



ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

**Polity Data: Persistence and Change in Political
Systems, 1800-1971**

Appendix: Narrative Summaries of Polity Coding

Ted Robert Gurr
Erika Gurr

ICPSR 5010

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October 2002

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ined	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Under the Laramai (1747-1929) Afghanistan was a loose confederation of warlike tribes. Territories were taken and retaken, and independent Khans were brought under the control of the government. Many rebellions, a number of civil wars over succession, a ruling elite, no political competition among the population. In the last 19th century, the Amir founded a consultative assembly without legislative or executive powers. The power of the Amir seemed to be unlimited, the only limitation being imposed or imposed by him.

1929, an arbitrary date, establishment of an elective central government.

Country

Mali

Polity

AFG95

Established / 1960

Terminated 19/ 1969

POL
8879

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRA (41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 conscriptive 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	1 2	2 2
③ designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decentral- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 realized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5	⑤	5 total 5

ca. 1965 (this is a primary source) as effective in 1962. Valued the
 individual. Forer remained vested in the civil service posts and all
 members of his family. No influence in the elite or army.

** ca. 1940 (primary source) in the elite or army, or political power in 1962.
 No influence in the elite or army.

1965, ca. 1965 (primary source) as effective in 1962. Valued the

Country Afghanistan Polity 30065 Established 10/1965 Terminated / 9013
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	⑤ restricted 4	realised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

A new constitution established the right to engage in political activities. A new electoral law gave equal voting rights to men and women, literate or illiterate. Elections free and secret. The constitution stipulated that members of the royal family could no longer hold cabinet posts. This was because important income and honorable pressures had been brought upon the king. The limitations on the powers of the king are slight indeed, however they are quite real.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Gregorian, V., The Emergence of Modern Afghanistan.

Country Albania

Polity ALB914 /

Established 2 / 1914

Terminated 9 / 1914

200
877

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ced	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decentral-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Under Turkish rule until the Balkan war. A number of provisional governments in different parts of the country. The Ambassadors' Conference of the Great Powers agreed to an independent state of Albania under a Christian Prince in 1913. 1914 Prince William of Wied accepted the crown, ministry installed. Insurrections and revolts followed.

1914 Sept.: Rebel forces captured the capital, monarch fled. INTERREGNUM.

Country AlbaniaPolity ALH914Established 9 / 1914Terminated 6 / 1925

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 fractional/roty	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

INTERPRENUM

During this period there seemed to be no effective central government.

1925: Establishment of a central government.

Country Albania

Polity ALB25

Established 6 / 1925

Terminated 10 / 1939

SEEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		SEEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 authoritarian	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The assembly proclaimed Albania a republic providing for a parliamentary government but granting the president almost dictatorial powers. 1928 president ZOG proclaimed king, new monarchical constitution. All political parties banned.

1939: Invasion by Italian troops, Albania was united with the Italian crown with a puppet government. End of independence.

Ref.:

Federal Writers Project, The Albanian Struggle in the Old World and the New. Shekrezhi, C., Albania, Past and Present.

Country Albania Polity ALBQ46 Established 6 / 1946 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ecclesiastic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 raised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1945-1946: Establishment of a provisional government. 1946 the communist dominated legislature proclaimed a republic with Hoxha as PM, he is also the head of the party. Communist system modelled after the USSR.

Coded through 1970.

Country

Algeria Polity

AIG963

Established 9 / 1963

Terminated /

7821
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
③ designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1962-1963: cease fire between the FLN and its military arm, the ANP, and the OAS and France. July 1962 referendum approved Algeria's independence. Power struggle within the FLN leadership, Ben Bella emerged as the leader. Sept. 1962 cease fire between the political bureau of the FLN and the local military leaders. Sept. 1963 national assembly election, single list, Algeria is a one party state under the FLN. Ben Bella became PM, Boumedienne the defense minister. Ben Bella took over the ministries of interior, information, and finance and established a people's militia under his own control to deal with "anti-revolutionary forces". There seem to be no restrictions on the executive, the FLN is a party in name only. In Sept. 1963, the assembly had approved a constitution which gave the president supreme powers; he is the executive, chief of the judiciary and the army, and head of all economic councils. June 1965 military coup under Col. Boumedienne ousted Ben Bella. He established a revolutionary council headed by him, half of the Ben Bella cabinet renewed. During the year of the ANP, the military arm of the FLN, took over in all levels of the administration. Since Boumedienne brought the country very quickly under his control this was no real change. In 1967 he purged the FLN/ANP to bring it closer under his personal control

* 1963-1971: 2 1/2 million acres of land owned by French nationals were nationalized, also tobacco and match industries, all cork forests, all flour mills and food processing companies, cinemas, 20 metallurgical and electronic firms, transport companies, 11 European owned mines, 13 oil companies, and in 1971 the government seized 51% of the French operated oil companies. Education had increased to 70% of the primary school age population in 1967/68, social services very low. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Humbaraci, A., Algeria, the Revolution that failed.

Metrowich, F. R., Africa in the 60s

Country ArgentinaFolity ARG025Established 1 / 1825Terminated 6 / 1829T011
0573

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 used 1	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1816 - 1825: Declaration of independence. The issue of a unitary or federal system arose at once. Buenos Aires favored a unitary system, the provinces a federal system. Long periods of no effective central government, by 1818 the federalists were in control of the provinces. Buenos Aires was under unitarian control, but the country was still in a state of anarchy and revolution until 1825 when a federal assembly declared a constitution. Civil war, the provincial forces under Rosas defeated the forces of Buenos Aires. Rosas became governor of B.A.

1829: Beginning of the transitional period to Rosas dictatorship.

Country ArgentinaPolity ARG835Established 6 / 1835Terminated 2 / 1852POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1829 - 1835: Provincial forces under Rosas defeated the forces of Buenos Aires, Rosas was given extraordinary powers for three years. He surrendered the office after the 3 year term, but in 1835 he again took charge of the central government, supreme power conferred by the assembly and a plebiscite. Despite his slogans, the federalist Rosas created a centralized state. Factionalism continued.

1852: Factionalism again led to civil war, Rosas defeated in battle, federal system established.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	①	① minimal	1
2 elections	②	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	2	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1852 - 1853: Rosas defeated in battle by Urquiza. He organized a republic under the 1854 constitution. The constitution called for a federal, presidential system. The president had considerably more authority in practice than had a president in the USA, the legislative branch was seldom more than a necessary institution. If congress was not in session decrees by the president had the force of law, though they were usually confirmed by a subsequent congress. Elections of the president were rigged until about the 1880's, thereafter the election system gradually improved. Federal/unitarian factionalism continued until the 1880's with civil wars in 1859, 1860. The radicals became the opposing faction thereafter.

- ** Between the 1880's and the electoral reforms in 1912 elections became gradually less rigged and more competitive. EXEC SELECT from 3 to 2.
- ** Between 1880 and 1915 the federal government took over more and more functions that had been held by the states. CENTRAL from 2 to 1.
- * ca. 1900 education increased, the functions of the federal government increased. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1930: military coup.

Country

Argentina

Polity

ARG930

Established 9 / 1930

Terminated 9 / 1937

T015
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government. Congress dissolved, temporary dictatorship during a period of political and social unrest. Beatings of radicals and socialists, arrests, etc. Elections in B.A. resulted in a radical victory; Uriburu, who had headed the coup and had become president, reversed the decision. Presidential elections were again rigged, radicals were not allowed to vote, landlords collected the voting books of their workers and listed them for the pro-government party and the government counted the votes in any event. It was an open secret that the radicals were the majority party. Congress was not allowed to convene.

1937: Return to constitutional government.

Country Argentina Polity ARG937 Established 9 / 1937 Terminated 7 / 1940 T011
 B079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Presidential elections quite honest. Ortiz, a conservative, inaugurated. No political restrictions, no interference in local elections, the lower house was permitted to reconvene even though it had a radical majority.

1940: Return to the pre-Ortiz system of rigged elections, replacement of radical governors, repressive police measures, etc.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
② designation	3	individual	②	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Return to the pre-Ortiz system of rigged elections, removal of radical governors, press censorship and repressive police measures. 1943 military coup, presidents were now chosen by the "United Officers Group". 1944 president replaced. Liberals, socialists and jews subjected to persecution.

* 1943 President and the United Officers group, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

1946: Peron elected president, transitional period to a one party state.

EXEC SELECT(31)	REGOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 corporatist 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central-ized 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified individual 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent-ralized 2	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 collective 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 restricted 3	3 total 3
4 ascription 4		4 parity 4	4 restricted 4		
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		

1946 - 1948: Peron elected president, elections free. Peron turned Argentina into a more or less one party state. Extra-legal police force, no political competition, congress obedient, congressmen who were not Peronistas were intimidated, expelled and frequently imprisoned, the judiciary crushed. Peron had very strong union support. By 1948 the government owned practically all the banks, insurance companies, communications, transport, ports and public services. Very strong support from and control of the unions. The rural oligarchs were controlled by the sale and export of wheat and beef.

1955: Military discontent, economic difficulties, military coup ousted Peron.

Country ArgentinaPolity ARG957Established 6 / 1957Terminated 6 / 1966Y611
E873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1955 to 1957: Peron ousted by a military coup, a provisional president ruled by decree until 1957 "to rid the country of Peronism". Political freedom permitted to all groups but the Peronistas. 1956 Peronist revolt smashed. The period from 1955 to 1966 "experimental democracy with interruptions". 1853 constitution reinstated. Most elections were free, but Peronistas were not permitted to compete fully in political activities, at times political competition was close to suppressed. Large part of the economy restored to the private sector. In 1962 a clash within the army brought the country close to civil war.

1966 June: President Illia ousted by the military for being "soft" on Peronistas. Military rule.

Country Argentina

Polity

ARG966Established 6 / 1966Terminated / T611
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 sec	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the civilian government. All political parties disbanded, no elections promised. Military dictatorship. After a strike by railroad and sugar workers some unions lost their legal status. Extremely tight control over the economy. Great unrest, clashes between workers and government troops, labor violence, student riots, kidnappings etc.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.: Wilgus, A.C., Argentina, Brazil, and Chile
 Needler, M., Political Systems of Latin America
 Hirst, W., Argentina
 Kirkpatrick, History of the Argentine Republic.

Country Australia Polity AUA901 Established 1 / 1901 Terminated /

7011
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

A national convention formulated a draft federation, it was approved by the British parliament and went into effect Jan. 1901. Parliamentary system, elections competitive and by universal male franchise. There are stable political groups. Federal/state relationships roughly like the USA. Primary education was made free and compulsory during the latter part of the 19th century.

- * 1910 old age pension, 1911 invalid pension, transcontinental railway construction began 1911, 1947-1964 extensive social services act, reserve bank established to provide special financing facilities through the rural credits department for processing, manufacture and marketing of primary produce. Ca. 1967 health services under government control. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Munday, B. J., and J. R. Grigsby, *Mainstreams in Australian History*
Brady, A., *Democracy in the Dominions.*

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1775 an arbitrary date: until the reign of Maria Theresa and Joseph II (1740-1790) the Austrian Empire was an "abnormal" congeries of territories and peoples, (decentralized); it included the hereditary lands, principally Austria, the lands of the Bohemian crown, the provinces of Galicia, the kingdom of Italy, Venetia, and Lombardy, lands of the crown of St. Stephen, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia. Maria Theresa and Joseph II established an efficient centralized bureaucracy. Crown hereditary, Prince Metternich very influential, 1835 to 1848 regency for Ferdinand I. No political competition permitted. Centralized system within Austria.

Napoleon took Vienna in 1805

and again in 1809.

1848: Revolution, extreme factionalism.

Austro-Hungarian Empire

Country AustriaPolity AUI848Established 3 / 1848Terminated 2 / 1861T611
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1848 Revolution, extreme factionalism between the Germans, the Magyars, Czechs and Poles. Revolutionary movements in all parts of the Empire. The revolutionary forces defeated by the army, the former system continued. Factionalism continued until it broke up the empire in 1918. The emperor abdicated, succeeded by Franz Josef I, age 18, Metternich forced to resign.

* Chancellor Prince Schwarzenberg very influential until his death. Thereafter the emperor took over the reins. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

Napoleon occupied Vienna in 1805 and 1809.

1861: Popular pressure for representation, constitution.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
3 designation	3	individual ②	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	④	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	⑤					5 none	5			5 total	5

Popular pressure for representation resulted in a new constitution. It set up a bicameral parliament with an electoral system designed to give the German bourgeoisie influence wholly disproportionate to their numbers. The Magyars, Czechs and Poles boycotted parliament. Factionalism continued. Parliament showed some independence especially in money matters, but the government was not parliament but the administration working for the emperor and in the emperor's name. Factionalism in parliament tended to strengthen the position of the emperor.

1867 compromise established a dual regime, a partnership between two independent countries under a single crown. (beginning in 1867 Hungary is coded separately).

* After 1867 the emperor, as a concession to German Liberals, promised that there would be no more attempts at absolutism, he would govern with a PM. EXEC SELECT from 1 to 5

* see above, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

* 1867 to 1882: compulsory education, social legislation. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1918: Long term factionalism and foreign intervention broke up the empire.

Country Austria Polity AUI920 Established 10/ 1920 Terminated 3/ 1933

2011
2073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralised	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4				
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1918 - 1920: WWI, long-term factionalism and foreign intervention broke up the empire. (Yugoslavia, Hungary, and the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes had declared their independence) Austria proclaimed a republic, a provisional government established. New constitution established a parliamentary system. The lower house had almost complete control over all legislation and considerable executive function, e.g. treaties required the consent of the lower house. This constitution put the government in an extremely weak position. Office of the president largely ceremonial. Factionalism, great pressure for union with Germany, parties began to form storm troops, clashes between the Christian Socialists and the Socialists became frequent.

1933 Government breakdown complete due to factionalism and obstructionism. Parliament voted itself into suspension.

Country AustriaPolity AUI934Established 2 / 1934Terminated 3 / 1938T013
BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
1	caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal
2	elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1	②	2
③	designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralized	2	3 segmental
4	ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4		4	4
5	dual exec	5		4		5	⑤ none	5		5	5 total

1933 - 1934: Government breakdown complete due to factionalism and obstructionism. Parliament voted itself into suspension. PM Dollfuss stayed in office, after serious clashes between the supporters of the two main parties the government dissolved all political parties except Dollfuss' newly founded Fatherland Front. Dollfuss killed by Nazis, Schuschnigg succeeded, he became the strongman. Pressure for union with Germany continued.

1938: Nazi uprising, German ultimatum, union with Germany.

Country AustriaPolity AUI946Established 6 / 1946Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
1	caesaristic	1	1	1	none	1	1	1	central-	1	1
2	elections	2	2	2	slight	2	2	1	ized	2	2
3	designation	3	3	3	substantial	3	3	2	decent-	3	3
4	ascription	4	3	4	parity	4	4	2	ralised	4	4
5	dual exec	5	3			5	5			5	5

1945 - 1946 Occupation by allied forces. Provisional government in the Russian occupation zone, extended in Sept. to include all provinces. June 1946 the government was given large measures of authority by the allied council. Negotiations for a peace settlement until 1955. Parliamentary system, largely coalition governments. Office of the president ceremonial.

Ref.:

Cranshaw, E., The Fall of the House of Habsburg
 Rickett, R., A Brief Survey of Austrian History
 Kann, E., The Habsburg Empire.
 Macdonald, M., The Republic of Austria 1918-34
 Shepherd, G., The Austrian Odyssey
 Dahl, R. A., Political Opposition in Western Democracies.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISH(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1803 Margrave raised to the rank of elector, he joined the Confederation of the Rhine and with Napoleon's help acquired the entire state. Baden took part in the war of liberation on the allied side. 1818 constitution gave Baden a Landtag, the landtag could not initiate legislation but could ask the government to do so. Taxation the right of parliament. Parliament very active within its limited power. Baden felt the pressure from the "Metternich system" (rigid censorship, elaborate espionage, supervision of universities, etc.) but not as strongly as other states.

Until 1841 peaceful cooperation between the government and the Landtag. bitter struggle between the government and the Landtag began to develop.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ired	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1841-1842 constitutional struggle between government and the Landtag resulted in the dismissal of the Landtag, new elections with heavy restrictions, more reactionary government installed. 1848 a number of bloody peasant uprisings, demonstrations in the cities, the middle class formed a militia to keep order in the cities. The bulk of the army defected to the liberal forces, the monarch fled, a republic was proclaimed. Revolt put down with the help of Prussian troops, military occupation.

Country Baden Polity BAD848 Established 12 / 1848 Terminated 1 / 1871

Y611
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Revolt put down with the help of Prussian troops, military occupation. The Grand Duke was reinstated to his former position. Concessions to the middle class turned them into defenders of the regime against the demands of the lower classes.

1871: Baden joined the German Empire.

Ref.:

Ruckstuhl, K., Der badische Liberalismus und die Verfassungskämpfe, 1841/43
 Rodas, J.E., Germany, a History
 Falk, H.F., History of Germany

Country

Bavaria

Polity

BAV799

Established

/ 1799

Terminated

1

/ 1871

1981
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight ②	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted ④	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

Elector Maximilian united all the Wittelsbach lands in 1799. 1806 he was proclaimed king. 1813 Maximilian joined the allies in the wars of liberation. Bavaria was subjected to the "Metternich System", rigid censorship, elaborate espionage, supervision of the universities, etc., no political parties.

- ** Under the 1818 constitution the Diet had some control over budget and taxes and by the 1840's it was able to enforce some of the controls. It forced the king to reimburse the exchequer from his private funds a sum which the king had taken without accounting for it. Gradual change EXEC LIMITS from 1 to 2.
- * 1848 King Ludwig I dethroned by a mild revolution, the new king accepted some reforms. POL COMPETITION from suppressed to (very) restricted, from 5 to 4.

1871: Bavaria joined the German Emp re.

Ref.:

Rodes, J.E., Germany, a History
Palk, M.R., History of Germany

Country Belgium Polity BEL831 Established 6 / 1831 Terminated / 1853

702
827

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRACYISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 iso2	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1830-1831: Belgium revolution (the union of Holland and Belgium was not a success because of religious and language differences, the Belgians in 1811 they were put in an inferior position), Nov. 1830 the congress proclaimed Belgium independent, Febr. 1831 regency established, constitution called for a parliamentary system, June 1831 Belgians elected a king. Political acts were governed by the advice of his ministers; the king did, however, defer indefinitely the signature of orders that displeased him. The threat of delaying his signature was often used to bring pressure upon his ministers, in 1833 the chamber refused to give the king funds for the reorganization of the army, he dissolved the chamber, new elections, in 1834 he removed from office the ministers who disagreed with the reorganization of the army. Elections were competitive under a very limited franchise. Large measures of autonomy for local governments.

1853 (an arbitrary date) beginning of a bitter struggle between the liberals and the Catholic Clerical Party.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ecclesiastic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 rational	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1853 is an arbitrary date. Beginnings of a bitter struggle between the Liberals and the Catholic Clerical Party over neutralization of all education, welfare work, etc. Violent party strife continued for many years, election irregularities widespread, the country came close to civil war. In the latter part of the 19th century Belgium had become an important manufacturing nation, with it came a number of general strikes, some violent, and many large scale, well organized and disciplined demonstrations in many parts of the country demanding universal suffrage; this issue cut the country in two. Strong local governments continued. Parliamentary system, less interference from the king. Education a virtual monopoly of the Catholic church.

* 1913-1919 universal male franchise, factionalism died down, POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

**Ca. 1919-1930 the king stayed above party strife, the cabinet became the executive, constitutional monarchy. EXEC SELEC from 5 to 2.

* Around the turn of the century great expansion in education, public support for catholic schools, free public schools, some social insurance. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

* Ca. 1930's social legislation limited working hours, established family allowances and old age pensions, public works, public assistance. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

* 1945-1960 extensive social security system, including health insurance, some controls over industries, some state owned industries. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

1914 & 1940 German invasions.

Coded through 1970

Ref.:

Gunzberg, N., Belgium, a Democracy in Action

DeMeerus, A., History of Belgium

Dahl, R., Political Opposition in Western Democracies

Country

Bolivia Polity

BGL826

Established 4 / 1826

Terminated 10 / 1936

1973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1825 - 1826: A delegate assembly voted for complete independence, it named Bolivar "Father, Protector, and first president", Sucre to govern in his absence as acting president. April 1826 constitution, a highly centralized presidential system. The assembly seemed to have less power than the constitution called for, but it did put some restrictions on the president. The president could dissolve the assembly with the approval of the state council and the supreme court.

1836: Establishment of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation.

Country

Bolivia

Polity

BCI839

Established 2 / 1839

Terminated / 1864

POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 conscriptive 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 sequential 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	realized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

End of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation, return to former system. Most presidents were selected and installed by the ruling elite, some were installed by force. Restrictions came from the elite and in part from congress. Great struggle between the north and the south, factionalism among the generals, demonstrations, and riots.

1841 invasion by Peru.

1864: Military coup ousted the government, General Melgarejo established a dictatorship.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 eccentric 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2 2
3 designation 3	2 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 realised 2	4 4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Coup headed by General Melgarejo, complete suppression of opposition. Melgarejo was a tyrant who exploited the land and the people. When money ran short he sold communal lands belonging to the Indians and sold Bolivian territory and rights to other countries. An armed revolt ousted him in 1869, the new system under General Morales showed not much change.

1871: Morales killed, transitional period to the return of the 1825 system.

Country

Bolivia

Polity

BOL873

Established 6 / 1873

Terminated

/ 1876

POL1
8973

EKEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EKEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1871 - 1873: General Morales killed, interim government headed by a general. 1873 presidential elections. A few years in which Bolivia was ruled by responsible men. The president during the transitional period was selected by the ruling elite, the next president was elected, and the third was selected by the incumbent. Factionalism remained high.

1876: Government ousted by General Daza, dictatorship.

Country Bolivia Polity BOL876 Established / 1876 Terminated / 1880

T011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISH(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Government ousted by General Daza, who became Bolivia's most cruel ruler. He abandoned the constitution, had politicians, officers, and publishers beaten whenever they opposed him. The congress was powerless. 1879-1883 War of the Pacific, Bolivia lost its only coastal area.

1880: revolt, probably a coup, ousted Daza.

Country

Bolivia

Polity

BOL880

Established ___ / 1880

Terminated 5 / 1936

TG11
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Daza ousted, provisional government installed. Bolivia was defeated by Chile in the War of the Pacific, but the government continued to function. Bolivia lost its only coastal area. Until 1936 the majority of elections were competitive, there were a few coups. Factionalism continued to be strong; in 1899 the forces of La Paz and other cities unhappy with the centralist policies of the government raised a furious rebellion and after a few battles defeated the government forces. The victors became the Liberal Party, installed their leader as president and promptly gave up the idea of federalism. In 1903 one of the territories proclaimed independence, it was sold to Brazil. Competition between the Republican and Liberals was fierce, the great majority of Indians took no part in politics.

1936: Coup ousted the government.

