust in Institutions

- National Congress
- Political Parties
- President
- Church
- Armed Forces
- Judiciary
- Police
- Television

Percentage expressing "a lot" or "some" trust
Levels of Trust in the Military, ca. 2000:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “A lot” + “some”