Country

Bolivia

Polity

BO1936

Established 5 / 1936

Terminated 4 / 1952

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Coup ousted the government. A civil and military junta exercised totalitarian rule. The military selected most governments, it became customary to convene a constitutional assembly to confirm the new president. There seemed to be no real restraints on the ruling group consisting of the president and the military. The military must be considered as part of the ruling group as a president could not govern without it. Political competition highly factional within the army, between the army and the civilians and the PM; revolts, uprisings, bloody strikes bordering on civil war. Education low.

* Late 1930's: Education still under 50%, however heavy control over the very important tin industry; nationalization of the properties of the Standard Oil Co. GOVT OCCUP from 1 to 2.

1952 April: Revolution replaced the government.

Country Bolivia Polity BOI956 Established 6 / 1956 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	①	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1952-1956: Armed revolt by the MNR militia in several cities and a revolution in the mining camps after the president-elect was not allowed to take office. Paz became president and governed without a congress until 1956 to 'fulfill the goals of the revolution'. Nationalization of the tin mines, some land-distribution, principal elements of the economy brought under national control, franchise expanded to include the Indians. Elections designated ('yes' or 'no' votes in one elections, boycott by all opposition parties in another), the MNR and legislature seemed to place some restraints on the president. Political competition factional, split within the MNR, many splinter groups, political terror, clashes between miners' militia and government troops, kidnappings, guerrilla movements.

- ** 1964: caesaristic selections of the executive began to outnumber all others. EXEC SELECT from 3 to 1. (An arbitrary date, change gradual)
- * Between 1964 and 1966: after the ¹⁹⁶⁴ coup a rightist junta headed the government, thereafter a general was named co-president to strengthen the president's position. MONOCRATISM FROM 1 to 2.
- * Return to presidential system in 1966. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, K., Political Systems in Latin America
 Barton, R., A Short History of the Republic of Bolivia
 Fagg, J.E., Latin America, a general history

Country

Brazil

Polity IRAS24

Established 3 / 1824

Terminated 11 / 1889

T811
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified		2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1822-1823: Independence proclaimed by Pedro I. An elected assembly was closed by the king for impudence. March 1824 Pedro proclaimed the basic law. Crown hereditary. The king could dissolve the national chamber of deputies at will and dismiss freely all ministers of state at his discretion. Real power rested with the king. Competition between the two national groupings of representatives of patriarchal and semi-patriarchal clans was hostile, many provincial revolts and factional quarrels, in 1840 anarchy reigned.

Nov. 1889 Deposition of the emperor by the army, proclamation of a republic.

Country

Brazil

Polity

BRA889

Established 11 / 1889

Terminated 10 / 1894

T011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Emperor deposed by an army revolt. A handpicked constituent congress elected the leader of the army revolt as president. Ca. 1890 the congress reacted unfavorably to a budget, the president sent troops into the chamber and turned the deputies out. Occasional army revolts; large-scale monarchist rebellion in 1893-94; brutal suppression of critical newspapers and individuals. The majority of the population still outside political competition. The form of government was federal in name only, the central government controlled the army and the police and intervened by force in state affairs, the president removed state governors.

1894 Oct. Heavy fighting between monarchists and the republican government, president resigned.

Country

Brazil

Polity

BRAB94

Established 10 / 1894

Terminated 11 / 1930

TG11
BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ind	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

A civilian president elected, presidents customarily selected by the ruling groups and the army, the electoral process managed by state machines usually allied with army garrisons in their districts. Voting was still a rare privilege. The army and the legislature seemed to put some limits on the actions of the executive. Political competition fierce, by 1905 monarchist sentiments had mostly disappeared, liberal sentiments became strong. Many garrison revolts, some rebellions. Federal system with state governors controlling their own state machines.

1930 Nov. Revolt by the so-called liberal alliance under Vargas, president resigned.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1930-1934: Revolt led by Vargas, president resigned, Vargas became president and ruled by decree until July 1934, the 1934 constitution changed little if anything. Vargas instituted greater centralization, by 1937 local governments had all but disappeared, he bent the judiciary at will, dissolved all political parties and cancelled elections. He ruled without open challenge or criticism.

1945 Oct. Vargas forced to resign by the army.

Country

Brazil

Polity

BRA946

Established 9 / 1946

Terminated 4 / 1948

T011
BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1945-1946: Vargas forced to resign by the army, presidential election, universal franchise. Sept. 1946 constitution re-established a presidential, federal system, it placed great restrictions on the president and made congress the sovereign power. Parties were new and many without restrictions. The majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools.

April 1948 The congress and the president outlawed the communist party, it had received one tenth of the votes cast in 1945.

Country

Brazil

Polity

BRA948

Established 4 / 1948

Terminated 6 / 1958

T011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The communist party was outlawed by congress and the president. It had received one tenth of the popular votes in 1945. The powers of the president increased, especially under Vargas.

1958 Communists allowed to operate openly.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Communists allowed to operate openly. Presidential campaign hard-fought, factionalism.

* 1961-63 Political crises, president resigned, threat of civil war. A compromise established the post of a PM with some of the powers of the president going to the PM. However a national plebiscite to choose between a parliamentary and a presidential form of government brought a return to the presidential system. MONOCRATICISM from 2 to 1.

* See above, the powers of the president increased upon the return to a presidential system.

1964 April: Military insurrection and a civilian revolution ousted the president.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	② segmental	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1964-1965: Civilian-military revolution ousted the president. President elected by congress after it had been purged of leftists. Congress a rubberstamp body. 1965 direct political elections abolished, 13 political parties banned, legislative powers of congress curbed, constitution set aside, jurisdiction of political prisoners placed under the military. By mid-1965 the military dictatorship was firmly established, headed by a president selected by the military. Government sponsored development projects, some controls of industry.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Wilkins, A. C., Argentina, Brazil, and Chile since Independence
 Page, J. E., Latin America, a general history

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Until the Russian/Turkish war of 1877-78 Bulgaria was part of the Ottoman Empire, occupation by Russian troops. A treaty established Bulgaria as a hereditary monarchy, Alexander of Battenberg, the tsar's nephew, chosen as monarch. At this point Alexander was very much under the tsar's rule and could count on him to support him in his struggles with the assembly. The assembly, elected by literate manhood suffrage, was to share legislative power with the king. 1880-81 the liberals, having won the election, were not allowed to form a ministry, acute struggle between the king and the assembly culminated in the suspension of the assembly for seven years.

1881: Rule by decree.

Country Bulgaria Polity BUL881 Established 5 / 1881 Terminated 9 / 1883

Y011
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The king dissolved the assembly and ruled by decree. Some press censorship. No elections, however parties were not interfered with.

1883: The king restored the 1879 constitution to free himself of the power of the tsar.

Country

Bulgaria Polity BUL883

Established 9 / 1883

Terminated 9 / 1886

Total
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

King restored the 1879 constitution. Territory enlarged. Russia hostile and arranged to have the king kidnapped, regency formed, the king returned but without Russian support he was forced to abdicate.

1886: king forced to abdicate.

Country Bulgaria Polity BUL886 Established 9 / 1886 Terminated 5 / 1894

1982
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① centralised	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	1	2	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	realised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

King abdicated, regency headed by Stambolov, the liberal leader. He ruled as dictator, all his opponents were imprisoned before he allowed the 1886 elections to take place, armed interference at the polls by the military resulted in his having 470 of the 522 seats in the assembly as his supporters. Many attempted uprisings, and many street demonstrations. Stambolov interfered with the course of justice. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg selected king, however Stambolov remained the real power and kept the king on the throne.

1894: Ferdinand forced Stambolov to resign.

Country

Bulgaria Polity EUL894

Established 5 / 1894

Terminated 10 / 1918

TUS
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① control- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 fectional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 descent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	2 ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

King Ferdinand ousted Stambolov and took over as the head of the government. Ferdinand's power to dissolve the chamber was widely abused; of 21 parliaments 16 were dissolved, of the 37 governments only 4 were formed from among the assembly majority. Ministers were Ferdinand's puppets and parliaments seldom had any authority, most of them serving as mere advisory bodies, and were directed from the royal palace. The opposition, Stambolov supporters, did not last. Elections interfered with by the military. 1916 the opposition led a revolt of deputies, they voted against the government budget. The untrustworthy deputies were imprisoned and replaced.

1913 occupation by Turkish forces.

1918: The king abdicated, king Boris III was a figurehead.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISH(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 assertion	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

King abdicated, Boris III a figurehead, but well liked by the people.

Highly factional, all elections were interfered with by the party in power. Armed terrorism by the police and others armed by the government. From liberation to 1926 Bulgaria had 96 ministers, 48 of these were convicted by state tribunals. Deputies were removed from parliament by force, party leaders imprisoned before elections etc., political assassinations. By the 1920 the mass of people was in a constant state of revolt. Parliament seemed to make the best of its very limited power under the heavy restrictions from whatever government was in power.

* By 1927 government services extended to the majority of school age children. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1934: military coup, the party system had degenerated into 15 warring groups, a working agreement was no longer possible.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1934 - 1935 Military coup, the constitution was suspended, political parties outlawed. By May 1935 the king, by clever maneuvers, had brought down the Military League and became the head of a fascist government. Strict military rule. Elections for a consultive assembly renewed some political activities, however former parties still outlawed.

1941 German occupation, Boris became a puppet king while the Nazi ministers and German troops became the real masters.

1941 - 1942: Feelings against the alliance with Germany were mounting rapidly, a military committee was established to organize the resistance groups. Political parties formed a "Fatherland Front" and formed their own armed detachments to aid in the liberation.

1943: Death of King Boris.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(+1)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 inscription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1944 to 1947: 1944 Russian invasion, coalition government. Gradually communists, with the help of the occupation forces, took control of the entire administrative, police and judicial systems. Establishment of peoples courts and a peoples militia. Plebiscite against the monarchy. 1946 establishment of a peoples republic. Upon British and U.S. insistence five different party lists were put before the voters, however the only party with anything like a following had its leaders arrested and despite heavy police interference won 22% of the votes. 1947 constitution, communist system. Intra-party pressures and maneuvers.

- * 1954 Chervenkov combined the posts of premier and general secretary of the party, MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.
- * 1956 after Chervenkov was "resigned" the two most important posts were held by different leaders, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.
- * 1962 Premier purged, Zhivkov both head of the party and premier, MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.
- * 1948, an arbitrary date, Bulgaria became a one party state, POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

- Logio, C.C., Bulgaria, Past and Present
- Evans, S.G., A Short History of Bulgaria
- Roucek, J.S., Balkan Politics
- Georgy, A., Governments of Danubian Europe.

Country

Burma

Polity

BUR948

Established 1 / 1948

Terminated 3 / 1962

RISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/roctr	2	2 desant-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 none	4		
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1947-1948: After an agreement between Great Britain and Burmese leaders elections for a constituent assembly were held in April 1947, a provisional government was set up on the parliamentary system, in Jan. 1948 the Union of Burma was proclaimed an independent state. The constitution called for a federal system, however in reality it is a centralized state. Factionalism was strong, from the beginning, the main groups hostile to the government to the point of fighting a civil war between 1948-1951 were the Karen ethnic group and assorted groups of communists. The parliamentary system continued to function.

* Ca. 1952 the various rebellions had been put down. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

* 1958 The leading party split into two bitterly hostile factions, rise of insurrectionary activities, spreading disunity. POL COMPETITION from 3 to ..

** Between 1948-1960: The majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools; social legislation set minimum salary and a 40 hrs. workweek; medical services in the larger towns; large-scale public health campaign; landdistribution. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

1962 March: military coup established a military dictatorship.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3	3	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5	5	5	5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government, constitution suspended, national assembly dissolved, the supreme and high courts abolished. The newly established Revolutionary Council conferred upon its chairman all legislative, judicial, and executive powers but continued to function as a committee. Political activities were very restricted. Highly centralized system of government.

- * Ca. 1963 the Revolutionary Council founded its own party, the Burma Socialist Program Party, all other political parties were subsequently banned. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.
- * Between 1963-1966: oil companies nationalized, banks and large industries nationalized, all foreign trade became a government monopoly, all large stores, co-ops, wholesale businesses, brokerage firms dealing in consumer goods nationalized, by 1966 all retail trade in effect nationalized, extensive land reform. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Kahin, G. McT., Government and Politics in S.E. Asia
 Trager, F. S., Burma from Kingdom to Republic.

Country

Burundi

Polity

BUU961

Established 9 / 1961

Terminated 10 / 1965

T61
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(+1)		GOVY SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Former colonial ruler was Belgium, after WWII UN trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Sept. 1961 general elections. Highly factional: Tutsi/Hutu racial groups, within the elite Bezi/Batware. Civil war beginning in 1965. The crown took advantage of the situation to bolster its own position. Government headed by a PK, however the crown was very influential. The assembly was evenly split between Hutu and Tutsi. In the absence of anything like common consensus among the deputies its effectiveness was limited. By 1968 less than one third of the primary school age population was enrolled in schools.

* 1963 after the resignation of the PK the governments were all appointed by the king. The government became answerable to the king only. Parliament retained its legislative functions; the king, in fact, became the chief initiator and executor of legislation. Many arrests for political offences. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.

Oct. 1965 attempted military coup, popular uprising, establishment of a military government.

Country Burundi Polity BUU966 Established 11 / 1966 Terminated / T81
 897

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① consociative	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1965-1966: Attempted Hutu army and gendarmerie coup, uprising in the country, civil war, almost all Hutu officers and politicians killed. Nov. 1966 monarchy abolished, direct military rule, quasi-civilianized. No political competition.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Lemarchand, P., RWANDA and Burundi
 Morrison, D. G., et al, Black Africa, a Comparative Handbook

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	①	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/rostr	2	② decent-ralized	2	② segmental	②
③ designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	③	3	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	④	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	⑤	5	5	5 total	5

1960-1961: The French and British parts of Cameroun combined to become the Federal Republic of Cameroun. At the time of independence the two parts had different administrative systems, the states had wide powers, which remained until a federal system to administer them could be established. Attempts to establish a one-party state started, opponents were absorbed into the leading party, opponents imprisoned etc., some political parties survived until 1966. Presidential system, the first presidential election was held in 1965, no opposition candidates. The role of the legislature is both limited and diluted by the constitution. The constitution lists matters which are within the sole province of the legislature, in matters not listed the president may promulgate decrees with the force of law. 1963 military tribunals to try political offenses established.

- * Gradually the system became centralized as the federal government took over more and more of the functions of the states, formalized in 1972. CENTRAL from 2 to 1.
- * Gradually the opposition parties disappeared, the leading party of East Cameroun and two parties from West Cameroun merged, one-party state formalized in 1966. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.
- * By 1968 increase in education. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Rubin, N., Cameroun, An African Federation.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1947-1949: 1947 constitution called for a constitutional monarchy, however the king can and does dissolve the assembly, postpone elections etc. In 1949 the king tried to amend the constitution to make the assembly consultive only, but strong protests made him drop the project. Nov. 1949 de jure independence. Political competition was fierce, some opponents arrested, guerrilla activities. Education very low. Centralized government.

Jan. 1953: The king dissolved the assembly, transition to a one party state.

Country Cambodia Polity CAM955 Established 9 / 1955 Terminated 3 / 1970

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual execs	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1953-1955: The king dissolved the assembly, gradual transition to a one party state. Sept. 1955 elections for an assembly; the Sangkum, a political organization founded by the king, received all the seats; the only major opposition party became almost clandestine after the election, leaving the communist party with 3% of the votes in opposition. In 1962 some communist members arrested, some executed. In March 1955 the king had abdicated in favor of his father, however Sihanouk remained the leader of the country whether or not he held the office of the PM. He controlled the Sangkum, parliament and government. Parliamentary candidates were selected by him through the Sangkum.

* Education compulsory in theory only, in 1965 75% of the primary school age children were enrolled in schools, however by the late 1960's a large part of the country was controlled by the North Vietnamese. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1970, March: Sihanouk ousted.

Country

Cambodia Polity

CAN972

Established 6 / 1972

Terminated /

T011
E073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1970-1972: Sihanouk ousted, Cambodia with South Vietnamese troop support and American aircraft and aid tried to resist North Vietnamese forces. Large parts of the country not under government control. Political maneuvering within the government and the assembly. Oct. 1971 the assembly expired, it was transformed into a constituent assembly to prepare a republican constitution while the government ruled by decree. March 1972 Lon Nol assumed supreme power, nullified the nearly completed constitution, dissolved the assembly and ousted his cabinet, and swore himself in as president. June 1972 presidential elections in the area under government control, Lon Nol received 55% of the votes. He founded his own political organization very much on the line of the Sangkum.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Kahin, G. McT., Governments and politics of S.E. Asia
 Herz, M. F., A Short History of Cambodia
 Burchett, W. G., The Second Indochina War

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The British North America Act, developed by the colonies and approved by the British parliament, united Ontario (Quebec having been divided into Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada. The British parliament could amend the constitution of Canada, in fact no amendment was ever attempted without Canadian request. The royal veto power over dominion legislation was only used once, and in 1878 was largely eliminated by a change in instructions to the governor general. By 1883 the British authorities consulted the Canadian P.M. as to the nominee for the post of governor general. Parliamentary system, the functions of government are carried out at two different levels, dominion and provincial. Competitive elections were held under limited franchise.

- ** 1888-1920 expansion of the franchise developed gradually and at different times in the various provinces, completed 1920. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 3.
- * During the latter part of the 19th century education expanded to include the majority of primary school age children; government owned and operated transcontinental and intercolonial railway established. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- * 1941-1965: unemployment insurance, medical care for low income groups, extended into a national hospital insurance and diagnostic services plan in 1957, 1965 compulsory wage-related social insurance program. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3. Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Chokie, H. McD., Canadian Government and Politics
 McNaught, W., The History of Canada
 Brady, A., Democracy in the Dominions.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Between 1961 and 1962 the CAR became a one party state, the ruling party is the MESAN. The president and the leaders of the MESAN are considered the executive. A pattern of military coups, they are never revolutionary in nature; no one intends to modify the basic structure of the country, coups play the part of ministerial crisis since the government cannot be called to account or be defeated in the assembly. The assembly is described as a rubberstamp organization, there are no real restrictions on the executive except the threat of removal. Centralized system.

* Ca. 1965 the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Carter, G., National Unity and Regionalism in S African States
 Lusignan, G. de., French-Speaking Africa Since Independence
 Morrison, D. G., et al, Black Africa, A Comparative Handbook

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1947-1948: constitutional advances, Febr. 1948 Ceylon became a selfgoverning dominion in the British Commonwealth. Parliamentary system, political groups form on the basis of shared ethnic, religious, or cultural distinctions, the importance of such groups varies substantially over time, and parties tend to form around leaders. Elections are fair. Centralized system. The great majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools.

* Ca. 1955 free education through university, one third of government expenditures for social services including rural development, public utilities, irrigation. Some government industries. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Wriggins, M. E., Ceylon, Dilemmas of a New Nation
 Pakeman, S. A., Ceylon

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	② individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified		2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1958-1962: Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, the Sept. 1958 referendum went against a federation and Chad became an autonomous state in the French Community. Between 1958 and 1962 Chad became a one party state under the PPT headed by president Tombalbaye. No opposition permitted. The president makes all decisions, ministries were administrative operations. The only threat to president Tombalbaye's authority is the general instability of the country and therefore the threat of removal by force. Marked division between the northern Muslim Arabs and in the south the very dark skinned, of which the Sara are the largest ethnic group. Chad has one of the poorest education records of any African state, in 1969 29% of the primary school age population was enrolled in schools.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Carter, G., Unity and Regionalism in Eight African States
Lusignan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
Morrison, D. G., et al, Black Africa, a comparative handbook

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	②	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	③	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Spanish army defeated, O'Higgins established a highly centralized military autocracy, approved by plebiscite. Great factionalism over federal/centralized system, competition over this issue between the conservatives and the liberals fierce. Many revolts, civil war 1829-1830. In practice the president held the key positions with absolute veto, almost unlimited appointive power and the machinery to control elections. Whoever held the office of the president seemed to have unlimited power. Censorship, summary courts, and having opposition leaders exiled was the rule. Presidents chosen by the ruling group in power, elected by controlling the election machinery. Very limited franchise.

- ** Between 1851 and 1860 congress decreased the powers of the presidency. By the late 1850's the incumbent president was unable to pick his successor.
- * 1866 ban on presidential re-election. Ca. 1876 congress secured the right to name a majority to the council of state. EXEC LIMITS from 1 to 2 to 3.
- ** Between the 1850's and the 1880's a gradual improvement in the electoral process took place, elections became less rigged, presidents became unable to hand-pick their successors, ban on presidential re-elections passed by congress, election machinery no longer functioned. EXEC SELECT from 3 to 2.
- * Ca. 1880 the majority of school age children were enrolled in primary schools, general expansion of government functions. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1891 The president tried to bypass the congress in approving the budget, power-struggle resulted in civil war between the presidential and congressional forces.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	② segmental	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	4 total	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	5 none	5		
5 dual exec	5										

Civil war between the presidential and congressional forces. Congressional forces victorious, parliamentary principle established. Between 1891 and 1920 presidential authority disappeared almost entirely. Congress chose cabinet members. Rich men paid enormous prices to be elected to congress; treachery, intrigue and graft. The cabinet appointed by congress was the real executive rather than the president. Factionalism remained.

1920-1924: Power struggle between congress and the president, military coup ousted the president.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1924-1925: President forced from office by the military, after five months of rule by a military junta a coup by the strongman Ibanez ousted the junta and recalled the former president. The Sept. 1925 constitution provided for an end to parliamentary rule, replacing it with a strong presidential system. The president had the authority to issue ordinances with the force of law, country for long periods under emergency rule. Presidential elections rigged or the president was chosen by the strongman and then elected by rigged elections. Political competition was fierce, extremists of the left very active, some governments ousted by force, beginning in 1931 anarchy reigned for almost 18 months. Despite lipservice to federalists the centralized system remained.

- ** In the late 1930's elections became more and more competitive, in the 1940's and 1950's a number of presidents were chosen by congress since no candidate received a mandate. EXEC SELECT from 3 to 2.
- * By 1963 congress had become stronger, it took independent actions against the wishes of the president and the cabinet, the cabinet resigned. Exec LIM. 2-3
- * Ca. 1930's all primary school age children enrolled in schools, a social security system and national health insurance established. Somewhat later some controls over copper industry. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970

Ref.:

- Morano, P., Democracy and Stability in Latin America, a study of Chilean political culture.
- Hilus, A. C., Argentina, Brazil and Chile since Independence.
- Needler, J. C., Political Systems of Latin America
- Fagg, J. E., Latin America a general history.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified		2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	②	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The Manchu peoples advanced steadily south in the 16th and 17th century and ended with complete conquest of China by 1644, establishment of the Ch'ing dynasty. Great factionalism within the elite, attempts to restore the Ming dynasty, many peasant uprisings, lawlessness in Canton. Great internal unrest, Tai Ping rebellion, civil war, rival government established, among others. Foreign intervention further weakened the regime. No limits on the powers of the emperor, a grand council, established in 1730, was consultive only. Governors appointed by the central government, so were the 1500 magistrates vested with judicial and executive powers.

* 1862-1911 regencies for minor emperors, succession struggles. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

* 1860 Peking occupied by French and British troops.

1911 Oct. revolution.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1911-1912: Revolution forced the abdication of the emperor, the March 1912 Nanking provisional constitution aimed at making the assembly supreme. It was honored more in breach than in observance. PM Yuan soon came into conflict with the assembly through his effort to strengthen his own power. Yuan was in fact the executive and seemed the stronger of the two institutions. Factionalism within the revolutionary movement started the second revolution in the southern provinces.

Nov. 1913 Yuan issued a decree dissolving the assembly.

Country

China

Polity CIN914

Established 5 / 1914

Terminated 10 / 1949

TC1
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1913-1914: Yuan dissolved the assembly by decree, he established a political council chosen by him. 1914 const. gave the president unlimited power and a 10 year presidential term. After Yuan's death in 1916 the country drifted into chaos, the warlord period, for 10 years. Many revolts, governments installed by various military factions, secession governments. Parliamentary procedures were ignored, a parliament selected in 1918 was handpicked by the strongman. For long periods two governments functioned, one in Canton and one in Peking, 1920-1926 civil war. 1927 beginning of the civil war between the nationalists and the communists. In 1928 the nationalists under Chiang occupied Peking and transferred the capital to Nanking. One party state under the nationalists. During most of 1928-1948 the council of state, which was to preside over the five branches of the government, was principally an honorary body of negligible significance; it largely reflected the desires of the president. All appointments to the five branches of government were filled from the central executive committee and the party congress headed by Chiang. Fighting between the nationalists and the communists continued.

1939-1946 Japanese military campaign.

April 1949 Nanking was taken by the communists, during 1949 the communists drove the nationalists off the mainland onto Formosa, Oct. 1949 Communist People's Republic of China proclaimed.

Ref.:

McLeavy, W., The Modern History of China
Quigley, H. S., China's Politics in Perspective

Country People's Republic of (Communist China)
China Polity GCH949 Established 10/ 1949 Terminated /

T611
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	2 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

After the defeat of the nationalists and their withdrawal to Formosa the People's Republic was proclaimed. Communist regime, the highest administrative body is the state council headed by a PM. No political competition outside the party. Highly centralized system. Totalitarian regime.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

McAleavy, W., The Modern History of China
 Quigley, H. S., China's Politics in Perspective.

Country

Colombia

Polity

001832

Established

/ 1832

Terminated

/ 1853

7611
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1830-1832: breakup of Great Colombia. 1832 constitution established a presidential and centralized system. Elections were more or less competitive, congress seemed to place some restrictions on the executive. Colombian politicians have been notoriously fractious, periods of civil war. Executive very limited.

1853 Federal constitution.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Federal constitution gave local governments almost autonomy, all adult males allowed to vote. The new constitution turned the country into a riot of entities often ruled by local caudillos.

1860-61 civil war, dictatorship.

Country

Colombia

Polity

CO1861

Established 7 / 1861

Terminated / 1867

781
8873

REG SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	② decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	realised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1860-1861: Civil war, rebel forces took the capital and their leader became president, he killed, jailed and exiled his opponents. Congress ineffective. In 1864 the president selected his successor and managed from behind the scene, two years later he again took over.

1867 President ousted.

Country Colombia Polity CCL867 Established / 1867 Terminated / 1886

TOT
887

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	① minimal 1
② elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ized 1 2	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	② decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	④ parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

President ousted. A confident congress, almost parliamentary, and a succession of weak presidents followed. All elections competitive, two year presidential term. Competition remained factional, 1884-1885 civil war between conservatives and liberals. Federal system remained.

1886 Centralized system established.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial ③	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

After a civil war the victorious conservatives instituted a centralized constitution. President to be elected by popular vote for 6 years, he could declare a state of siege and supplement laws by far-reaching decrees. Presidents chosen by the conservative elite, some replaced by vice-presidents. Factionalism continued, a number of liberal revolts, 1899-1903 civil war. Congress active within its powers.

* Ca. 1900 congress became stronger, in 1903 it refused to ratify the president's treaty with the U.S. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

1904 The president, finding congress difficult, arrested some of its members and sent the rest home.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The president, finding congress difficult, arrested some of its members and sent the rest home. Congress replaced by an assembly of his choice. Liberals were given a minority in a sort of system of proportional representation. Elections were conducted by the administration and were rigged. Factionalism continued.

1930, an arbitrary date, change in voting pattern, factionalism had died down.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
② elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	③ institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 absorption 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

(1930 is an arbitrary date). Change in the pattern of selection of the executive, the 1930 election was honest and free, factionalism had died down and congress, which now included both conservatives and liberals, seemed to limit the powers of the executive somewhat. By the mid 1930's congress had passed a constitutional amendment allowing all men to vote.

- * Sometime after World War II the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools, some labor legislation. GOVT COPE from 1 to 2.

1948 civil war.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 conscriptive 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	② segmental 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralism 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

The murder of an important liberal leader sparked riots, killings of conservatives, sacking of shops etc., chronic civil war, between 1948 and 1963 an estimated 200,000 people lost their lives in civil disorders. Liberals abstained from the 1949 elections, the most reactionary conservative, Gomez, became president. It seems unlikely that any limits were placed on the executive; he had the support of the conservatives and fought the liberals. In 1953 Gomez was ousted, the new president ruled by force and decree.

1957 May: president ousted, political agreement between conservatives and liberals.

Country

Colombia Polity CCL957

Established 12/ 1957

Terminated /

POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	③ institutional 3	2 decent- 2	③ segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	④ parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

May 1957 president ousted. A junta worked out a political pact to share power between conservatives and liberals for 16 years. Each party was given half the seats in congress, the presidency was to alternate every four years. This agreement was approved by popular plebiscite in Dec. 1957. State of siege, in effect since 1948, ended. Parity between the executive and the legislature, cabinet instability increased in the mid-1960s as general discontent increased, some increase in terrorism in the countryside. Increase in education, 10-year social development plan, economic development plan, some land reforms.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M. C., Political systems of Latin America
 Page, J. E., Latin America, a general history
 Bernstein, H., Venezuela and Colombia

Country

(Brazzaville)

Congo

Polity

CON961

Established 3 / 1961

Terminated 8 / 1963

T61
B17

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	lised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1958-1961: The Congo was part of French Equatorial Africa, the Sept. 1958 referendum went against a federation and the Congo became an autonomous region within the French Community. Political competition between the two major ethnic groups became increasingly tribal, personal and violent. Political arrests and riots became common. By 1961 president Youlou had become the unquestioned ruler of the country; a new presidential system went into effect March 1961, giving the president very strong powers. Neither the assembly nor the judiciary had any effective powers. President Youlou insisted upon unquestioned leadership at the national level, however he found it advisable to leave other leaders in his coalition in power in their own regions, and occasionally found it necessary to make concessions to these leaders. The coalition is considered the accountability group. Centralized system, education is still largely in mission schools. President Youlou had come to power as head of the majority party under a pre-independence parliamentary system.

Aug. 1963 A revolution led by trade union leaders with strongly tribal overtones ousted Youlou.

Country

(Brassaville)

Congo

Polity

CON963

Established 12/ 1963

Terminated /

TG11
BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 Decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Aug. - Dec. 1963: Revolution led by trade union leaders. Union leaders and the army leaders agreed on a provisional government. Dec. 1963 constitution called for a government separate from the presidency headed by a PM and responsible to the assembly. President elected directly. The supreme court was to judge conflicts between the assembly and the government. The cabinet subject to censure by a 2/3 vote of the assembly. Only one party, the National Revolutionary Movement, is permitted to operate. The government has very strong emergency powers, special courts were set up to deal with uprisings by Youlou supporters. The president was forced to resign in 1968 as the influence of the army grew, the National Revolutionary Movement was replaced by the Congolese Labor Party and the Congo became a People's Republic with Nguabi as president. The party needs the army which is run by Nguabi but he cannot control party finances or appointments of personnel. The strong-men of the party are very powerful, and the party seems to have taken over as the accountability group.

* 1965 nationalization of all educational institutions, the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOP from 1 to 2. Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Thompson, V., and N. Adloff, The Emerging State of French Equatorial Africa
 Insignan, G. G., French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Carter, C., National Unity and Regionalism in 8 African States
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Africa Report 1969-72

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	① uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections ②	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional ③	2 decent- 2	3 segmental ③
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity ④	4 restricted 4	2 realized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

In 1838 the United Province of Central America was dissolved, Costa Rica became independent. At the beginning selections of the executive were by force, rigged elections or strong official persuasion. The legislature held some powers and gradually increased these powers. Numerous parties and personal followings. Centralized system.

** Gradually presidential elections became competitive, of 38 administrations 9 secured office by force, 29 by election, arbitrary date 1880's.

EXEC SELECT from 3 to 2.

** Over a period of about 2 decades the legislature established its ascendancy over the executive, formal adoption with the 1871 constitution. It became a weak-president, strong-legislative system. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 4.

** Gradual development of a party system ca. 1870-1890, the common number of parties is three. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 3.

** Between 1940 and 1955 great increase in primary education, extensive social legislation, and general expansion in government functions. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

1919 U.S. invasion.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Fagg, J. E., Latin America, a general history
Needler, M. C., Political Systems of Latin America

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1898-1902: End of the Spanish-American war. U.S. occupation. 1901 constitution, 1902 elections, withdrawal of American troops. Elections competitive, a few disputed. Restraints on the president came from the legislature and the threat of legislation being taken over by a U.S. governor. Ca. 1927 the term of office for the president was extended to six years. Competition between the two main parties intense and hostile.

1898-1902 and 1916-1917 invasions by the U.S.

1928 The president extended his term to six years, opposition forced underground, dictatorship.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISH(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	4 total	4
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	5 none	5		
5 dual exec	5										

During the second term of the elected president Machado the opposition was forced underground, multiplicity of terrorist groups, riots, bloody strikes, censorship, arbitrary arrests etc. Communist party outlawed. There seemed to be no restraints on the president. His term had been extended to 6 years in 1927.

1933 Sept. Army coup.

Country

Cuba

Polity

CUB933

Established 9 / 1933

Terminated 3 / 1952

TG11
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	②
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Army coup headed by Batista ousted the president. Batista handpicked the presidential candidates, however elections were held, competition keen. In 1944 Batista's candidate lost. He was not a classic dictator, but just a strongman, an army commander, an astute political operator, and a popular fellow to the common people. Restraints from the legislature seemed real.

* Between 1937 and 1947 increase in education, some state control of the sugar and mining industries. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1952 March: Batista overthrew the president, dictatorship.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1952-1955: Batista overthrew the president, he assumed the title of chief of state and PM, before the 1954 presidential election his only rival withdrew charging rigged elections. By 1955 Batista had established a dictatorship. No opposition permitted, government troops tried to suppress student riots, strikes, and rural violence directed against the regime. By 1957 the government fought a full-scale military campaign against the guerrillas.

1959 Jan. Guerrillas under Castro took the capital, Batista fled.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 sed	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1959-1961: Rebel troops under Castro took Havana, Batista fled, provisional president named by Castro. In 1960 Castro took the office of the PM, the government nationalized all banks and large industries. In Dec. 1961 Castro declared himself a Marxist-Leninist and announced the formation of a united party to bring communism to Cuba. Totalitarian state.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M. C., Political Systems of Latin America
 Fagg, J. E., Latin America: a general history

Country Cyprus Polity CYP960 Established 8 / 1960 Terminated 12 / 1963

TGI
EG7

RISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
1	consaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal
②	elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②
3	designation	3	individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	3	3 segmental
4	ascription	4	3 collective	4	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4
5	dual exec	5				5	5 none	5			5 total

1959-1960: Archbishop Makarios, the president elect, held the constitutional conference with Great Britain. Political competition between the Greeks and the Turks is hostile and frequently violent. 1960 Aug. independence, the constitution went into effect. It called for a government headed by a president (Greek) and a vice president (Turk), much of the law-making was invalid without the consent of the vice president, the vice president has executive powers in many respects equal with those of the president himself. Laws relating to the separate municipalities or imposing duties or taxes required a separate simple majority vote by both the Greek and Turkish deputies, so eight Turkish deputies could defeat a law desired by 35 Greek deputies. Certain religious, educational, and cultural affairs, as well as personal status and personal taxation were expressly reserved to communal chambers elected by the two communities. Primary education free and compulsory, beginnings of a social insurance scheme.

Dec. 1963 constitutional deadlock, communal violence, the Turkish deputies withdrew from the assembly and the cabinet. Cyprus now has separate governments for the Greek and Turkish communities. The situation is not yet clear enough to warrant coding of the new polities.

Coded through Dec. 1963.

Ref.:

Purcell, H.D., Cyprus
Kyriakides, S., Cyprus, Constitutionalism and Crisis Government.

Country Czechoslovakia Polity CZESIA Established 10/ 1918 Terminated 3/ 1939 TGI 8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Until 1918 under the Habsburg monarchy. A provisional government declared the country independent, the 1920 constitution established the ascendancy of parliament over the executive branch. A very large group of associations and interest groups based on regional interests, religion etc. assumed the status of political parties.

1937 to 1939: steady deterioration of the relationship between the Germans within the country and the government, strong influence from Germany, Czechoslovakia was made a German protectorate!

Country CzechoslovakiaPolity CZE945Established 4 / 1945Terminated 9 / 19477011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

National Front government established, political purge, Germans and Hungarians expelled. Provisional Assembly elected. Most pre-war party divisions had slowly disappeared, their numbers greatly reduced, 4 major parties, coalition government.

1947:(arbitrary date) As the communists became firmly established in government they began press censorship and arrests of Slovak leaders. Change to a one party state.

Country Czechoslovakia Polity CZE948 Established 5 / 1948 Terminated /

T011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			⑤ total	5

1947 - 1948 The communists, having infiltrated most government services and trade unions with the support of the Soviets, threatened a coup which forced the president to accept a predominantly communist government. Political parties suppressed, hundreds of prominent public figures jailed. Within a few months Czechoslovakia was transformed into a communist-run people's democracy. The presidency is reserved for the leader of the party, the premier is second in command. The party acts as the accountability group.

1968 Russian invasion to oust the more liberal leadership of reformers headed by Dubcek.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Gyorgy, A., Governments of Danubian Europe
 Kerner, ed., Czechoslovakia
 Heymann, F.C., Poland and Czechoslovakia
 Schwartz, M., Prague's 200 Days
 Benes, V., Eastern European Government and Politics.

Country Dahomey Polity DAH960 Established 12 / 1960 Terminated 11 / 1965

TG1
EG7

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 2 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 2 decent-ralized	4	4 segmental	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1959-1960: Dahomey, formerly part of the French West Africa Federation, became an autonomous region and under the Febr. 1959 constitution established a parliamentary system with great powers to the executive. Independence Aug. 1960, Dec. 1960 a presidential system with a very strong president went into effect. The three parties were strictly regional and often hostile and violent, a three cornered situation. One or another of the three parties outlawed, coalitions, but this did nothing to solve the three cornered political situation, with each of the three antagonists resorting to any means to get the better of his rivals. Special courts set up to deal with opposition leaders. A coup late in 1963 gave the presidency to an army officer and the three party leaders shared the ministerial portfolios, however this again was unworkable. The restraints on the executive seemed to come from the various regional groups and later from the army. A centralized system had been established under French rule and seems to have been continued. Education well under 50%. Three elections were competitive, however at times very restricted, one coup.

Nov. 1965 military coup, Dec. establishment of a military regime since politicians had shown themselves incapable of ruling without provoking strife.

Country

Dahomey

Polity

DAH965

Established 12 / 1965

Terminated /

T01
B973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	lized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Military coup dissolved the government, Dec. 1965 military regime established. No political parties permitted, no assembly. Executive replaced by a military coup in 1967. An election held in 1968 was annulled by the military regime. In 1971 a compromise between the three regional political leaders established a system whereby the presidency was to rotate every 2 years, however the president was ousted after a few months by a military coup and again a military regime took over.

Codes through 1972.

Ref.:

Lusignan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Carter, G., Five African States
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Africa Report 1967-72

Country Denmark Polity DEN730 Established / 1730 Terminated 6 / 1849 PG1 887

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	④	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

(1730 is an arbitrary date). The 1665 'King's Law' made the king alone supreme lawmaker, executive and justice of Denmark. The elective monarchy was made hereditary. During this period of absolute monarchy the highly centralized administration was founded. No political competition.

- * 1834 the 'estate-constitution' established very limited political competition, about 3% of the population had the right to vote, an advisory assembly was elected. Partial freedom of the press. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.
- * 1814-1840 compulsory school attendance, it was not fully effective. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1849 constitution provided for an effective legislature.

Country Denmark Polity DEN849 Established 6 / 1849 Terminated / 1901

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPS(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	②	2 factional/restr	②	ised	1	② segmental	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

With the 1849 constitution Denmark proper became a limited monarchy. The king shared legislative power with the bicameral national assembly, both houses equal and elected by a franchise extended to all males over 30 except apprentices and domestic servants. The king remained the chief executive. Judiciary independent. The king could not levy taxes without the consent of the assembly and needed ministerial countersignatures. The lower house had the power of impeachment of ministers. Party system developed. The national liberal movement dominated politics until the 1860's. 1891 old age pension, peasants aided to turn from leasehold to freehold.

- * 1866 revision of the constitution changed the upper house, so far elected, to be elected indirectly in a manner that secured for the highest taxpayers as much influence as for all others. Elections for the lower house remained free and universal. This led to bitter struggles between the upper and the lower house/increased the influence of the king, since the constitution made no provisions for resolving these deadlocks. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.
- * Ca. 1870 the left united into a single party, serious struggles lasted for 30 years. POL COMPETITION from 3 to 2.

1901: struggle for parliamentarianism reached a final conclusion when the right was almost ousted from the lower house and the king had to appoint the first government of the left.

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 cessaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity 1901	4	4 restricted	4	realised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1901-1915: The struggle for parliamentarianism reached a conclusion when in the 1901 election the right wing was almost ousted from the lower house and the king was forced to appoint the first government of the left. Opposition to the revisions of the 1866 constitutional amendments continued until, in 1915, an agreement was reached by all four major parties. It extended the franchise for both houses to all men and most women, appointive seats of the upper house were abolished.

- * 1930's some social legislation, educational reforms, anti-monopoly laws, government actions against unemployment, expanded opportunities for smaller holders to acquire land. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.
- * By the 1960's 95% of the people were covered by health, disability, old-age, and unemployment insurance. Family allowances, government housing, supervision of public service, banks, transportation; Railways state owned. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.
- # 1940 German invasion.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Andren, N., Government and Politics in the Northern Countries
 Miller, K. E., Government and politics in Denmark.

Country

Dominican
Republic Polity

DOM844

Established 2 / 1844

Terminated 3 / 1861

1812
1873

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 conscriptive	① individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	① central-	① minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	② slight	② factional/restr	ised	2
③ designation	individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decent-	3 segmental
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	ralized	4
5 dual exec			5 none	2	5 total

1822 conquered by Haiti. 1844 Independence established by revolution. Power struggles between the followers of Duarte, in favor of an independent republic, and those of Baez and Santana in favor of becoming a European protectorate. At some point Duarte and some of his followers exiled. Baez and Santana alternated in the presidency. Internal disorders continued. Franchise very restricted. Limitations on the executive seemed to have been imposed by the partner not in office and the landowners.

1861 March: Santo Domingo requested to be annexed to Spain because of internal disorders and fears of conquest by Haiti. It became a captaincy general in the Spanish empire.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	② factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 ② 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

A national revolution and the destruction of her army by yellow fever caused Spain to relinquish her sovereignty. Power struggle between Baez and his followers and the opposition. A number of times the president was forced to resign but reentered. Violence frequent. Most elections were rigged or the candidate picked by a strongman with the opposition having no chance to win. Restrictions on the executive seemed to come from the landowners and the army, presidents did not succeed themselves but had to rule through their handpicked successors. 1899 anarchy, governments ousted by rebels, government unable to control rural areas, unruly political factions. By 1911 all order disappeared, for most of the time between 1914 to 1924 the Dominican Republic was ruled by the U.S. through a military government.

1914 U.S. invasion.

* Ca. 1925 increase in education and general functions of government.

GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1930 Febr. The president tried to extend his term, and was ousted with the help of the constabulary.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ined	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1930-1932: President ousted with the help of the commander of the constabulary, R. I. Trujillo. He became president, in 1931 he founded the Partido Dominicano, the only legal party, and within one year it had a membership of 80% of the electorate. No opposition permitted until 1947 when the government organized two parties as part of 'democratization'. Trujillo did not always hold the office of the president but was firmly in control of the government at all times. Elections were non-competitive, only one candidate.

** Between 1940 and 1953 expansion in education, general expansion of government function, material progress, and the influence of the Partido Dominicano, GOVT Scope from 1 to 3.

1961 May: Trujillo assassinated, political activities allowed.

EXEC SELSCT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1961-1962: Trujillo assassinated, party activity allowed, dozens of groups formed. No president could govern without the support of the army, many coups, counter-coups, a few elections, but mostly institutional selections by the army; for a large part of the time the country was governed by councils of state or civilian and military juntas.

- * 1964-1965 Attempts to overthrow from the right and the left put down by government troops; heavy fighting between pro- and anti-Bosch forces; U. S. military intervention. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.
- # 1962 U.S. invasion.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, H.C., Political Systems of Latin America
 Page, J. E., Latin America: a general history

Country

Ecuador

Polity

ECUS30

Established

Terminated

7611
8872

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Secession from Great Colombia. The president has traditionally been the strongest institution. Politics very unstable, most presidents do not serve their full term before being overthrown. Periods of serious fighting between the two main parties. For a large part of the time various accountability groups such as the army, congress and the president's own party seemed to limit the actions of the executive.

** Between 1950 and 1963 expansion of education, by 1967 95% of the primary school age children were enrolled, general expansion of government, some landreform. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Kunro, D. A., The Five Republics of Central America
 Page, J. E., Latin America, a general history
 Needler, M.C., Political Systems of Latin America

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 cessaristic	1	1 individual	①	1 none	①	1 uninstitutional	1	① control-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified		② slight	2	2 fectional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			⑤ total	5

1948: Elections for a peoples congress, single list of communist-approved candidates. Oct. 1949 the German Democratic Republic was established, model USSR, a communist system, with a president, PM and secretary general of the party. By 1953 85% of the economy under state ownership, agriculture under semi-private cooperatives. Control over all cultural and educational activities. The party seemed to put some limits on the executive.

- ** Gradually Ulbricht concentrated more and more power in his hands, he held the post of head of the party, by 1954 both the president and the PM were relieved of their chairmanship positions on the party central council, in 1960 he abolished the presidency, the premier played a more and more minor role. He appointed a new council of state which could promulgate legislation, sign international agreements, control foreign affairs, order elections etc. He assumed the chairmanship of the new national defense council with power over land, sea and air forces. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 1.
- * Ulbricht concentrated all power in his hands, see above. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

Ref.: Benes, V.L.. Eastern European Governments.

Coded through 1970;

Country

Egypt

Polity

EGY811

Established 3 / 1811

Terminated 9 / 1882

POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralined	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The massacre of the Turkish governors established Moh. Ali as supreme ruler, thereby effectively ending Ottoman rule over Egypt. After two wars with the Ottoman ruler Moh. Ali secured the hereditary tenure of Egypt. There seemed to be no limitations on the executive, political competition was nonexistent. Moh. Ali established a state monopoly on trade, the culture of cotton and hemp, and state ownership of land to finance his army. During the 1870's an advisory assembly was established. The assembly began to request the government to reveal its financial objectives. A French-British debt commission was established, growing influence and power by Europeans and slow disintegration of government partly due to large debts and direct interference by France and Britain.

1882, Sept. British occupation of Cairo, the British consolidated their control and Lord Cromer, as consul general, was de facto ruler. British protectorate.

Country Egypt Polity EGY923 Established 4 / 1923 Terminated 6 / 1928 Total 8073

KISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		KISC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Termination of the British protectorate by unilateral action. The constitution called for a constitutional monarchy, however the king was by far the more important member of the executive. Struggles between the Nationalists and the government, the Nationalists blocked all measures of the government. The government repeatedly dissolved parliament only to find a new Nationalist majority at the next election. Deadlock.

June 1928 The King dissolved parliament for three years, freedom of the press and assembly suspended.

Country

Egypt

Polity

EGY930

Established 10 / 1930

Terminated 12 / 1935

7611
8679

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	2	3 realized	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1928-1930: The king dissolved parliament for three years, freedom of the press and assembly suspended. 1929 the constitution was restored, elections, the Nationalists (Wafd) again victorious. 1930 the king again removed the Wafd PM, Wafd outbreaks became common throughout the country. Oct. 1930 a new constitution gave the king the right to appoint 3/5 of the senate, the chamber was elected indirectly. The PM chosen by the king founded his own party and through very repressive measures against the opposition his party won the elections. In effect the king and his appointed PM held all powers.

1935 Dec.: Demands by the Wafd to reinstate the 1923 constitution were successful.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1935-1936: restoration of the 1923 constitution as demanded by the Wafd. Elections held May 1936. The death of the king brought to an end the constant danger of the unlawful seizure of power by the king. Constant struggle between the government and the legislature. Factionalism continued, Wafd lost its influence, its place was taken by the Moslem Brethren, the country was under martial law for 11 of the 15 years, the government, at times, suppressed the movement. Primary school enrollment increased sharply, general expansion of government.

1952 July: A military coup ousted the king.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	4 total	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	5 none	5				
5 dual exec	5										

1952-1953: Military coup ousted the king. In June 1953 the military established the RCC and it took control, a one party state was established. Under a number of constitutions the president has very broad powers, the party and the army are the accountability groups. President Nasser was clearly above the cabinet, he was also the head of the ASU, the only party permitted to operate.

* Ca. 1960 large scale nationalization of industry and agriculture. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

* 1970 Nasser died, Sadat became president, however he was not the head of the ASU. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Wilber, D. N., U.A.R. Egypt.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The Bill of Rights under William and Mary established parliamentary supremacy, between 1689 and 1800 it was in fact established. Parliamentary system, very restricted franchise, centralized system.

** 1880's to 1920 factionalism over Irish independence movement. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 2.

* After Irish independence in 1922 factionalism disappeared, franchise had been extended, in 1884 it virtually provided manhood suffrage. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

** 1837-1901 Queen Victoria functions became formalities, her practical functions were limited to the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and to warn. EXEC SELECT from 3 to 2.

* 1870's education reform bill, within 10 years elementary education was made compulsory and by 1891 it was made free to all. Public health act, housing act, trade union act. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

* 1902-1911 education act brought public control over all secondary education, general reorganization of the system. Workingman's compensation act, old age pension act. National health insurance act - health and unemployment -, almost immediately it covered 1/3 of the population. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

* 1946-1951 nationalization of coal, iron, and steel industries, railways and electrical industry nationalized. National health insurance, transport act, town and country planning act. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Codes since 1970.

Ref.:

Arnstein, A. I., Britain Yesterday and Today.

Country

Estonia Polity

EST917

Established 7 / 1917

Terminated 10 / 1933

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	③	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exee	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Under Russian rule until 1917. The Russian provisional government allowed the Estonians to form their own government within the Russian Federation. An assembly was elected. 1918 civil war. Parliamentary system, PM effective head of government. From 1919 to 1933 21 governments.

* 1918 End of civil war, POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

1918 German invasion.

1918 - 1919 Russian Bolshevik invasion.

1933 referendum increased the power of the executive under threat of rising Nazism and Fascism, economic and political instability.

Country Estonia Polity EST936 Established 2 / 1936 Terminated 6 / 1940

201
8978

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralised	2	④	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1933 to 1936 Referendum increased the powers of the executive under threat of rising Nazism and Fascism, and economic and political instability. Fearing a complete takeover by the pro-Fascist factions the PM proclaimed a state of emergency, dissolved the assembly and all political parties, and founded the Patriotic League. Estonia became an almost complete one party state as the PM moved the country toward a semi-corporate state. Under the 1937 constitution some opposition groups did take part in the election.

1940: Russian troops invaded Estonia, end of independence.

Ref.:

Graham, M.W., New Governments of Eastern Europe
Nodel, E., Estonia, Nation on the Anvil.

Country

Ethiopia

Polity

Eth855

Established 2 / 1855

Terminated /

T011
D079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	used	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	⑤			5 total	5

By 1800 Ethiopia had no less than six emperors. Around 1850 a multitude of civil wars brought the death of a number of the emperors and by 1855 Theodore was crowned King of Kings to rule over the whole country. However factionalism continued, 1868-72 civil war. Succession struggles were settled by wars, most emperors installed by force. There are no parties or political competition, the emperor is not only head of the state but also head of the church. There is, since 1931, a parliament but it has no real power.

** After Haile Selassie became emperor in 1930 factionalism gradually died down, uprisings became fewer. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 5.

1936 - 1942 Italian occupation.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Perham, M., The Government of Ethiopia
Jones, A., History of Ethiopia.

Country Finland Polity FIN917 Established 12/ 1917 Terminated 6 / 1930 T011
 BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(49)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	② segmental	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	③	2 decent-	2	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Between March and Dec. 1917 Finland ended the union with Russia. The republic has a president elected for a 6 year term; the P.M. and the cabinet were from the beginning responsible to the legislature. The majority of governments were coalitions, 17 cabinets in 13 years. Hostilities between Reds and Whites broke into civil war Jan. - April 1918, Reds defeated, brutal reprisals. Centralized system. By 1917 primary education had been organized, secondary education widely developed. Elections fair under universal franchise.

* Ca. 1920 factionalism and reprisals had died down, the socialists (Reds), having rid themselves of their extremist elements, participated in the elections. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

June 1930 (an arbitrary date), beginning of a transitional period to restricted political competition.

Country Finland Polity FIN931 Established 3 / 1931 Terminated 10 / 1944

FD11
8073

BIBIC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual axes	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1930-1931: Popular demands to outlaw the communist party, Oct. 1930 the communist party not allowed to participate, by early 1931 the communist party was formally outlawed, it had received 23 of the 200 seats in the 1929 elections.

* 1930's: social and factory legislation included old age, invalidity, accident, and maternity insurance; conservation of forests, state supervision of some forms of business and control of others, establishment of state monopoly by the state alcohol corporation. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1944 Oct. Communist party allowed to function.

Country Finland Polity FIN944 Established 10 / 1944 Terminated / FOIA
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The communist party was allowed to function and received 23% of the votes in the 1945 elections. Between 1945 and 1967 17 cabinets held office, most governments were coalitions.

* Ca. 1960 some independent government administration agencies (health, customs, railway, post, etc.) are engaged in business activities. Extension of social services. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Andren, N., Government and Politics in the Nordic Countries
 Wuorinen, J. H., A History of Finland
 Enckell, A., Democratic Finland

Country FRANCEPolity FRA799Established 12 / 1799Terminated 4 / 1814T011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	X	X none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	X central-	X	X minimal	1
2 elections	2	X qualified		2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
X designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-		3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	X restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Napoleon overthrew the Directory and broke up the Council. He ruled as First Consul assisted by two other consuls.

* 1804 Napoleon proclaimed emperor, ratified by plebiscite, MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

1814 Wars of liberation, Napoleon abdicated, hereditary monarchy restored.

Country FrancePolity FR814Established 5 / 1814Terminated 2 / 1848T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual ②	3	3 substantial	③	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Hereditary monarchy restored. Parliament active within its limited powers.

* 1830 revolt, king ousted, new king under a new constitution giving parliament greater powers, EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

* 1830 under the new constitution the king could no longer rule alone but with a premier, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

1848: Revolution, king abdicated, Second Republic proclaimed.

Country FrancePolity FRA848Established 12 / 1848Terminated 12 / 1851T011
8673

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Revolution, king abdicated, Second Republic proclaimed. Provisional government established, Dec. 1848 presidential elections by universal male suffrage.

1851: The president ousted the assembly with the help of the army.

Country FRANCEPolity FR852Established 11 / 1852Terminated 11 / 18601918
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	X individual	1	X none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	X central-	1	X minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
X designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	X restricted	below 4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	4-5 5			5 total	5

1851-1852: The president ousted the assembly with the help of the army. New constitution gave the president unlimited power. Nov. 1852 empire re-established, the president became Napoleon III.

1860 Extension of the power of the legislature.

Country FRANCEPolity FR863Established 6 / 1863Terminated 9 / 1870788
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(49)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	X individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	X centralised 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	X slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 1	X 2 2
X designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial X	3 institutional 3	2 decent-ralised 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	X restricted 4	4 4	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1860-1863 Napoleon III, his popularity shaken by the Italian war, revived parliamentary life, creation of parties. Gradual extension of the power of the legislature.

* 1869 Growing revolutionary trends forced Napoleon III to yield many of his powers to the legislature, EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

1870 Revolution, Napoleon III defeated, republic proclaimed.

Country FRANCEPolity FR377Established 12 / 1877Terminated 6 / 1940FOIA
8979

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 coarsistic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	X uninstitutional	1	X central-	1	1 minimal	1
X elections	2	X qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 sed	1	X 2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	X	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	X
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	X parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Third Republic proclaimed after the defeat of Napoleon III.

1870 to 1877 struggles between the Monarchists and the Republicans. As the Republicans got the upper hand they established the principle of ministerial responsibility to parliament.

* 1898 factionalism increased sharply between those interested in restoring the monarchy and those interested in perserving the republic.

POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.

* Beginning in the 1920s gradual change from numerous small parties into larger groups, POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

* 1882 Primary education made compulsive, 1920s workmen's insurance by the government etc., GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3 completed in the 1930s.

1940 German troops occupied 3/5 of France, Vichy regime established.

Country FRANCEPolity FRA940Established 7 / 1940Terminated 8 / 1944

2073

BISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

German troops occupied 3/5 of France and governed directly by Germany. The rest administered by a French government nominally free of German control. Parliament voted to give Marshal Pétain power to establish an authoritarian government. MONOCRATISM coded 2, Pétain and German advisors, especially after the 1942 invasion of unoccupied France.

1944 German forces capitulated, administration turned over to General de Gaulle.

Country FrancePolity FRA946Established 10 / 1946Terminated 6 / 1958File
#87

ERIC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		ERIC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1944 - 1946 German forces capitulated, administration turned over to General de Gaulle, constituent assembly elected, constitution rejected by referendum, new constitution adopted by referendum Oct. 1946, parliamentary system, the Fourth Republic.

1958: Government crisis over the Algerian war, de Gaulle named premier to head a six month emergency government.

Country FRANCEPolity FR938Established 10 / 1958Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		DEMOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(39)		POL CONSTITUTION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociate	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	① segmental	3
4 description	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	valined	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Algerian war brought on an acute government crisis, de Gaulle named premier by the president to head a six month emergency government. De Gaulle reorganized the government, a new constitution was approved by referendum. Powers of the president greatly increased. The Fifth Republic.

* Some segments of industry nationalized, extensive social services, GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1770.

Ref.:

Beer and Khan, Patterns of Government.
 Collins, I., Government and Society in France
 Harvey, D. France since the Revolution.

Country

Gabon

Polity

GAB961

Established 2 / 1961

Terminated ___ /

700
507

ESDC SELECT(31)	NONCRATISM(32)	ESDC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(42)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 ecclesiastic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 ② 2
③ description 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	realised 2	4 4
5 deal once 5			5 none 5	⑤ 5	5 total 5

1958-1961: Gabon, formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, became a autonomous republic within the French Community. Formal independence Aug. 1960. Between 1958 and 1961 Mba gradually eliminated his rivals. He established a police state, suppressed strikes by force, public beatings, isolation in remote regions etc. The leader of the opposition, faced with imprisonment, agreed to form a National Union with the EDG headed by Mba, elections produced an assembly obedient to Mba. The assembly passed a new constitution in Febr. 1961 vesting effective power in the presidency. The president can dissolve the assembly at will, have deputies arrested, he appoints and removes judges at will. Some opposition parties were still operating under heavy restrictions. There seem to be no real restrictions on the president. Centralized system.

- * President Mba died in 1967, vice president Bongo formed his own party and Gabon became officially a one party state. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.
- * During the late 1960's the majority of school age children were enrolled in schools; social services almost entirely restricted to civil servants and their families; most of the industrial sector of the economy is controlled by non-Gabonese. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to .

Coded through 1972.

Ref:

Carger, G, National Unity and Regionalism in 8 African States
 Weinstein, B., Gabon: Nation-Building on the Ogooue
 Metrowich, F. R., Africa in the 60s
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Thompson, V., and N. Adloff, The Emerging States of AEF
 Lusignan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Africa Report 1969-72

ERDC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	ERDC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 characteristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 ised 1	2 2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	realised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1811-1821: Two governments governed the area side by side; 1815 reconquest by the Spaniards; by 1819 Bolivar defeated the royalist forces, thereby liberating New Granada. 1821 A republican constitution established Great Colombia, Bolivar became president, centralized system of government, congress active, great factionalism. Franchise very restricted.

1828 After much power struggle and an assassination attempt on him, Bolivar assumed dictatorial powers.

Country Great Colombia Polity 200828 Established / 1828 Terminated / 1830 Y011
0079

REF SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 conscriptive 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

After much power struggle and an assassination attempt on him Bolivar assumed dictatorial powers.

1830: Breakup of Great Colombia into Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

Ref.:

Needler, M. C., Political Systems of Latin America
Bernstein, H., Venezuela and Colombia

Country

Germany

Polity

GER871

Established 1 / 1871

Terminated 11 / 1918

2000
2073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ecclesiastic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1867 to 1871 Integration of the armed forces, elections for a Reichstag, Jan. 1871 William I of Prussia was crowned German Emperor by the assembly of German princes. The Empire included 25 states, 4 kingdoms, 5 grand duchies, 13 duchies, and 3 free cities. The Kaiser hereditary emperor, commander-in-chief, holding power over foreign affairs and all imperial appointments including selection of the chancellor and the cabinet ministers. Limitations on the authority of the executive came from the princes of the states, parliament did show some independence but was under the constant threat of dissolution. No parliamentary responsibility and no vote of confidence. Elections free and unrestricted, parties on regional or religious basis. Bismarck, as chancellor, was powerful but limited in his actions by the Bundesrat, the assembly of ambassadors from the states.

* 1878 After two assassination attempts on the emperor and considerable unrest an anti-Socialist law was passed: Socialist and Communist party activities very restricted, arrests etc. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.

* 1890 Bismarck forced to resign, anti-Socialist legislation repealed. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.

* 1890 to 1908 gradual increase of power of the Reichstag. With the ouster of Bismarck and the repeal of the anti-Socialist legislation Socialism spread rapidly, the Reichstag passed much social legislation. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

* 1873 compulsory education, after 1890 social legislation. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2
1918 German position during WWI increasingly hopeless. Reichstag demanded the emperor's abdication, pressure from the allied forces, revolts and mutinies, the emperor abdicated, by the end of Nov. all other German rulers had abdicated. Republic proclaimed.

Country GERMANY Polity GK919 Established 7 / 1919 Terminated 2 / 1933 897

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 oligarchic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 descent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 description	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1918 to 1919 Republic proclaimed, factionalism, Communist revolt. Provisional government installed. July 1919 adoption of the Weimar constitution. President elected for 7 years, he appointed a chancellor who could command a majority in the Reichstag. Article 48 empowered the president to compel a state government, if necessary with the help of the armed forces, to fulfill the duties incumbent upon it. It empowered the president to suspend constitutional guarantees and dissolve the Reichstag in periods of national emergency. Article 48 was used over 200 times during the Weimar Republic. Political parties increased in numbers as more and more splintered. Many revolts and attempts to overthrow the government.

1930 - 1933: Collapse of the Weimar Republic. Emergence of the National Socialists under Hitler, great social tension. Government largely by emergency decree. Febr. 1933 Hitler became chancellor, transitional period to the Third Reich.

Country Germany Polity GER933 Established 7 / 1933 Terminated 5 / 1945 FOIA
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1933: Great social unrest, suspension of constitutional guarantees under article 48. Hitler became chancellor. March elections held under press censorship etc., the National Socialists and their allies received a majority. 81 elected Communists were disqualified which gave the National Socialists a 2/3 majority, enough to change the constitution. The "Enabling Act" gave the government dictatorial powers until April 1937. By July 1933 Hitler transformed Germany into a totalitarian state, the National Socialist Party became the only political party, highly centralized system. A number of purges followed. The party became the controlling organ of the government, numerous affiliates reached every aspect of life. Much of the law was administered through the GESTAPO, Hitler the supreme court judge. - Very strong controls over industry.

1945: unconditional surrender by German troops. Four occupation zones, Allied authorities took complete control.

Ref.:

Rodes, J.E., Germany, a History
Falk, M.R., History of Germany.

Country

Ghana

Polity

GHA960

Established 7 / 1960

Terminated 7 / 1969

FDI
8673

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	② 2
③ designation 3	individual ②	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental ③
4 ascription 4	collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none ⑤		5 total 5

1957-1960: The Goldcoast and Togoland received Dominion status in 1957. Between 1957 and 1960 Nkrumah destroyed all local and regional governments and established rigid centralized control. Opposition very restricted. April 1960 a plebiscite established a republican constitution and Nkrumah president. In July 1960 Ghana became a republic within the Commonwealth. Widespread strikes against the government's economic policies. Many political arrests.

- * Ca. 1962 Ghana had in fact become a one-party state. Under the prevention and detention act Nkrumah could imprison for five years, later life, any person without trial. Constitutional safeguards were ignored, judiciary not independent. Police state. No opposition tolerated. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.
- * 1963-1964 Government controls over the economy became very strong, the government held a monopoly on a wide range of imports. Education was made compulsory in 1961. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.
- * 1966 Army and police coup ousted Nkrumah, constitution suspended, all political parties banned, parliament dissolved. The National Liberation Council freed political prisoners and imprisoned their own. Military government headed by Gen. Ankrah. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

1969: A number of political parties formed, transitional period to constitutional government.

Country

Ghana

Polity

GHA970

Established 8 / 1970

Terminated 1 / 1972

Folio
0079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1969-1970: A number of political parties formed, Nkrumah's party banned. Aug. 1969 elections, fair and free, civilian government, however the military retained ultimate control through the formation of a presidential commission, in effect a transitional period between military and civilian rule. Aug. 1970 presidential commission dissolved, president elected, the PM continued in his post. Parliamentary system, however the president has by no means a wholly formal position. Parliament active, judiciary independent, it overruled the government on a civil service dismissal case. The CPP remained banned. Economic difficulties.

1972 Military coup ousted the civilian government.

Country

Ghana

Polity

GHA972

Established 1 / 1972

Terminated /

T011
B079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup, all political parties banned, parliament dissolved, constitution suspended, rule by decree by the National Redemption Council headed by Acheampong.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Metrowich, P.R., Africa in the 1960's
Morrison, D., Black Africa

Country GreecePolity GPE827Established 3 / 1827Terminated 1 / 1833F011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 seasaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	②	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Under Ottoman rule.

1821 - 1830 war of independence, by 1827 a constitution had been worked out, a civil war had been fought, an assembly elected; Capadistria, elected president, refused to let the constitution operate and postponed the first meeting of the assembly. The assembly dissolved itself, Capadistria set up an advisory body of his own choice, all effective power remained in his hands. 1831 Capadistria assassinated, civil war.

* 1831 civil war between the followers of the followers of Capadistria's brother and those of Kolettis. Two rival governments, two assemblies. Anarchy.

1832: The Bavarian Prince Otto had been chosen by the members of the London Conference. He arrived in Jan. 1833.

Country GreecePolity GRE833Established 1 / 1833Terminated 3 / 1844FDI
887)

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

17 year old Prince Otto of Bavaria became King Otto of Greece. Three Bavarian regents ruled absolutely as Capadistria had done. Serious rebellions and brigandage grew.

* After 1837 King Otto ruled directly. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

1844: Popular uprising forced the king to grant a constitution.

Country

Greece Polity GRE844

Established 3 / 1844

Terminated 10 / 1862

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(3)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Popular uprising forced the king to grant a constitution. The parliament kept some rights, especially in money matters, though some of the king's PM paid little regard to the constitution.

1862: Military revolts and popular uprising ousted the king.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4		
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1862 to 1864: Military revolts and popular uprisings ousted King Otto. Period of bloodshed and of search for a king. 1863 George I, a Danish prince, was chosen with the consent of the powers. 1864 new constitution. Parliamentary system, the powers of the crown considerable but strictly defined, and King George chose not to use them. Great cabinet instability, between 1864 and 1880 9 general elections and 31 distinct administrations, between 1881 and 1919 12 general elections and 39 administrations.

- ** Great difficulties in evolving a party system, purely personal politics supervened. In the 1870's a two party system emerged through the rivalry of Trikoupis and Deligiannis. Trikoupis's party was the first party to survive its leader's death. Gradually party systems developed. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 3.
 - * 1880's Improvement in educational system, social and industrial legislation, large estates broken up, monasteries broken up, their land sold to the state, Greece became a country of small landowners. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- 1913 to 1915: King George assassinated, Constantine I king. Arbitrary date 1915, change in authority pattern, the king undermined his PM, unconstitutional actions by the king.

Country

Greece

Polity

GRE915

Established 4 / 1915

Terminated 9 / 1922

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1915 is an arbitrary date, change in authority pattern. Differences between the king and the PM over when and on what side to enter WWI. The king forced the PM to resign, elections, for a few months the king refused to let the winner of the elections take office. The king undermined his PM's policies for two years. He dismissed the PM just after the PM had won a vote of confidence in the assembly. Again elections, the supporters of the former PM boycotted the elections. The new PM remained in office even though he had lost his seat in the elections, an unconstitutional act. The former PM left for Crete and proclaimed a provisional government of the revolutionary movement.

Allied forces landed at Salonika against the wishes of the king, the Allies 'required' the abdication of the king in 1917, the king returned to the throne in 1920.

1920-1922: During the war with Turkey the king shuffled PMs and commanders-in-chief. Turkey defeated Greece, the government ordered the demobilization of the army and resigned, king Constantine abdicated. CHAOS. Military coup, republic proclaimed.

Country Greece Polity GRE924 Established 4 / 1924 Terminated 6 / 1925

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1922 - 1924: Extreme factionalism produced a confusing succession of coups and counter-coups, interspersed with periods of more constitutional government, usually associated with the former PM Venizelos. Democratic forces were throughout fighting a losing battle with revolutionary extremists, among them high ranking army and navy officers. Anti-constitutional rebellion in the armed forces for and against the republic.

1925: Military coup, General Pangalos formed a new government, dissolved parliament, and seized absolute power.

Country

Greece Polity

GRE925

Established 6 / 1925

Terminated 8 / 1926

F011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
1	caesaristic	1	1	1	individual	1	1	1	central-	1	1
2	elections	2	2	2	qualified	2	2	2	lized	1	2
3	designation	3	3	3	individual	3	3	3	decent-	3	3
4	ascription	4	4	4	collective	4	4	4	ralized	2	4
5	dual exec	5	5	5	parity	5	5	5	total	5	5

Military coup, General Pangalos formed a new government, dissolved parliament, and seized absolute power. Pangalos was elected president; he was the only candidate, having forced his rivals to withdraw.

1926: Pangalos ousted, constitutional government restored.

Country GreecePolity GRE926Established 11 / 1926Terminated 4 / 1936TUI
E973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 centralised	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decentralised	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government and reinstated the former president. New constitution, elections, all parties participated, parliamentary system, the PM being the effective head of government.

* factionalism between the monarchists and the republicans flared up again in 1934, POL COMPETITION from 3 to 2.

1935 - 1936 Plebiscite recalled the king, friction between him and the PM. New elections inconclusive, crisis, parliament adjourned for 5 months, thereby allowing Metaxas to govern by decree. Transition period to dictatorship.

Country

Greece Polity

GRE936

Established 5 / 1936

Terminated 4 / 1941

1611
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Parliament adjourned for five months allowing Metaxas to govern by decree. May: suspension of the constitution, parliament dissolved, no elections, the communist party disrupted by the secret police etc., no freedom of political activities. Metaxas had unlimited power, in 1938 he became PM for life.

1941: Greek army surrendered to the Germans and Italians, polity interruption until 1944.

Country Greece Polity GRE944 Established 10 1944 Terminated 10 / 1949 2011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

During the German occupation from 1941 to 1944 a number of liberation fronts developed. The communist EAM differed from the rest, its aims were not only to expell the Germans but to transform Greek society on soviet lines. Athens occupied by allied forces, civil war until Jan. 1945. Government established, parliamentary system. Extreme factionalism, by 1947 the communist rebellion had grown to a civil war. The rebels were defeated by Oct. 1949.

1949: End of communist rebellion.

Country Greece Polity GRE949 Established 10 / 1949 Terminated 4 / 1967

T81
B07

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

End of the communist rebellion. Parliamentary system continued, communist party still outlawed, political prisoners.

1967: coup, military dictatorship.

Country

Greece

Polity

GRE967

Established 4 / 1967

Terminated

201
2073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup, military dictatorship. No political parties permitted, no assembly, military courts established.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Moorehouse, C.M., A Short History of Modern Greece.

Country

Guatemala

Polity GUAB:39

Established / 1839

Terminated 8 / 1848

POL
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Dissolution of the Confederation of the United Provinces of Central America. A conservative revolt made Carrera chief of state, he dissolved the national assembly and replaced it with a council selected by him. Dictatorship. Long and bitter struggles between the conservatives and liberals. Franchise extremely limited.

Aug. 1848 Violent liberal revolts, Carrera forced to resign.

Country

Guatemala Polity

GUA848

Established 8 / 1848

Terminated 10 / 1854

POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Carrera ousted. A constituent assembly convened and elected a president, he and the following three presidents were ousted. As the conservatives regained control the constituent assembly again made Carrera president. The assembly seemed to place some restrictions on the presidents.

1854 Oct. The assembly named Carrera supreme and perpetual ruler for life and authorized him to name his successor.

Country Guatemala Polity CHAR54 Established 10/ 1854 Terminated 6 / 1871 PAGE 0073

REG SELECT(31)	MONOCRACY(32)	REG LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 consociative	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 central-	1 minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	1 ized	2
3 designation	2 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decent-	3 segmental
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	2 ralized	4
5 dual exec			5 none		5 total

The assembly named Carrera supreme and perpetual ruler for life and authorized him to name his successor. All power was in the hands of Carrera, and after 1865, in the hands of his chosen successor.

1871 June: Liberal rebel troops ousted the conservative government.

Country

Guatemala Polity

GUA873

Established 8 / 1873

Terminated 10 / 1876

1873-1876

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 occaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 fectional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	2 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralised 2	4 4
5 deal exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1871-1873: Liberal troops under Barrios ousted the government. He became acting and later elected president. Barrios 'used tyrannical methods to establish democratic institutions'. Assembly active.

1876 Oct.: The assembly gave Barrios dictatorial powers, it felt the time was not ripe for a constitution.

Country Guatemala Polity GHAR76 Established 10/ 1876 Terminated 3 / 1879

EXEC SELBCT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The constituent assembly announced that the time for a constitution was not ripe, gave Barrios dictatorial powers and adjourned.

1879 March: Barrios asked the assembly to draw up a constitution.

Country

Guatemala Polity CIAB80

Established 3 / 1880

Terminated 3 / 1896

1982
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
② elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1879-1880: Barrios asked the assembly to remove the dictatorial powers and draw up a constitution giving the president very broad and flexible powers. March 1880 Barrios was elected president under the new constitution. After Barrios' death one president was ousted by force, the following two elected. Competition remained factional. Assembly active.

1896 March: The president, J. R. Barrios, asked the assembly to extend his term, the assembly refused and was dissolved.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The president asked the assembly to extend his term, the assembly refused and was dissolved by force. He established a dictatorship, crushed a series of revolts, reign of terror.

1898 Febr.: J. R. Barricos assassinated, return to constitutional government.

Country

Guatemala Polity

GUA898

Established 10 / 1898

Terminated 12 / 1900

Page
277

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 total	3
4 usurpation	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4		4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5		5		5

President assassinated, return to constitutional government, Cabrera elected to the presidency.

By 1900, an arbitrary date, Cabrera turned his regime into a brutal dictatorship.

Country

Guatemala Polity GUA900

Established 12/1900

Terminated 4/1920

Page
2073

REG SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 conscriptive 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

By 1900, an arbitrary date, president Cabrera turned his regime into a brutal dictatorship. He held three unopposed election. Savage repression, no opposition allowed, police state. He had a puppet congress and a puppet judiciary.

1920 April: President ousted, return to constitutional government.

Country

GUATEMALA Polity

GUA920

Established 9 / 1920

Terminated 6 / 1952

Total
877

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

President Cabrera ousted, return to constitutional government. Until 1931 most elections were competitive, congress active. Again factionalism.

In 1932, an arbitrary date, the constitutionally elected president turned his regime into a dictatorship.

Country

Guatemala Polity GUA932

Established 6 / 1932

Terminated 6 / 1944

Toll
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 coarctative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1932, an arbitrary date, president Ubico turned his regime into a dictatorship, suppression of all opposition, police state. No form of organization permitted. The assembly was chosen by him and ineffective. He engineered a plebiscite which abolished the anti-re-election clause of the constitution. In 1941 congress extended his term until 1948.

1944 June: Ubico ousted by force.

Country

Guatemala Polity GUA944

Established 12 / 1944

Terminated 1 / 1950

T818
8873

EISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EISC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

President Ubico ousted. Return to constitutional government, elections, held in Dec., free and competitive. Emerging communist influence. Congress active.

1950, Jan. The government began to use the law of public order to repress political opposition and to prop up the regime.

Country

Guatemala Polity GUA950

Established 1 / 1950

Terminated 6 / 1954

T018
8979

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The government began to use the law of public order to repress political opposition and to prop up the regime. 1950 presidential elections violent, two major parties disqualified, rigged. Strong communist influence, confiscatory agrarian reform law, government monopolies. The majority of primary school age children were enrolled. By 1954 the only effective party was the communist party.

1954 June: Government ousted by an invasion of revolutionaries supported by the CIA.

Country Guatemala Polity GLA954 Established 6 / 1954 Terminated 7 / 1957 TGI
B73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① centralised	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralised	2	② segmental	2
③ designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	4 total	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	5 none	5		
5 dual exec	5										

Invasion by revolutionaries with CIA support, after a power struggle Castillo became the new strong-man. Regime very much anti-left, restricted party and labor activities. Oct. 1954 uncontested presidential elections, Castillo president. Communist party outlawed. During the first 18 months of the regime Castillo issued nearly 600 decree laws. Some government monopolies abolished, some distribution of land.

1957 July: Castillo assassinated.

Country Guatemala Polity GU/958 Established 1 / 1958 Terminated 1 / 1963

T012
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	4	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	5 total	5
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1957-1958: Castillo assassinated, Oct. elections inconclusive, national crisis. Several months of turbulence. Jan. 1958 new elections, fair. Party groups essentially shifting and transitory factions, great internal unrest, strikes. Government held and used very strong emergency powers, congress active.

March 1963: Military coup.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Coup by anti-Fidelista military groups; Peralta, the new strong-man, suspended the constitution, dissolved the legislature, and retained the state of siege. Increase in terrorist and guerrilla activities. Peralta postponed promulgation of a new constitution a number of times. Strong split between the right and the left.

March 1966: Presidential elections, honest, return to constitutional government.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	② segmental	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Presidential elections, honest. Terrorism on the increase both from the left and the right. Administration, under the president, by a new council of state consisting of 14 members from three branches of government, municipalities, agriculture, commerce, etc. The strength of the legislature seems to be increasing. State of siege imposed for a few months in 1966 and again in 1970.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M.C., Political Systems of Latin America
 Fagg, J. E., Latin America: a general history
 Jensen, A., Guatemala, a historical survey
 Rosenthal, M., Guatemala

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

The former French colony became independent in Oct. 1958. It is a one party state, the PDG is a broad based organization reaching everyone. It has strong women and youth organizations. Its structure is very much like the communist party of the USSR. President Toure is also head of the PDG. Restraints on the executive seem to come from within the party. Many attempts at nationalization failed and were abandoned. Centralized system.

* 1960's close regulation of industry, some partly state owned, by 1972 primary school age enrollment close to 50%. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Carter, G., African One Party States
 Lusignan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Coleman, J.S., and C. C. Rosberg, Political Parties and National Integration
 in Tropical Africa
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Morrow, J.H., First Ambassador to Guinea
 Africa Report 1960-72

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1804-1820: Revolution ousted the French, the north and the south were ruled separately; in 1820, after the death of both former rulers, the whole country came under the rule of one president. Most selections of the president were by force, the only limitation on the president was the threat of removal. By 1867 chaos existed, politics could be reduced to a single question of who controlled the annual coffee taxes. No political parties, not even factions, only groupings forming around particular leaders. The function of the government seemed to be to exploit the population.

July 1915: U.S. occupation, the occupation forces operated behind a flimsy facade of constitutional civilian rule.

Country

Haiti

Polity

HAI918

Established ___ / 1918

Terminated 6 / 1935

T011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central- ized	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent- ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4				
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1915-1918: U.S. troops landed, the Haitian congress elected a president under U.S. supervision. The occupation forces operated behind a flimsy facade of constitutional civilian rule. 1918 constitution drafted by the U.S. Elections seemed honest, supervised by U.S. troops. Congress active, however the president had the support of the occupation forces.

1935 June: End of U.S. occupation, new constitution.

Country Haiti Polity HAI935 Established 6 / 1935 Terminated 1 / 1946

7611
8879

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 realized	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5	2	2	5 total	5

Under executive pressure the congress approved a new constitution increasing the powers of the president; the president, in fact, was given the right to name the senate. Presidents term extended without elections. No elections permitted during WWII, however the 1941 transition to a new president peaceful. Literacy rate about 10%. No political parties.

Jan. 1946: Military coup.

Country Haiti Polity HAI950 Established / 1950 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	⑤			5 total	5

1946-1950: Military coup, civilian president, however rule by the military. A number of presidents were chosen by the military, a few unopposed or rigged elections. By 1950 this pattern had been established. The 1950 constitution gave the president great legal powers. Primary school enrollment very low. The functions of the government were to exploit the population. Congress completely subservient to the president.

** Ca. 1950-1962: Gradually all opposition was suppressed, Duvalier established the police state. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 5.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M. C., Political Systems of Latin America
 Fagg, J. E., Latin America: a general history
 Rodman, S., Haiti, the black republic
 Fagg, J. E., Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Country Hanover Polity HAN837 Established / 1837 Terminated / 1848

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Until 1837 Hanover was ruled by Britain. Under the 1833 constitution the power was vested in the Landtag. 1837 Hanover was separated from the English Crown under Ernst August as king. He set aside the 1833 constitution, a new constitution reduced the legislature to nullity and made the state domains the kings private property.

1848: Uprising forced the king to grant a constitution and to accept the civil list of 500.000 thaler as his sole income.

Ref.:
 Rodes, J.E., Germany, a History
 Palk, M.F., History of Germany

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1848 uprisings forced the king to grant a constitution and to accept the civil list of 500,000 thaler as his sole income.

1855 The constitution was once again set aside by royal decree, all executive and legislative powers vested in the king.

Country

Hanover Polity HAF855

Established / 1855

Terminated / 1866

Total
873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The constitution was set aside, all executive and legislative powers vested in the king.

1866: The king refused to support Prussia in her war against Austria. Hanover was made a Prussian province.

Country

Honduras Polity

HCN839

Established 1 / 1839

Terminated 2 / 1894

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1838-1839: Breakup of the United Provinces of Central America. The Jan. 1839 constitution invested the legislature with adequate legislative authority, however this was hampered by complicated procedures in bill-passing. President was given broad powers of appointment and removal and to veto legislation. Judiciary seemed independent. Most presidents seemed to come to office by rigged elections, outside interference or through the support of a strong-man. Some coups, or takeovers by force, and a few competitive elections. Competition extremely factional, many revolts and uprisings. Centralized system of government, until the mid-20th century primary education under 50%.

- * Between 1848 and 1865 a new constitution increased the powers of the legislature. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3, after 1865 from 3 to 2.
- # 1853 (or 1852) president Catalan ousted and defeated by troops from Guatemala.

1894, Febr. Change in the selections of the executive.

Country Honduras Polity HON894 Established 10 / 1894 Terminated 2 / 1904

FD-100
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Change in the pattern of elections, they became competitive; in 1902 the elected president took his office by force. The 1894 constitution made the president inelegible for re-election, supreme court elected popularly. Legislature very active. Competition remained factional, some revolts.

1904 Febr.: The president suppressed political opposition and assumed dictatorial powers.

Country Honduras Polity HON904 Established 2 / 1904 Terminated 1 / 1908

700
207

REG SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		REG LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 used	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 descent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

President Bonilla suppressed political opposition and after congress adjourned without voting on the budget he assumed dictatorial powers. He passed a series of decrees concentrating power in his hands. Bonilla had been elected in 1902.

Feb. - Dec. 1907 war with Nicaragua, capital occupied, president Bonilla captured in March. He was replaced by General Davila.

1908, Jan. reinstatement of the 1894 constitution, president ineligible for re-election, legislature very active.

Country

Honduras

Polity

HON908

Established 1 / 1908

Terminated 6 / 1936

POL
807

SERC SELECT(31)		DEMOCRATISM(32)		SERC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Reinstatement of the 1894 constitution. Civil war. In 1911 both factions agreed to abide by the forthcoming elections. The majority of elections became competitive, however revolts continued. Congress very active, it could censure the president's ministers and force their resignation or a no confidence vote.

1912, 1919 and 1924 invasions by the U.S.

1936, an arbitrary date. The pattern of the selection of the executive changed, also increase in the powers of the president.

Country Honduras Polity POW 936 Established 6 / 1936 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 ② 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1936 is an arbitrary date. Change in the pattern of the selection of the executive. The majority of selections by extending the term of the president by the assembly, uncontested election, power struggle after no candidate received a majority, two military coups. Increase in the powers of the president under the 1936 constitution a permanent committee by congress was abolished, ministers could no longer be censured, presidential term extended to 6 years. Competition remained factional, since the 1956 coup struggles between the military and civilians.

* By mid-1960 about half of the primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Pagg, J.E., Latin America: a general history
 Needler, M.C., Political Systems in Latin America
 Stokes, E. S., Honduras, an area study in government.

Hungary as part of the dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary.

Country Hungary Polity HUE867 Established 10 / 1867 Terminated 11 / 1918

KING SELECT(91)		MONOCRATISM(32)		KING LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual case	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Long-term agitation by Hungary for more independence brought about the 1867 compromise. It established a dual regime, a partnership of two independent states under a single crown. Hungary had its own parliament and prime ministers in Budapest. In common they had the ministries of foreign affairs, war and finances, the later only insofar as it received funds contributed by both sides for common purposes. Franz Joseph crowned king of Hungary. Under the constitution the king chose the political leader from outside the government who was most likely to carry out the views of the crown, entrusted him with the task of getting together a party which would command a majority in the house. The political parties had to shape a program approved by the crown before they were likely to be asked to take office. The king could dissolve parliament at will, he did so five times within 8 months in 1905-06. Intense party strife and factionalism between the Magyars and the minority groups.

1918: Extreme factionalism, revolution, republic proclaimed.

Country

Hungary

Polity

HUN919

Established 4 / 1919

Terminated 8 / 1919

REG SELECT(31)	DEMOCRATISM(32)	REG LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 conscriptive	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 central-	1 minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	2 ised	2
3 designation	3 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decent-	3 segmental
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	2 realized	4
5 dual exec			5 none		5 total

1918 - 1919: Extreme factionalism, revolution in the whole of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. A Hungarian national council proclaimed Hungary independent and a republic. Pierce party struggles, the communists soon crowded out their opposition and established a "dictatorship of the proletariat" under Bela Kun. Industries and mining "socialized", the idea of private property was abolished. Red Army established.

1919 Aug.: Romanian troops invaded Hungary, Bela Kun fled, counter-revolution.

REG SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 eccentric 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent- 1	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 realized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1919 - 1920: Counter-revolution, invasion by Romanian troops, Bela Kun fled. Hungary lost about one third of its territories. Regency under Admiral Horthy under the same constitution as Franz Joseph. His actions are compared to those of Franz Joseph, he was an active member of government. Elections under a system of carefully controlled limited suffrage and open voting safeguarded the powers of landed aristocracy. Communist party outlawed, factionalism between royalists and anti-royalists, social democrats and fascists, strong demands for land reform.

* 1920's social legislation: pensions, social insurance, minimum age, working conditions etc. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1944 German and Russian invasion.

1945: Beginning of political repression by the communists.

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual ②	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4-restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			⑤ total	5

1945 - 1948 beginning of repressive actions against the opposition by the communist controlled political squad of the army and the soviets. Republic proclaimed. Some deputies arrested. Gradually the opposition was eliminated, by the end of 1948 all real power was in the hands of the communists. Forced collectivization. Campaign of terror.

* 1953 The Soviets forced Rakosi to resign his premiership, however he kept to top post of the party. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

1956 revolution put down by Russian troops, occupation.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Colquhoun, A. and E., The Whirlpool of Europe
 Kosary, D., A History of Hungary
 Kovrig, B., ed., The Hungarian Peoples Republic
 Benes, V., Eastern European Governments and Politics.

Country Iceland Polity ICE918 Established 11/ 1918 Terminated /

FOI
2073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 conscriptive	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 central- ized	1 minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	2	2 segmental
3 designation	3 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decent- ralized	3
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	2	4
5 dual exec			5 none	5	5 total

Danish-Icelandic Act of Union recognized Iceland as united with Denmark only in the person of the ruler, the King of Denmark. Home rule was carried out by a PM and cabinet responsible to an elected - universal franchise -, bicameral legislature. In 1944 a republic, ratified by public referendum, was proclaimed and all political ties with Denmark were cut. The elected president exercises authority only through cabinets responsible to the legislature. Centralized system. Primary education well established by independence.

- * 1930's social services, electric power plants public-owned. Some control over fisheries. Some banks state owned. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.
- * 1947 - 1960's: extensive national insurance scheme including health, old-age, disability and income insurance. Majority of banks state owned. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Andren, N., Governments and Politics in the Nordic Countries.
 Neuchterlein, D., Iceland, Reluctant Ally
 Peaslee, A. J., Constitution of Nations.

SIEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		SIEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1947-1950: Civil strife bordering on civil war between Hindus and Muslims, it led eventually to the partition of India and Pakistan. Aug. 1947 independence, integration of the states began. Jan. 1950 new constitution, essentially a parliamentary system and a federal structure. Elections free and fair, there are stable and enduring political groups. There is some communal friction but not enough to be coded factional.

* 1955-1965: Substantial land reform, nationalization of some banks, state owned industries, and the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

- Milcox, W.A., India and Pakistan
- Rahin, G. M.T., Major Governments of Asia
- Kothari, P., Politics in India
- Morris-Jones, L. H., Government and Politics of India

Country Indonesia Polity INC945 Established 8 / 1945 Terminated 11 / 1945

Total
897

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The Dutch colony was occupied by Japanese forces, after the Japanese surrender a preparatory committee selected Sukarno and Hatta as president and vice president the president and vice president shared and held all powers. The government had an effective militia and a functioning administration for both Sumatra and Java.

Nov. 1945: Widespread opposition to the executive's wide powers forced Sukarno and Hatta to share power with the KNIP, a so-far advisory national committee. The KNIP became the accountability group.

Country Indonesia Polity IN0945 Established 11/1945 Terminated 8/1950

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified individual	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	②	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
③ designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3	3	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5	5	5	5 total	5

Widespread demands for the executive to share legislative power with the KNIP, a so-far advisory national committee, until a legislative body could be elected. The KNIP had a small permanent committee when not in session which was a key factor in the republic's government; it overshadowed both the president and the cabinet, cabinet responsibility to the KNIP was established. No elections were held during the 'revolutionary period' of intermittent fighting between government troops and Dutch soldiers. A diversity of political parties emerged. After the formal transfer of sovereignty in Dec. 1949 a strong unitarian movement developed and attempts to establish a federal system did not materialize.

* Ca. 1948 factionalism developed strongly, a rival government was established in Soeiden, put down by government troops, some local uprisings and guerrilla warfare, violently Islamic ex-guerrillas maintained substantial forces, many hit and run attacks. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.

Aug. 1950: a provisional constitution strengthened the position of the executive.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/rostr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 segmental	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

A new provisional constitution, vague in defining the position and role of the president: he selected the PM, had various ceremonial functions, could dissolve parliament but must call elections within 30 days. However, he and the vice-president were inviolable and could not be removed until a new constitution went into effect. In fact, Sukarno and the cabinet were the government, Sukarno delayed or vetoed legislation he did not like. When confronted by such interference, the cabinet, which was responsible to the parliament, had to consent or resign. The government tried to suppress extremist Moslem movements and communists. Increased polarization, growing dissatisfaction. Decrease in the cabinet's control over military leaders who began to play increasingly important roles. Beginning about 1957, the accountability group became the military rather than the parliament, beginning in 1966 Sukarno's position eroded and was gradually taken over by Gen. Suharto.

- * 1957: After several unsuccessful attempts by various party leaders to form a government Sukarno formed an 'emergency extra-parliamentary' cabinet which included party members, however no communists. The cabinet was responsible only to the president. Beginning at this point the strength of parliament and the scope of its authority declined in the face of the increasing governmental roles of the president and the army. Vice president Hatta resigned. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1, EXEC LIMITES from 3 to 2.
- * During 1966 an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 were massacred in the anti-communist campaign. In the 1971 legislative elections a coordinating secretariat for 200 functional groups received a majority, other parties relied on social, religious, or other traditional loyalties. The communist party remained outlawed, however its membership had in any case been eliminated. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 1.
- * Between 1950 and 1960 the majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Country Persia Polity IRN650 Established / 1650 Terminated 7 / 1906 7011
8079

BIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1650 is an arbitrary date. The Safavid dynasty (1499-1736) restored internal order after the Turkish invasion in the 10th century and the invasions by Mongols in the 12th and 14th century. The Shahinshah was an absolute despot who appointed and dismissed ministers at will; his word was the supreme law.

Beginning in the 1890's opposition to the incompetent rule of the shahs by the commercial classes and religious leaders. July 1906 popular revolution. Interregnum followed.

Country Perâia Iran Polity IRN906 Established / 1906 Terminated 3 / 1921 T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

I N T E R R E G N U M

During this period there seemed to be no effective central government. Complete anarchy, the Iranian Empire was fragmented, sectional or regional kingdoms developed.

1921 a bloodless coup by Reza Khan, the commander of the Cossack Brigade, establishment of an effective central government.

Country Persia Polity IRN925 Established 12/1925 Terminated 8/1941 T011 B073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	iscd 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1921-1925: Bloodless coup by Reza Khan, the commander of the Cossack Brigade, and Zia nd-Din. They established a government and gradually reestablished the authority of the central government. In Dec. 1925 the assembly declared Reza Khar shah. Theoretically parliament was sovereign, but in practice both Reza Shah and Mohammed Reza Shah, while keeping more or less strictly within the limits of the constitution, have exercised a decisive measure of personal authority. One of the reasons for this powerful influence is the fact that the shah is the commander in chief of the armed forces. The approval of the budget was the exclusive right of the assembly, no treaty, agreement or contract was valid until its approval by the assembly. At times Reza Khan's authority was close to unlimited. Centralized system.

* Ca. 1935-1941: During the last years on the throne Reza Shah became increasingly greedy and cruel, political competition was all but impossible. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.

Aug. 1941: Invasion by Britain and Russia, the Shah abdicated since he was unwilling to cooperate with the occupation forces.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Invasion by Britain and Russia, Reza Shah abdicated, Mohammed Reza became shah. The assembly continued to sit throughout the war and occupation, Britain and Russia agreed to respect the territorial integrity and political independence. Formation of political parties, small groups gathering around a personality, except for the communist party which was quite influential in the north. The Mullahs (religious leaders) regained much of their former influence. Parliament very active, however the shah exercised a decisive measure of personal authority, not a parliamentary system. Communist inspired strikes and riots and Russian pressure forced the PM to include two communists in his cabinet.

* By 1947 three political groupings had emerged, they were extremely hostile, rebellions, riots etc. In 1949 the communist party was outlawed after an assassination attempt on the shah. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 3.

Aug. 1953: With the help of the army the shah ousted the PM and established himself as the real executive with unlimited authority.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	realised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1953-1955: the shah, having carefully cultivated the allegiance of the army to himself, ousted the PM and established himself as the executive. Dec. 1955 the shah dissolved parliament, elections carefully controlled and candidates carefully chosen resulted in an assembly which was subservient to the government, in effect a one party state. Gradually the shah established himself as the executive, in April 1955 the PM resigned and for all intents and purposes the shah was the absolute ruler. In 1958 the shah attempted to introduce a two party system with little success; the two parties were so much alike, with the opposition leader appointed by the shah, that it can not be considered a two party system. In effect no opposition was tolerated. In 1960 a constitutional amendment reduced the senate virtually to nothing, it had shown reluctance to approve the shahs landreform bill. Ca. 1955 the majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools, however low in the villages.

- * Early 1961 rising political tension, the shah appointed Dr. Amini, a prominent 'independent' to form a government. Dr. Amini insisted on the dissolution of the assembly, rule by decree until 1963. A series of compromises between the shah and Dr. Amini followed. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2, late 1963 return to 1.
- * ca. 1960-1965 substantial landreform programs, control over the very important oil industry. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Harlow, J., Iran
 AVERY, P., Iran

Country Ireland Polity IRE922 Established 1/ 1922 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central-ized 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent-ralised 2	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3	3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4	4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5	5	5 total 5

Independence, provisional government set up. Great factionalism, civil war into 1923. Parliamentary centralized system. Elections mainly fair and free. Education compulsory, denominational schools are free and supported by the state under the rules and regulations of the government. Universal franchise.

- * 1927 end of serious factionalism when the republicans took the oath and took their seats in parliament. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.
- * 1933-1936 factionalism again increased sharply, country close to civil war. POL COMPETITION from 3 to 2.
- * 1936 IRA declared illegal. Factionalism died down. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 3.
- * 1930's health insurance, unemployment compensation, stabilization of some products. The social services in Ireland are not nearly as expanded as they are in England. 1950's program for economic expansion. Statutory bodies for peat industry, electricity, sugar industry etc. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Ayearst, M., The Republic of Ireland, it's Government and Politics
 McCracken, J. I., Representative government in Ireland
 Chubb, B., The Government and Politics of Ireland

Country Iraq Polity INQ924 Established 7/1924 Terminated 10/1936 TG11
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1921-1924: In 1920 the treaty of Sevres established Iraq as a mandate of the League of Nations under British administration. In Aug. 1921 the British proclaimed emir Faisal king of Iraq after a plebiscite in his favor. A treaty with G.B. gave Iraq provisional independence, it established Faisal with sufficient power to enable him to administer the country but not to render him dangerous to British interests. The July 1924 constitution called for a parliamentary system, however the king made every effort to concentrate as much power as possible in his hands. All of the 15 ministries from 1921 to 1933 owed their downfall to the wishes of the king rather than a no confidence vote in the assembly. P.M. had to appoint ministers that the king would approve of. In the 1925 elections he insisted on the addition of some official candidates and the deletion of others. All decisions by the cabinet had to be approved by the king. The judiciary was independent, a number of British judges were employed by the Iraqi government to safeguard its independence. Factionalism between the various tribal groups and the nationalist groups over the treaty, serious tribal rebellions etc., assassination attempts on deputies, arrests, closing of newspapers etc. In 1927 the assembly refused to pass the treaty. After king Faisal's death in 1933 the personal influence of the crown tended to be less. Decline.

1936, Oct. military coup ousted the government.

Country

Iraq

Polity IRQ936

Established 10 / 1936

Terminated 6 / 1941

7011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 right	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Army coup headed by members of the 'reformer' group in the army. Factionalism within the army, eight coups until 1941. Army officers completely dominated the political process. Parliament was packed with supporters of the group in office, some members of parliament arrested. Military dictatorship until 1941.

1941 July: war with G. B., the PM fled, the deposed re. ent reinstated.

Country

Iraq

Polity

IR0941

Established 7 / 1941

Terminated 7 / 1958

191
5673

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

(arbitrary date) War with G.B., the PM fled, the deposed regent reinstated. The regent appointed the PM as he saw fit, not on the basis of a majority in parliament in most cases. Parliament showed independence only when public opinion was strongly and violently against a decision made by the government. Occasionally it did act against the wishes of the government. Great political unrest, many violent demonstrations over fairly long periods of time. In 1946 martial law was still in effect. Communist party outlawed, other parties restricted, 1947 two parties formally suppressed. Violent demonstrations against a treaty with G. B. in 1948. 1952 violent demonstrations in 5 major cities against the government, in part anti-British and anti-U.S., martial law for one year, political parties dissolved for a time. Almost daily demonstrations, government backed for two months by the army in early 1953, civilian rule restored after restoration of order. Elections rigidly controlled.

July 1958 military coup and popular uprising ousted the government. Republic proclaimed.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(42)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	1	2	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralized	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4			4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup and popular uprising headed by General Qasim, King assassinated, republic proclaimed. Everyone and everything connected with the old regime destroyed by mobs. Revolutionary council headed by Qasim, no parliament. Extreme factionalism between the communist party and the pan-Arab Ba'th brought the country close to civil war. Qasim organized a civil militia to be used against political opponents. Factionalism within the army. By 1960 the pan-Arab retaliation against the communists became strong, Febr. 1963 Ba'th army coup, heavy fighting between the army factions. Clashes between pan-Arabs and communists became increasingly fierce, casualties high on both sides. 1968 coup ousted the government, another military regime. In 1970 the 9 year Kurdish war ended with local autonomy for the Kurds.

- * Ca. 1955 the majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- * 1960 - 1965: beginnings of social legislation, limited working hours, compensation for injuries at work, land and loans for houses for workers, some land distribution, control over oil industry. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970. Ref.:

Ireland, P. A., Iraq, a Study in Political Development
 Khadduri, M., Iraq, Present Iraq 1932 - 1948
 Khadduri, M., Republican Iraq

Country Israel Polity ISR949 Established 1 / 1949 Terminated / 1949
1972

SIEG SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(49)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1948-1949: May 1948 the British mandate came to an end, a provisional government declared Israel an independent state. Almost immediately war of independence broke out. 1949 Jan. elections, 21 parties took part, 12 received seats. All governments coalitions. 90% of the land in public ownership, more than half the building is done by the government. Ports, civil aviation, electricity, minerals, landreclamation and irrigation under government-owned corporations. Post, telephone, railway, and hospitals containing more than 42 % of the "bed-strength" are directly administered by the government.

* 1950's and 1960's great increase in government functions in all areas, see above. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Louvish, M., The Challenge of Israel

Country ItalyPolity IT4861Established 3 / 1861Terminated 10 / 1922REV
REV3

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1860 - 1861 unification of Italy, Victor Emmanuel the first king. The right of the king to call and dissolve parliament, and when necessary to rule by decree, destroyed a great degree of initiative and made for a deferential parliament. The king could count on the unqualified aid of the military to maintain domestic order and during the next 20 years this power was used again and again. Violations of freedoms guaranteed in the constitution, e.g. freedom of the press and of assembly; Republicans were singled out for persecution. Revolts in southern Italy, revolts by anarchists, socialists etc., some group always in revolt. Franchise very limited.

* About 1900, after King Umberto's assassination, parliament became stronger, was dissolved less often, etc. The king was forced to turn to the Left for support. EXEC LIMITS 2 to 3.

* 1880's compulsory education, only partially effective. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2. 1919: beginning of the breakdown of the parliamentary system, extreme factionalism. 1922: The king asked Mussolini to form a cabinet on Mussolini's terms, beginning of a transitional period to a Fascist state.

Country ITALYPolity ITA928Established 11 / 1928Terminated 2 / 1943

EKEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EKEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ined	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual area	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1922 to 1928: The king asked Mussolini to form a cabinet on Mussolini's terms, beginning of a transitional period to a Fascist state. Mussolini gradually took control of the government machinery. Opponents arrested, control of local governments by appointment. Head of government not responsible to parliament but to the crown only. Parliament became a rubberstamp body as the Fascist party became the dominant part. Independence of the judiciary greatly curtailed. 1928 the Fascist Grand Council became an official organ of the state. 1929 elections on single lists.

* 1930's: great extension of social services, very heavy degree of control over capitalism. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

1943: The king dismissed Mussolini as WWII went against Italy. Fascist party dissolved.

Country ItalyPolity ITA948Established 1 / 1948Terminated /

273

ELEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		ELEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(49)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1943 to 1948 transitional period to parliamentary system. Mussolini ousted by the king, however he still had some authority in Italy under German control. The king appointed a government of technicians and signed an armistice with the Allies and declared war on Germany. King was kept in power by the Allies, opposed by politicians. 1945 Mussolini captured and executed. Various governments, 1946 referendum established Italy a republic. 1948 Jan. constitution, parliamentary system. Government controls or owns 40% of the industries.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy 1796-1870
 Hughes, S., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Albrecht-Carrie, R., The Fall and Rise of Modern Italy
 Carey and Carey, Italy, Change and Progress
 Foreign Policy Association, Headline Series.

Country

Ivory Coast

Polity

IV0960

Established 10/ 1960

Terminated /

POL
9073

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 eccentric	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual case	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1959-1960: The French colony became an autonomous region within the French Community. By independence in Aug. 1960 it had become a one party state. No political competition was possible. The first elections on a single list took place in March 1959, the Oct. 1960 constitution gave the president exceptionally wide powers. The government received authority to execute the budget by simple ordinance if it was not voted in time by the assembly. The judiciary is not independent, the president can and does set up special courts. The president is not head of the party. Centralized system with some minor steps toward decentralization.

* By 1965 the majority of school age children were enrolled in primary schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Zolberg, A., One Party Government in the Ivory Coast
 Morrison D. G., Black Africa
 Lusignan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Carter, G., African One Party States

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1957-1959: The 1944 constitution was the first step toward independence, Parliamentary system. In 1957 executive council became the council of ministers, the elected members of the council were increased from 5 to 8, a majority, presided over by the chief minister. By 1959 the chief minister became the PM, the governor's position was reduced to virtually that of formal head of state. At this point Jamaica had full internal self-government. Formal independence 1962. Elections quite honest, political competition free, universal suffrage.

* 1960's government heavily involved in economic development. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.: Norris, K., Jamaica, the Search for Identity.
 Hurvitz, S. J., Jamaica, a Historical Portrait
 Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems,
 Operations and Policy Research Inc.,
 Jamaica election factbook, 1967

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRACY(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

By 1800 Japan had seen 550 years of military rule under the shogun. Shogunate as a system of military government was the effective and actual power, the administration was in the hands of the hereditary shoguns. The imperial court continued to exist. Ca. 1600 an effective and efficient secret police system was established. Strong centralized system. In 1853 the question of opening the country to foreign trade became pressing. The government split into two factions. For the first time in 600 years of military rule the emperor was asked to decide on important problems of state.

1858, an arbitrary date, the restoration of the emperor's direct rule was a slow process.

Country

JAPAN

Polity JAP868

Established 1 / 1868

Terminated 8 / 1945

TYPE SCALE(31)	DEMOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent- 2	2 segmental 2
3 decentralization 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 realized 3	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	4 collective 4	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 realized 4	4 total 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1858-1868: Succession struggle over the shogunate. Growing imperial prestige, a strong anti-foreign spirit linked with a pro-emperor movement grew. Fighting between the two factions. In 1868 the emperor was restored and assumed direct control of the nation. The 1877 Samurai rebellion marked the end of the opposition to the new regime. The cabinet was the most important branch of the executive, the emperor was the head of the state in an absolutely unconditional sense, but actually the emperor always acted in accordance with the recommendations of his advisors. The Genro, an extra-constitutional advisory group of elder statesmen, acted in case of deadlocks between government organs. It became the group whose final judgement was never challenged. The army and navy had a position of semi-independence from the civilian government, they exercised a negative control over any cabinet or PM. It was in effect a dual-government with one side gaining control over the other and thereby over the emperor. (What counted was not what was on the emperor's mind, but what people were led to believe was on his mind.) Accountability groups were the armed forces, the ruling oligarchy, and later parliament, after 1931 again the armed forces. Until 1925 very limited franchise. The 1925 'dangerous thought' law passed, anyone questioning the position of the emperor, unsympathetic to the system of private property etc. was imprisoned. Centralized system.

** Ca. 1890-1910: universal education; Govt. built the large Yawata Iron Works, nationalized railways, telephones and telegraph. Greater control of economic life than in most countries, the government had the powers of maintaining and directing the flow of capital into industrial development. GOVT SCOPE from 1

1945 Aug. Japan surrenders, military occupation

Country

Japan

Polity JAP952

Established 4 / 1952

Terminated /

SRBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		SRBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 used	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 association	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	relined	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1947-1952: While still under military occupation Japan was slowly given self-government. 1947 constitution, elections for parliament by universal suffrage, a number of coalition governments. In 1952 Japan again had full status as a nation. Parliamentary system, elections are free and fair, there are stable political parties. The system remains largely centralized.

- * Ca. 1955-1965 social security system including health insurance, unemployment insurance etc. The total population comes under one or more of the insurance schemes. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Reischauer, E., Japan Past and Present
 Storry, R., A History of Modern Japan
 Borton, W., Japan since 1931

Country

Jordan

Polity

JOR946

Established 5 / 1946

Terminated 6 / 1950

T011
8673

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 used 1	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	4 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 realized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Kingdom of Transjordan under king Abdullah proclaimed. The 1947 constitution established two houses, the lower house elected, the upper house appointed by the king. The cabinet appointed by the king and responsible to him alone. The two houses could not initiate legislation. He had very strong emergency powers. The king allowed only one party to function, the opposition party had been banned, its leaders had fled. All governors appointed by the crown.

- * 1948 Middle Eastern War, in Dec. Palestine Arabs proclaimed Abdullah king of all Palestine. Until 1949 the new territory was ruled under a military occupation, thereafter civil rule, three Palestinian were taken into the cabinet. Parliament with the Arab Palestinian deputies became very active after the 1950 parliamentary elections. Elections completely on a personal basis, no party lists. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1950-1951: Succession issue became strongly political, Talal, the king's first son, strongly anti-British, associated with the western side of the Jordan river; Naif, the second son, pro-British and associated with the eastern side of the Jordan. Anti-king agitation and terrorism, strong rivalry within the executive council and the legislative council between the east and west bank factions. Contest between the king and the legislative council over making the cabinet responsible to parliament, press censorship reimposed, some political leaders exiled, some arrests, a number of cabinet crises, in 1951 relations between the king and his new cabinet became worse, parliament refused to adopt the budget - deadlock -. The king dissolved parliament in May, election within 3 months. July king Abdullah assassinated, fierce struggle for the throne between the two brothers and their supporters. Sept Talal named king. Naif regent during Talal's absence. The position of the PM strengthened, during the regency the initiative with regard to all important matters was taken by the PM, this shift became even more marked during Talal's direct rule. (June 1951 is an arbitrary date.)

* 1952 new constitution established a cabinet responsible to parliament. Supremacy of parliament established except for the very strong and not very well defined emergency powers of the crown. The government could deny licences to any party not in "the public interest". Factionalism continued, political situation tense. Parliament declared king Talal unfit to rule and proclaimed his son king Hussein I.

* Education in Arab Palestine on a much higher level. It was made compulsory in the whole country, and a remarkable increase in the number of students followed. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1956-1957: After the resignation of a number of governments the king dissolved parliament, elections under a new election law were comparatively free and unhindered. The pro-Nasser National Socialist leader Nabulsi was asked by the king to form a cabinet. The king started a strong anti-communist and anti-Nabulsi campaign, relations between the king and the PM worsened, the king forced the PM to resign, a number of attempts at forming a cabinet failed. Split within the army, the king removed the general chief of staff. Demonstrations and riots. In April 1957 king Hussein abolished all political parties, dissolved parliament, suspended the constitution and declared martial law.

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(42)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/centr	2	1 ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The king abolished all political parties, dissolved parliament, suspended the constitution and had 500 leftist and communist leaders arrested. He set up special courts and with police methods clamped down on the opposition. All trade unions banned. In Oct. 1957 parliament reassembled minus 9 of the 40 members under arrest or in exile. Parliament is active but very much under the control of king Hussein, however it does pass out no confidence votes and Hussein's government resigns. There are no political parties, a strongly conservative military regime depending heavily on outside aid.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Shwadran, B., Jordan, a State of Transition
 Abidi, A. H., Jordan, a Political Study, 1948-1957

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPR(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 central-	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralined	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1963-1965: Elections, Kenyatta and his Kenya African National Union (KANU) won the election, in June Kenyatta was sworn in as first PM and full executive power passed into African hands with independence in Dec. 1963. The KANU reestablished a centralized system within one year after independence. Kenyatta merged with the KADU, by Dec. Kenya was, in effect, a one-party state, but continuing divisions within the ruling party. Kenyatta gradually increased the power of the executive by constitutional amendments; any member of parliament resigning from the party must give up his seat in parliament and stand for re-election, which gave the president great disciplinary power; greatly enlarged emergency powers; establishment of a provincial administration, a group of officers directly responsible to him. August 1965 is an arbitrary date when Kenyatta established his ascendancy over parliament. 1966 intra-party friction led by the vice-president led to the formation of an opposition party, fair elections gave the opposition 7 seats in the lower house, however, outside parliament the opposition functioned only under great difficulties, leaders arrested, branches refused permits to organize or hold meetings. The KANU back benchers continued to challenge their own government. On a number of occasions, they forced through the House private members' motions that challenged government policies and won a number of concessions from the government on different bills. The majority of primary school children in school, 160 health centers in operation. By 1965 one million acres of land were resettled.

* Between 1966 and 1968 continuing trend towards executive dominance: detention without trial, general restrictions on movement, strict censorship and control of the press, these powers were renewable every 8 months by parliament, by 1968 the president used them freely. Members of parliament found that they were not immune to detention without trial. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.

* 1969: The opposition KPU banned the members arrested. One party state, POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Gertz, C., The Politics of Kenya

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 ecclesiastic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	1 ized 1	2 2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	④ parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 realized 2	4 4 total 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 5 total 5

By 1800 the Yi dynasty was on the decline, it lost control over 2/3 of the land and the machinery of government started to collapse. Factionalism has long been a characteristic of Korean politics. Party warfare was an old story in the court, struggles between the 'men of the north' and the 'men of the south' at times greatly weakened the monarchy. When one party gained power it punished its opposition by executing some members and jailing others. The accountability groups were the military, the factions - each faction seemed to hold the other in check-, and foreign influence, mainly Japan and China, later also Russia, Great Britain, USA, Germany, Italy and France. The political factions allied themselves with competing foreign powers. The people had no part in government. As far as the central governments were concerned, government was centralized. Land under the monarchy was owned by the state and leased to government officials.

1910 Aug. Korea formally annexed to Japan.

Ref.:
 Hatada, T., History of Korea
 Grey, A. J., Korea Today

Country

Kuwait

Polity

FU 963

Established 1 / 1963

Terminated /

T011
8075

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1961-1963 (both arbitrary dates): End of the British protectorate, an elected constituent assembly prepared a constitution, Jan. 1963 elections for an assembly by very restricted franchise. The assembly is very active within its strict limits. The ruler is by far the stronger part of the executive, however the M, who is also the crown prince, is an effective part of the executive. No political parties or organizations are permitted. The majority of primary school age children are enrolled, large-scale housing projects, medical services, control over oil industry.

- * By 1968 70% of the labor force is on the government payroll. Government owned and controlled radio and TV, increase in oil profits etc. GNP 35.15 from 3 to 4.

Codes through 1972.

Ref.:

Winstone, H. V. E., and Z. Freeth, Kuwait, Prospect and Reality, Kuwait Government publication: Kuwait Today, a welfare state.

BIBC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 <u>1</u> uninstitutional 1	1 <u>1</u> central-ized 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 <u>2</u> qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent-ralized 2	2 segmental <u>3</u>
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 restricted 3	3 total 5
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 total 5	4 total 5
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		

Until WWI swept back and forth over the country Latvia was under Russian rule. By 1920 the country had been cleared of all foreign troops and the provisional government could assert its authority over the country. Parliamentary system, the PM the effective head of government. Government characterized by very frequent cabinet changes. Between 20 and 40 parties.

- * Parties had grouped by 1929, extreme factionalism, threatened coups by various groups, some groups restricted. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.
- * 1920's all natural resources, including forests, railways and public utilities owned by the state. Some government monopolies. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1934: PM declared a state of siege, he became a virtual dictator.

Country Latvia Polity LAT934 Established 5 / 1934 Terminated 6 / 1940

File
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 authoritarian	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

In response to the threats of violence PM Ulmanis declared a state of siege, dissolved the legislature and all political parties, in 1936 Ulmanis also took over the presidency. Ulmanis, supported by a National Unity Party, maintained virtually all power. Corporate state.

1940: Invasion by Russian troops, end of independence.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 coarctative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 ralized	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1943-1944: Summer 1943 parliamentary elections. Sept., Khoury elected president by parliament, a government representing the six major sects, formed. Gradually the Lebanese government took over the French, Jan. 1944 is an arbitrary date. The president appoints the cabinet and has the final say how long a cabinet is to remain in office, no confidence votes are in fact not used. The president rather than the PM presides over cabinet meetings. He can adjourn parliament for one month and by decree bring into operation any bill which had been submitted to the chamber as an 'urgent bill' but on which the parliament had not acted upon within 40 days. The president can exploit Lebanon's system of confessional representation to make of his office a center of special privilege and power. The characteristic political pattern in Lebanon is the labyrinthine, shifting factionalism of local notables with their clienteles of supporters. The sects have long been organized in semiautonomous communities, and the religious chiefs have had distinct political functions. Chronic suspicion between Christians and non-Christians and incessant rivalry among the various sects within each group. In the late 1940's violence increased, a number of coup attempts, strikes against the government, some press censorship, some political parties suppressed, in 1958 Muslim and Christian groups attacked each other, almost a sectarian war. According to the constitution the president may not seek re-election, however, this restriction was lifted twice to allow re-election. Local governments largely controlled from Beirut, provincial governors are entirely responsible to the central government.

* 1965-1967: Increase in the number of government primary and secondary schools, through many private and church schools in operation. Large scale irrigation project brought 40,000 acres under cultivation, power station inaugurated.

GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Refs.:

- Salibi, K. S., A Modern History of Lebanon
- Binder, L., Politics of Lebanon
- Hudson, M., The Precarious Republic
- Meo, L. M. T., Lebanon, Improbably Nation

Country

Liberia

Polity

LIB847

Established 7 / 1847

Terminated 6 / 1884

T011
879

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 ised 1	2 2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascriptive 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 realized 2	4 4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Declaration of independence, constitution modelled after that of the USA, centralized system, local officials appointed rather than elected. The bulk of the population occupied the interior region, extension of political control of the Americo-Liberians over more than 20 of these tribal societies took place over a very long period of time. By 1962 the governing group of descendants of Americo-Liberians numbered about 20,000 of a population between 1 and 1 1/2 million. The administration of the tribal hinterlands was and still is based on a colonial pattern. Two party system until the 1880's. Two year presidential term.

1884: Beginnings of a one party state when the president was elected by both parties.

Country

Liberia Polity

LIB884

Established 6 / 1884

Terminated /

1.51
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	②	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
③ designation	3	2 individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

President elected by both parties. Liberia became, in fact, a one party state. The election laws make it difficult for the opposition candidate to get on the ballot. The government controls the elections, there is no assurance that the followers of the opposition candidate will be allowed to vote, that the votes will be counted accurately, or that the legislature will accept any results which give a victory to the opposition party. If all else fails the opposition leader may have to flee the country as in 1951.

- * The constitution gave the legislature equality or ascendancy with the president. This gradually changed to where, around the turn of the century, the dominant figure was the president with the other two branches clearly subordinate. Several extensions of the presidential term, it is now 8 years. The judiciary is treated with indifference, the removal of judges by the legislature is fairly common. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.
- * Between 1950 and 1968 the school enrollment for primary school children went from 26% to 75%; a public health service had been established in the late 1930's. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to .

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Carter, G., African One Party States
Marinelli, L.A., The New Liberia

Country LithuaniaPolity lit 918Established 11 / 1918Terminated 12 / 1926FDI
B373

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Until 1915 Lithuania under Russian control, occupation by German troops. An assembly made up of delegates from various communities adopted a provisional constitution as the allied armies advanced. 1918 to 1920 wars of selfdefense against three invading forces, the Soviet forces of Russia, of the Republic of Poland, and the Berrondt forces consisting of German soldiers and adventurers. Parliamentary system, government instability characteristic. Any 5 people could become a political party, large numbers of parties existed.

* Early 1920's land reforms, some 45,000 new farms established, government owned bank, some social legislation. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1926: military coup eventually brought about a one party state.

Country LithuaniaPolity LIT928Established 5 / 1928Terminated 6 / 1940131
507

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup cleared the assembly of a number of minority and all the leftist deputies, the conservative assembly elected a president and a conservative became PM. In 1927 the assembly was dissolved, no elections held. No assembly until 1936. 1928 New constitution by decree formalized the very strong position of the president. His position was such, that he could govern without an elected assembly; he established an advisory council to replace the cabinet and the assembly had only a supportive function. Political competition very restricted.

- * 1936 Formal suppression of all political parties except the National Union, in effect a one party state. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.
- * 1930's Landreform, social security, workers legislation etc., one party state modelled after fascist systems. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

1940: Soviet troops invaded Lithuania, end of independence.

Ref.:

- Gerutis, A., Lithuania, 700 years.
 Senn, A.L., The Emergence of Modern Lithuania
 Chase, T.G., The Story of Lithuania
 Graham, M.W., New Governments of Eastern Europe.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

In 1949 the UN General Assembly voted independence for Libya comprising Cyrenasia, Tripolitania, and Fezzan, to take effect Jan. 1952. Provisional government set up, transfer of government functions began in early 1951. A constituent assembly proclaimed the leader of the Sanusi brotherhood King Idris I. Dec. 1951 formal independence. The constitution called for a constitutional monarchy, a federal system, the legislative power to be vested in the king and parliament, the lower house elected by adult male suffrage on proportional basis. Each province had extensive powers. Alleged manipulation during the Febr. 1952 elections brought violent demonstrations suppressed by the police. Although the elected members of the National Congress Party were allowed to take their seats, the party itself was dissolved. Some party leaders arrested. This eliminated the effective parliamentary opposition and the political parties inside and outside parliament. Political competition very restricted, however independent candidates take part in the elections, and only a part of the candidates run unopposed. A large part of the legislation is done by royal decree. In Jan. 1954 the king dissolved the legislative council of Tripolitania for non-cooperation with the federal government. The king's action was overturned by the supreme court. Serious oil exploration began in 1959.

* Between 1950 and 1967/68 school enrollment in primary school went from 80% to 90%, around 1960 GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1964: constitutional amendment established a unitary system of government.

Country

Libya

Polity

LIB964

Established 9/ 1964

Terminated 9/ 1969

Y811
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Constitutional amendment replaced the federal with a unitary system of government. For other information see previous polity.

* Mid-1960's: government loans to agriculture, ambitious road building program, national air carrier, national housing scheme for 100,000 units, water- and electricity supply, sewerage and landreclamation, primary school free and compulsory, free medical, maternal and dental care, old age and sickness benefits. By 1969 Libya had become the sixth largest oil producer in the world. Industrial projects. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

1969: Army coup headed by pro-Nasser Captain Qadafi.

EXEC SELECT(91)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 authoritarian	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

A military coup ousted the monarch, Libyan Arab Republic proclaimed. A pro-Nasser revolutionary council headed by Qadafi set up. In 1970 difficulties between the P.C. and the cabinet until president Qadafi took over the post as PM, gradually the civilian element in the cabinet eroded. 1971 saw the establishment of the Arab Socialist Union, the sole permitted political organization. In 1972 Qadafi gave up the post as PM. The revolutionary council is the executive and the legislature. Libya is a one party state.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Wright, J., Lib.a.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 3	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 corporatist 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent- 1	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	4 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 decent- 2	4 total 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

The Treaty of London neutralized Luxembourg and made it a ward of the Powers, the king of the Netherlands also the Grand Duke of Luxembourg. The government introduced bills, the chamber could also take the initiative. The chamber controlled the budget and voted annually on retaining or dismissing the PM. During the reign of Adolph of Nassau the chamber proved docile, they sanctioned his personal assumption of properties belonging to the late duke, which should have lapsed to the state, and did not prevent his appointment of Germans to civil posts. Franchise very restricted, centralized system.

- ** Ca. 1880-1919 gradual extension of the franchise to universal suffrage. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 3.
- ** Ca. 1890 to 1919 parliament gradually gained, constitutional monarchy. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 4.
- * See above, EXEC SELECT from 5 to 2.
- * ca. 1880-1900 expansion of education to include the majority of primary school children. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- * 1930 to 1960 social security and health services, general expansion in government. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1940 German invasion.
Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Eyck, G., The Benelux Countries
 Putnam, R., Luxemburg and her Neighbours
 Omcdn, G. W. E., The Kingdom of Belgium, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Country Malagasy Polity MAG961 Established 12/ 1961 Terminated 5 / 1972

EIEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1959-1961 (both arbitrary dates): Final transfer of power from the French colonial system to the PSD dominated government under president Tsiranana. Presidential constitution. Late in 1961 the president took the initiative towards the reconciliation of the PSD with many smaller opposition parties. By Dec. 1961 there were 3 opposition members in the 104 member assembly. Malagasy had become, in effect, a one party state. President Tsiranana was reelected in 1965, he received 90% of the votes, token opposition candidate. Once elected the principal activities of parliament were the discussion and vote on the annual budget. All government machineries in the hands of the PSD since the president appoints all civil servants. By 1968 77% of the primary school age children were enrolled in public schools. 1971 rebellion in the Tulear province suppressed by government troops. Vice president and general secretary of the PSI dismissed and arrested, purge of the party of his supporters, some arrests.

* 1963-1964: Establishment of an industrial development board, it established an oil refinery, edible oil industry, some hotels, a pulp and paper factory, and a chain of low priced shops extending into all rural areas. Territorial collectivities act made the elected bodies, including councils of rural communities and municipal and provincial councils, responsible for the collections. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1972: Several weeks of violence in Tananarive led by a coalition of students and workers, the president turned full power over to the military.

Country

Malagasy Polity MAG972

Established 10 / 1972

Terminated ___ / ___

Page
0073

EIEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(49)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

After several weeks of violence president Tsiranana handed full power to the army chief of staff Gen. Ramanantsoa to "lead the country and form a government". A referendum confirmed the military government, it called for Tsiranana's departure from office and the closure of both legislative chambers.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.: Heseltine, N., Madagascar.

Country Mali Polity MAI960 Established 9 / 1960 Terminated 11 / 1968

761
807

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 ②
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

1959-1960: In the March 1959 election the Union Rassemblement won all seats in the assembly, its opposition merged with it. Sept. 1960 independence. The country was a one party state, president Keita was head of the government and the party, slight limitations on the president seemed to come from within the party. Centralized system.

* 1961-65: heavy control over industry, some state monopolies etc., however education very low, less than 20 % by 1968. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1968 establishment of a committee for the defense of the revolution, campaign to purge the country of negative aspects, assembly dissolved, rule by decree, Nov. military coup ousted the government.

RISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		RISC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 coasariatic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government, military regime. Denationalization of trade, begun by the military government was quickly abandoned as unworkable. Rule by decree.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Lusinan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Coleman, J. S., and G. G. Rosberg, Political Parties and National Integration
 in Tropical Africa
 Morrison B. G., Black Africa
 Africa Report 1960-72

Country Malawi Polity MAL966 Established 7 / 1966 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(+1)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1963-1966: transition period to a one party state, during the three years H. K. Banda suppressed the opposition within and without the ruling MCP. Many political opponents in detention. 1966 constitution made Malawi a republic, a one party state with Banda as head of state and government. He was the sole nominee for the office of president, elected by parliament. Very strong executive powers. There are no real restraints on the president's powers. In 1969 a new law allowed the president to empower local courts to try all types of cases, including capital ones, and to impose death sentences. All four judges of the high court resigned. 1971 Banda sworn in as president for life.

* Late 1960s: Nkula falls hydro-electric project opened. The government acquired a controlling interest in the privately-owned Malawi Railways. The government took over some estates owned by expatriates. Asian trade restricted to urban areas. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2 (barely).

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Pike, J. G., Malawi, a Political and Economic History
Metrowich, F. R., Africa in the Sixties
Morrison, D. G., Black Africa

Country

Mauritania Polity

MAU961

Established 12/ 1961

Terminated /

161
887

RISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	0	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	②	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1959-1961: The former French colony became independent in Nov. 1960. A constitution in mid 1959 gave the president strong powers, gradually Mauritania became a one party state, completed in Dec. 1961. The single nationalist party, the PPM, included politicians and traditional tribal leaders. It was a careful balance of regional, tribal and personal demands. Until 1964 the assembly was fairly effective, however the president has a legislative advantage, laws, items, and projects presented by the president take precedence over those of the assembly. The traditional leaders still very influential. President Daddah is head of the party and head of government. Education very low.

* Beginning ca. 1963-1964 the shift of influence from traditional leaders to civil servants began, the assembly was dissolved, number of party officials reduced, the new assembly members were subjected to strict party discipline. However some restrictions seem to remain. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Lusignan, C. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Coleman, J. S., and C. G. Rosberg, Political Parties and National Integration
 in Tropical Africa
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Gerteiny, A. G., Mauritania
 J. of Modern African Studies, 1965
 Africa Report 1960-1972

RISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		RISC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(+1)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 used	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

By 1957 the communist rebellion was dying out, by independence all effective powers were turned over to the elected officials. Parliamentary system, a number of parties take part in the elections, which are competitive and fair. Legislative powers are centralized in almost unitary manner in the federal government, while the states are given the largest share of responsibility for administration. Taxation is the right of the federal government which provides the bulk of the funds spent by the states and the federal government uses this power to secure state compliance with federal policies. After the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia Singapore and, to a far lesser extent, Sarawak and Sabah retained some taxation power. In 1965 Singapore separated from the federation. By the early 1960's universal primary education in Malaya was attainable, about 80% attended schools.

* 1965-1969: 5-year development plan, government health services established 2000 rural health centers, 900 midwives clinics, dispensaries and dental clinics. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Means, G. F., Malaysian Politics
Gullick, J. W., Malaysia

REG SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1821-1822: Proclamation of independence, May 1822 the congress elected an emperor. Governments changed largely through successful revolts. Congress active, it refused to vote funds to pay soldiers and officials. Political competition between conservatives and liberals fierce, franchise very restricted. Federal system.

1834, April: Government ousted, centralist constitution.

Country

Mexico

Polity

LEX835

Established 4 / 1835

Terminated 11 / 1876

Y81
887

SISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		SISC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/rostr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4		4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5		5	5 total	5

1834-1835: Revolt ousted the government. A handpicked congress drafted a centralized constitution, highly centralized government established during 1835. The majority of government changes were by force. Congress handpicked and ineffective. Riots, revolts, Indian uprisings, and fierce and violent competition between liberals and conservatives. The centralized system remained in force despite the 1857 federal constitution, state governors as well as legislatures, magistrates and judges were little more than creatures of the executive.

** Beginning in 1867 rigged elections outnumbered government takeovers by force.

SISC SELECT from 1 to 3.

1846-1848 invasion by the U.S., 1863 invasion by France.

1876, Nov.: Military and popular uprising led by Diaz, one party state.

KIBC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2 2
3 designation 3	2 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1876-1880: Government overthrown by military and popular uprising led by Diaz. Diaz constructed a political machine, the liberal party, with machines in each state answerable to Diaz. He rid himself of rivals and obstructionists, law and justice meant nothing to him. The congress and the judiciary were obedient to him. Radicals were exiled. Diaz had the support of the army. Diaz could make, unmake and dictate to the governors. The constitution was altered to permit his indefinite re-election, term extended to 6 years. The first serious opposition candidate ran in 1910. Elections rigged or unrigged.

1911 May: Diaz ousted.

BIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		BIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1911-1917: Diaz overthrown by popular uprising, revolution. A number of governments were overthrown by force, numerous leaders held various parts of the country, installing their own presidents and fighting each other. 1917 constitution: federal, presidential system, presidential powers were great but not unlimited. Insurrections and revolts continued.

** Gradually the pattern of selection changed, the incumbent administration always wins, it disqualifies its candidates. BIBC 33 from 1 to 3.

1930, June, an arbitrary date: In 1928 the National Revolutionary Party was founded and between 1928 and 1932 Mexico became in effect a one party state.

Country

Mexico

Polity

MEX930

Established 6 / 1930

Terminated /

T682
D779

RIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		RIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(+1)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralised	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Between 1928 and 1932 Mexico had become a one party state. 1930 is an arbitrary date. Selection by the party. The president is head of the party and the state. Limits on the executive power come from within the party hierarchy. Progress in education, some landreform. Federal system. There are and have been very small opposition parties.

** Between 1935 and 1950 great progress in education, landreform, subsoil rights nationalized, etc. The party infiltrates every walk of life through labor and other organizations. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M.C., Political Systems of Latin America
Pegg, J. S., Latin America: a general history

Country MODENAPolity MOI815Established 6 / 1815Terminated 3 / 1860POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-raised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

After the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire the Congress of Vienna installed Duke Francis IV, all power concentrated in his hands.

1860 dynasty deposed, plebiscite resulted in annexation to the Kingdom of Sardinia (Piedmont).

Ref.:

Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy 1796-1870.

Albrecht-Carrie, I., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini.

Country

Morocco

Polity

MOR660

Established 99/1660

Terminated 3/1912

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent- 2	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 decent- 3	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	4 collective 4	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 realized 4	4 total 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

The Alawite dynasty started ca. 1660. The government was a theocracy under the sultan. An absolute monarch, he held the supreme legislative, executive and judicial powers. The absence of a religious hierarchy and the importance of the religious law increased his authority. Until the 20th century the country was constantly torn by struggles between its separate elements, the sultan's effectiveness was directly related to his military strength.

March 1912: Morocco became a French protectorate.

Country Morocco Polity M(R956) Established 3 / 1956 Terminated 6 / 1965

T01
807

EREC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EREC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(45)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	1	2	2	②
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralized	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5		5	5 total	5

1953-1956: Growing nationalist agitation, bloody riots, first representative cabinet. Three major resistance groups had developed, highly factional. March 1956 independence. The king was legally the unfettered repository of all power, the council of ministers was chosen and responsible to him alone. Struggles between the very powerful former liberation movement, the Istiqlal, and the palace, the king could not govern without their cooperation. Violence between the various liberation movements, factionalism between the Arabs and the Berbers, many tribal revolts, serious struggles between the king supported by the conservatives and the Istiqlal, many arrests, political murders etc, parliamentary elections hostile, some violence, charges of rigged elections.

* Ca. 1960 the majority of school age children enrolled in primary schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1965 June: the king suspended the constitution and dismissed parliament, direct rule by the monarch.

Country

Morocco

Polity

1CR965

Established 6 / 1965

Terminated /

T01
B07

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The king declared a state of emergency after riots and demonstrations directed at the monarchy. Parliament suspended, direct rule by the monarch. A new constitution and elections for an assembly changed little. The 1970 elections were boycotted by the opposition Istiqlal and the National Union, independents favoring the king's policies and supporters of the 'popular movement' received 71% of the 240 seats. Active opposition to the king continued, opponents were dealt with harshly.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Cohen, M., and I. Hahr, Morocco, Old Land and New Nation.

Country Nationalist China Polity FCH949 Established 8 / 1949 Terminated / FOIA
b7c

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralined	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

(Aug. 1949 is an arbitrary date). During 1949 the nationalists were forced off the mainland and took refuge on Taiwan. The nationalists treated the Taiwanese as a conquered people. Nationalist China is, in effect, a one party state, Chiang is very much in control of the party and the government, there seem to be no real limits on his powers. In 1950 79% of the primary school age children were enrolled in schools. In 1969 Chiang named his son deputy PM.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

McAleavy, M., The Modern History of China
 Guigley, H. C., China's Politics in Perspective

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Conquest of the Kathmandu valley by the Gurkhas. This consolidation by force had been in process since the mid 16th century. By 1800 a centralized system, with a few exceptions for principalities, seemed to have been established. Revenue collection seemed to have been the sole function of the central government. Most of the land belonged to the nobility and priestly classes, no education, no industry. The king's rule was absolute, limited only by an obligation to uphold the Hindu scripture. From 1777 to 1955 all kings came to the throne as minors, this increased the power of the prime ministers as regencies had to be formed. Fierce factionalism, political murders etc. among the court groups, the population was completely outside political competition.

1846 After a court massacre, anarchy and power struggles the Rana PM became the absolute ruler.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 total	4		
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

After a court massacre the Rana prime ministers held absolute power, overriding the king and all officials and officers in the field of state activities. The king became, in the mind of the people, a religious figure. The highest judicial power was transferred from the king to the PM. The PM alone had the power of patronage (all appointments for one year only) for all civil and military posts. Great factionalism within the Rana family, the majority of Rana PMs came to power by force. The population remained outside political competition. Highly centralized system.

Beginning in the late 1940's pressure for political representation began. The 'congress' led the movement and supported the first strike in Nepal, which ended in a full fledged political battle. A popular mass movement developed. 1950 widespread rebellion. Febr. 1951 Congress-Rana coalition government, the king became the head of the government.

Country

Nepal

Polity

NEP951

Established 2 / 1951

Terminated 3 / 1958

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	②	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 segmental	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Rebellion against the Rana rule and pressure for popular representation forced a settlement between the government and the Nepalese Congress. A coalition government, the council of ministers was to work to 'assist and advise' the king. The council was to hold office during the pleasure of the monarch and would remain collectively responsible to him. Political parties began to develop. An interim constitution transferred all power so far held by the King to the king, he had no limitations on his actions. The 'acts on the advice of his ministers' limitation was cancelled in 1952, it never went into effect. In 1953 the king refused to let the high court rule on a constitutional question. In 1955 the monarch acted as his own PM with party leaders as cabinet.

* 1952 anarchy grew, serious Rastriya Dal uprising, revolt put down by government troops. The king outlawed the communist and one other party, split between the king and the Congress and within the Congress. Indian troops were asked to put down rebellions. In 1953 head of the Congress arrested. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.

March 1958: the personal rule of the king came under heavy fire, strikes and protest demonstrations, king appointed a committee to draft a constitution.

Country

Nepal

Polity

NEP959

Established

2 / 1959

Terminated

12 / 1960

101
897

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1958-1959: The personal rule of the king came under heavy fire, strikes and protest demonstrations. The king appointed a committee to draft a constitution, it went into effect with the Febr. 1959 elections. The king and his government had very strong powers, however the king accepted the limitations under the constitution. A bill to abolish feudal proprietorship on land and to nationalize the land with partial compensation was passed in parliament after stormy and long debates. The nominated members of the senate began to oppose every measure presented by the government in opposition to the land-reform. The parliamentary elections were held under universal male franchise, 11 major parties took part.

By mid 1960 the crisis neared civil war dimensions, Dec. 1960 the king had the PM and some of his ministers arrested, dismissed the government and parliament and suspended the constitution.

Country

Nepal

Polity

NEP960

Established 12 / 1960

Terminated /

2011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

The country came close to civil war over the land distribution act. The king had the PM and some ministers arrested, dismissed the government and parliament and suspended the constitution. All political parties were banned and the king's personal rule imposed. Dec. 1962 proclamation of a constitution by royal decree. It established a party-less 'Panchayat democracy', a four tier structure extending from the village and town to the national level. The crown remained the center, around it gravitated all other institutions of government. All government agencies are appointed by the king and are under his direct control. The limits imposed on debates in the national Panchayat are so severe that it can only function as a consultative body. The final assent to a bill and its final shape remain with the king. The king can, at any time, assume all powers. Education very low, in 1970 12% of the population are literate; all post, telephone and telegraph services were taken over by India in 1965.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Gupta, A., Politics in Nepal

Kumar, S., Rana Polity in Nepal

Rose, I. E. and M. W. Fisher, Politics in Nepal

Country Netherlands Polity NET815 Established 5 / 1815 Terminated 10 / 1840

701
807

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1813-1815: As rumors of Napoleon's defeat reached Holland a popular uprising against French rule occurred, a provisional government asked William I to return. The Congress of Vienna united Belgium and Holland into the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Union was not a success because of religious and language differences, factionalism. The king became an absolute ruler by removing all the checks the constitution put upon him. He discarded the council of state, ruled without responsible ministers, made decisions on the most important matters without the cooperation of the parliament, he sought to influence the judiciary and would allow no examination of the inscrutable manner in which he administered the state finances. Strict press laws. Members of parliament ousted for voting against the king. 1830 the Belgium revolution separated the countries, however factionalism continued over terms of the separation settlement and general opposition to the king. The centralized system established by France continued.

Oct. 1840 William I abdicated rather than accept restrictions on his royal powers.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
3 designation	3	individual	②	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	④	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	⑤					5 none	5			5 total	5

The king abdicated rather than accept some restrictions upon his royal powers. King William II accepted the restrictions concerning the budget and somewhat extended them. Franchise very very limited.

- * 1848 revolutions moved the king to agree to a revision of the constitution. It reduced the power of the king, his personal rule abolished, he retained executive power, but his ministers were made responsible for his acts to the parliament. EXEC LIMITATIONS from 2 to 3.
- * see above, EXEC SELECT from 4 to 5.
- * see above, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.
- ** 1849-1890 Gradually during the reign of William III the people's right to self government was extended and reinforced in spite of the monarch's reluctance to yield to liberal pressure. Coalition governments beginning in 1890. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 4.
- * Ca. 1900 the majority of primary school children were enrolled in government schools or in denominational schools receiving state support. Extension of the canal system. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Nov. 1917 universal male suffrage after much agitation.

Country Netherlands Polity NET917 Established 11/1917 Terminated /

ELEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		ELEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 used	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Universal male suffrage, female suffrage in 1922. Parliamentary system continued.

* 1920-1930's: large scale land reclamation, regulation of trade and industry. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

* 1950's and 1960's some state owned industries, extensive social security system. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

1940 German invasion.

Coded through 1970.

Dahl, R. A., Political opposition in Western Democracies
 Barnow, A. J., The Making of Modern History
 Edmundson, G., History of Holland.

Country Nicaragua Polity NIC838 Established / 1838 Terminated 12/ 1909

7611
8872

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1838 End of the Confederation of the United Provinces of Central America.

'Nicaragua, through her 150 years has been afflicted by chronic instability and civil strife .. political factions complicated by foreign intervention.. Her political history may be described as one of virtual chaos punctuated by harsh dictatorships and foreign supervision of her domestic affairs.' (Anderson in Needler). Chronic struggles between conservatives and liberals. The faction in office had the ability to control elections and seemed to have unlimited powers. The president appointed and removed all ministers, he could declare a suspension of civil liberties, issue decrees with the force of law and appoint virtually all local government officials.

1909, Dec. U.S. pressure and a conservative revolt forced the president from office.

Country

Nicaragua Polity NIC909

Established / 1909

Terminated 6 / 1936

T-11
807

KINC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

American pressure together with a conservative revolt forced the president from office. 1912 during a civil war U.S. intervened to protect the conservative government. Until 1925 the U.S. kept the pro-U.S. conservative government in power and arranged elections so that conservatives would win. There were a few fairly honest elections. The limitation on the executive came from the U.S. rather than congress, though congress seemed active. Factionalism continued.

1912 and 1926 U.S. invasions.

1936, June: President ousted, establishment of a caudillo regime.

KING SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 caesaristic	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 central-	1 minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	1 ized	2
3 designation	3 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decent-	3 segmental
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	2 ralized	4
5 dual exec	5	5	5 none	5	5 total

President ousted by the national guard headed by Gen. Somoza. Somoza was elected in 1937, he ran unopposed. He established a caudillo regime, through constitutional revisions of dubious legality, carefully controlled elections, skillful manipulation - though seldom ruthless suppression of opposition parties - he managed to give his regime a facade of constitutionality. He controlled the party and the army and was able to hand-pick the members of his government; the executive, legislature, and judiciary usually spoke with one voice. He gave the conservatives representation as the 'loyal opposition'. His term extended to 1946. Both parties functioned, however at times press censorship would be imposed, or specific opposition leaders would be jailed or exiled. Somoza picked a figurehead president in 1947, in 1950 he again took the presidency. After Somoza's assassination his son continued this system, some of these rigged elections were boycotted by the opposition. Railway, telephone and telegraph government owned and operated.

** Between 1950 and 1960 education increased, more than half of the primary school children were enrolled in schools; social security system established; food allowances and house loans for agricultural workers; the government owned central bank became a development bank; national airline established; large-scale irrigation and hydroelectric scheme. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M.C., Political Systems in Latin America
Page, J.E., Latin America: a general history

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralined	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The former colony became an autonomous region within the French Community. The elected assembly voted president Diouri full power for six months to set up an administration. During 1959 Diouri gradually made Niger a one party state, in Oct. he replaced the opposition deputies with representatives from his own party. The president is not head of the party. The traditional chiefs still have considerable weight. They, with their support, made Diouri's ascent possible. Diouri and Hama, the head of the party, have been moving steadily, though cautiously, to reduce the power of the chieftaincy. In Febr. 1962 the assembly rejected the government's request for an 18 months extension of its special powers, in effect it refused to permit the government to make changes in the budget by simple decree. Centralized system though traditional chiefs still hold some powers. Enrollment in primary schools well under 20%.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Carter, G., National Unity and Regionalism in 8 African States
 Lusignan, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa

Country

Nigeria Polity NIG960

Established 6 / 1960

Terminated 1 / 1966

8011
5073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Self government achieved in the different regions at different times in the late 1950's. Genuinely federal system according to the 1954 compromise. Parties represent largely the different regions, shifting factions, strong tribal alliances. Factionalism and fanatical party rivalry. Parliamentary system, parliamentary supremacy. Each region had the same bicameral system. Mainly coalition governments.

* Between 1950 and 1968 enrollment in primary schools went from 17% to 71% of the primary school age population. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1964-1966: Dec. 1964 federal elections, the UFGA boycotted the elections, crisis. Jan. 1965 a broadbased government formed. March elections in the boycott areas. Mid year political crisis mounted in Oct caused by regional elections, violence in Dec. in the west. Military coup.

Country Nigeria Polity NIG966 Established 1 / 1966 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(3A)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 jacobinistic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 segmental	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government, all political parties banned, heavy army and police control. Existing regional governments abolished. This brought mob attacks by northerners on southerners in 13 northern towns. This reaction against centralization and alleged exclusion of northerners from the government culminated in a very bloody military revolt in July 1966 by northern army officers, they killed the head of the military government and the military governor of the western region and took control of the country. The military governor for the eastern region assumed de facto powers but refused to secede from the federation. Massive refugee problems. Sept. national constitutional conference brought no results. New anti-easterner outbreaks. Political deadlock, the country functioned as two states. May 1967 Lieut.-Col. Osukwu declared the eastern region the independent republic of Biafra. July 1967 to Jan. 1970 civil war, the federal military government forced Biafra back into the union through "total war". Return to civilian rule promised for 1976.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Carter, G., National Unity and Regionalism in Eight African States
 Morrison, D., Black Africa
 Metrowich, F., Africa in the 1960s.

Korean People's Democratic Republic

Country N. Korea Polity NKO Established 9 / 1948 Terminated / T011
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		⑤ total 5

1945-1948: Japanese surrender, North Korea under Soviet occupation. G.B., USA, and the USSR called for a provisional Korean government under a 5-year trusteeship of the three powers. The beginnings of the cold war found Korea still divided. 1946 elections in North Korea, only one party, the Korean national democratic front, took part. Aug. 1948 elections for the supreme peoples assembly, Sept. 1948 the Korean People's Democratic Republic was inaugurated, its government modeled after the USSR, head of the government and the party Kim Il Sung. Restrictions on the president seem to come from the party hierarchy. Totalitarian centralized system.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Paige, G. D., The Korean People's Democratic Republic

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
3 designation	3	individual ②	3	3 substantial	③	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	⑤					5 none	5			5 total	5

Norway declared independent united with Sweden under one king.

Toward the end of the Napoleonic wars and the wars of liberation a Norwegian assembly passed a constitution and planned to elect a king. However the treaty of Kiel forced Denmark to cede Norway to Sweden. The Swedish king accepted the Norwegian constitution. The king had very strong powers, however the assembly was very active within its very strict limits. The only way the assembly could override the royal veto was to pass exactly the same decision in three annual sessions, until 1869 this meant a period of 6 years. The assembly did use this method a number of times. It is estimated that until 1864 71% of the population had the franchise.

- * In 1873 the office of the royal governor was abolished, it had been left
- * unfilled for long periods and had been a source of conflict between the
- * crown and the assembly. The head of the Norwegian ministry became in effect PM. This was the first time such an office was established and it shifted the center of authority from Sweden to Oslo. EXEC SELECT from 4 to 5, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2, EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.
- * Between 1848 and 1860 compulsory education was established. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1864 July, the king was forced to appoint the leader of the majority party as PM, ministerial responsibility established.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 cessaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 used 1	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 realized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

The king was forced to accept effective ministerial responsibility by appointing the leader of the majority party as P.M. This system has always been adhered to except for a short period between 1893 and 1895. Until the end of the union in 1905 the king remained a power factor. 1884-1885 extension of the franchise, however it did not include workers.

1898 manhood suffrage, residence requirement of 5 years and freedom from acceptance of poor relief.

Country	Norway	Polity	ICR898	Established	/	1898	Terminated	/	
SEEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	SEEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)			
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	2 ized	2	2 segmental	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	4 realized	4	4 total	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec			5 none	5	5				

Manhood suffrage subject to a 5 year residence requirement and freedom from acceptance of poor relief. Parliamentary system continued. In 1905 the assembly declared the union with Sweden dissolved, a Danish prince elected king, he refrained in principle from participation in politics.

- * 1930's social legislation: workers security law, seamen's security law, in 1909 the concession law for mines and waterfalls gave the government the right of purchase. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.
- * Large scale social welfare system includes health, unemployment, injuries insurance, family allowances, survivors benefits for children, disability insurance, etc. Some forests in public ownership, regulation of industries. The Bank of Norway is state owned. Large-scale hydroelectric plants. Ca. 1940 - 1960. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.
- * 1940 German invasion.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Andren, K., Government and Politics in the Nordic Countries
 Lauverys, J. A., Scandinavian Democracy
 Derry, T. H., A Short History of Norway

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 ised 1	2 (2) 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1852-1857: constitutional act established a parliamentary system, governor general appointed by the British crown, an appointed upper house and an elected lower house. The constitution was amended in 1857 to give the parliament the unquestionable power to amend the constitution. By the 1870's the role of the governor general had been reduced to that of an umpire maintaining the balance of the constitution and protecting imperial interests. Large part of the population, the Maoris, were not represented, franchise property requirements. The established quasi-federal regime created great difficulties and parties as such originated in the struggle for unitary versus a federal regime in the 1850's.

- * 1863 opening of the first railroad, railroads were from the beginning state-owned and operated, the same for telephone and telegraph and public utilities. 1869 Public Trust office in competition with private insurance companies established. It also acted as a regulatory agency. Improvement in education. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1876 Establishment of a unitary, centralized system.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent- 2	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 decentralized 3	3 total 3
4 ascription 4	4 collective 4	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 none 4	4 total 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Provincial services proved inadequate and uneven, provincial governments and councils were abolished and a unitary and centralized system was instituted.

- ** 1876-1893 gradual expansion of the franchise to universal suffrage. The Maori representation in parliament was still small but gradually increased. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 3.
- * 1891-1911 breakup of large land holdings through heavy taxation; Bank of NZ became a semi-public institution; stringent factory law; old age pension on a non-contributory basis; state fire and accident insurance; industrial regulations, some state owned industries. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.
- * 1936 establishment of a fixed basic wage, government ownership of all dairy and other primary products intended for export to manage the export, sale and payment of guaranteed price to producers. The internal marketing act embraced many functions including price fixation. State licensing authority for industry established. Large scale housing projects. Comprehensive social security, including health service, established. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Condliffe, J. E., and W. T. Airey, A Short History of New Zealand
 Brady, A., Democracy in the Dominions
 Jackson, K. and J. E. Harre, New Zealand

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The British Home Office resolved on abandoning the territory and the Orange Free State arose. The president was head of the executive, head administrator, responsible to the legislature, his acts were subject to appeal by the legislature. He could, if necessary, propose bills. The legislature possessed the supreme legislative authority, it was elected by white males only.

* latter part of the 19th century: development in education, public communications. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

During the Boer war the Orange Free State was an ally of the South African Republic and in 1902 was annexed to Great Britain.

Ref.:

Spooner, F. P., South African Predicament
 Keppel-Jones, A., South Africa, a Short History
 Beck, H. H., History of South Africa and the Boer/British War.

Country Ottoman Empire Polity 011300 Established / 1300 Terminated 5 / 1876 T01 837

EXEC SELECT(31)	NOFOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 conscriptive 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Founded in the 13th century, by 1800 the Ottoman Empire was well into its decline. The sultan was caliph and the guardian of the law of Islam. The ulema, the religious leaders, advised the sultan by interpreting the sacred law. The ulema is here coded as part of the executive. The only limitations on the powers of the sultan seem to have been the threat of removal by force and the law of Islam. There was no political competition, rebellions within the empire were common. Non-Muslim subjects of the empire were organized in semi-autonomous bodies which in some ways replaced the direct authority of the sultan's government even though his ultimate authority was never in doubt.

1876 May. coup ousted the sultan, his nephew proclaimed sultan, constitution and election of an assembly.

EXEC SELECT(91)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

May to Dec. 1876: Two sultans ousted, proclamation of a constitution, indirect election of a national assembly. During the two months session the assembly was very active and decisively rejected at least one government plan.

Febr. 1877. the sultan did not like the curb on his authority that the parliament represented and used the threat of war as the reason for dismissing it.

Country Ottoman Empire Polity CTT877 Established 2 / 1877 Terminated 7 / 1908

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ossaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The Sultan did not like the curb on his authority that the parliament represented and used the threat of war as the reason for dismissing it. Undiluted despotism under Abdul Hamid II for 30 years. Rapid decline of the empire during the last 20 years of the 19th century.

1908, July, strong pressure for representation, the sultan bowed before the storm and reinstated the 1876 constitution.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Strong pressure for representation, the sultan reinstated the 1876 constitution. The constitution retained great powers for the sultan, he appointed the ministers, the members of the senate, convoked and terminated the parliament. All bills had to be signed by him without time limit. Great factionalism between the Committee of Union and Progress, an extreme nationalistic revolutionary group backed by the army, and reactionaries. Fighting in 1909, Constantinople taken in April, the sultan deposed by unanimous vote of parliament, his successor was a weak and helpless ruler. Rebellions in many parts of the empire. Coup by the Young Turks in 1913.

* 1909 revision of the constitution, the sultan could only name the grand vizir, who was to appoint the other ministers. The sultan could no longer dissolve parliament, the cabinet was made responsible to parliament which was given equal right to initiate legislation. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

WWI, collapse of the Turkish armies, Oct. 1918 armistice, end of the Ottoman Empire, formalized by the treaty of Sevres in 1920.

Ref.:

Davidson, R. H., Reform in the Ottoman Empire
 Frice, F. P., A History of Turkey
 Shaw, S. J., Between Old and New
 Stavrianes, L.S., The Balkan since 1453

Country

Pakistan Polity 1AK947

Established 8 / 1947

Terminated 9 / 1948

T01
007

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5	5

Partition of India and Pakistan, dominion of Pakistan inaugurated. Effective provincial governments were left from the British rule. The head of the Muslim League had full authority over the civil administration and the armed forces, by his order he could amend the existing constitution and promulgate laws that would be beyond the effective power of review of any court. No elections were held.

1948, Sept. Mr. Jinnah, the head of the Muslim League died, change in executive authority.

Country

Pakistan Polity PAK948

Established 9 / 1948

Terminated 3 / 1956

FOIA
b7D

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

After the death of the long-time leader of the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah, the assembly gradually increased its strength, an independent and very strong judiciary functioned. Great factionalism in the provinces which could not be separated from the federal government. Hostilities between the governor general, the PM and the cabinet, and the assembly. Emergency rule very common. The governor general was by no means a figurehead.

* Ca. 1950-1952 gradual increase in the strength of the legislature, it passed a bill to remove the power of intervention from the governor general, constitutional deadlock solved by the courts, the ruling was accepted. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

March 1956 constitution, it established an effective parliamentary system.

Country Pakistan Polity IAK956 Established 3 / 1956 Terminated 10 / 1958

Y01
B07

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

A new constitution established the Islamic Republic of Pakistan under a parliamentary system, the president elected by the assembly. Frequent cabinet crises. Factionalism continued.

Oct. 1957 - Oct. 1958 government disintegration, administrative coup by the president.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Administrative coup by the president, he dismissed the government, dissolved the three legislatures, annulled the constitution and appointed the commander in chief as administrator of the declared martial law. President ousted by the generals, the military government was headed by General Khan. No parties permitted, an ordinance excluded many politicians from taking part in public life, in effect until 1967. Martial law governing land reform, some 150,000 tenants in West Pakistan became landowners, vigorous economic development program, however primary school enrollment remained under 50%. Governors of East and West Pakistan were made directly responsible to the president, provincial administration recast, decentralization of power to the divisional and district level.

1962, March: return to constitutional government.

Country

Pakistan Polity PAK962

Established 6 / 1962

Terminated /

T611
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ossaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	②	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	③ institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

New constitution gave the president very strong powers, there are some restrictions on his powers on money bills, he can dissolve the assembly, but he as well as the assembly must stand for election. Political parties allowed to function within the regulations of the government.

* Ca. 1965 factionalism again became apparent, parties refused to co-operate with the government. Leaders of the autonomy drive in East Pakistan arrested, 1971 East Pakistan became an independent country after heavy fighting.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Kahin, G. McT., Major Governments of Asia
Callard, K., Pakistan, a political study

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 descent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Collaps of the Napoleonic Empire, the Congress of Vienna installed an Austrian Princess. She heeded the wishes of Metternich, no representation, police state.

1860 dynasty deposed, plebiscite resulted in annexation to the Kingdom of Sardinia.

Ref.:

Albrecht-Carrie, R., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy 1796-1870
 Hughes, S., The Fall and Rise of Modern Italy.

Country

Panama

Polity

PAN903

Established

/ 1903

Terminated

10 /

1968

FORM 8073

SECT SELECT(31)	DEMOCRATISM(32)	SECT LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 corporatist	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 central-	1 minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	2 ised	2 segmental
3 designation	3 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decent-	3 segmental
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	2 ralised	4
5 dual exec			5 none		5 total

Until 1903 Panama was part of Colombia. Treaty granting the U.S. perpetual use of the Canal Zone. Much competition between politicians on a strictly personal basis, there have been uncountable numbers of parties and coalitions. The U.S. repeatedly placed candidates in office and kept them there. Until the 1960 elections there was no apparent significance to the elections, recurring complaints that the Guardia had intervened or that the election board had manipulated ballot tabulations. Restraints on the executive came from the U.S., the army and to a lesser extent from the legislature.

- * Beginning in the 1950's the legislature gained strength, in 1951 the president dissolved the assembly and suspended the constitution, he in turn was impeached within one month. SECT LIMITS from 1 to 3.
- * In the 1950's three political groupings emerged, strong anti-american left. Social unrest, some suppression of the opposition. POL COMPETITION from 1 to 2.
- * Ca. 1930's expansion of education, over 50% of the primary school children were enrolled. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1968 Oct.: Military coup ousted the government.

Country

Panama

Polity

PAN968

Established 10/ 1968

Terminated /

1611
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	② segmental	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government. The junta dissolved the assembly, suspended constitutional guarantees and in 1969 abolished many political parties. Great factionalism within the army, two coups in 1969, an attempted coup in 1970.

Coded through 1970. (Information in 1972 shows that the regime is still in force, a consultive assembly was elected and gave Torrijos full powers to appoint a legislative commission and a supreme court).

Ref.:

Pegg, J.E., Latin America: a general history
 Needler, M.C., Political Systems in Latin America
 Niemier, J., The Panama Story

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

The Papal States were occupied and twice abolished by Napoleon between 1796 and 1814. 1815 war of liberation, the Congress of Vienna restored the Papal States under the protection of Austria. The Pope re-established the obscurantist and semi-feudal ecclesiastical rule. Various uprisings.

1848 uprising forced the Pope to grant a constitution, radical agitation continued, the Pope fled.

Country Papal States Polity PAP850 Established 1 / 1850 Terminated 10 / 1870

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① centralised	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2 segmental	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralised	2	4	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4			5 total	5
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5				

Roman Republic taken by French troops, the Pope returned Jan. 1850 and re-established the former system.

1870: Italian troops took Rome, after a plebiscite Rome was annexed to Italy.

Ref.:

Albrecht-Carrie, R., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy
 Hughes, S., The Fall and Rise of Modern Italy.

Country Paraguay Polity PAB16 Established / 1816 Terminated 6 / 1868 T011
B079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1813-1816: Declaration of independence, by 1816 Francia had become perpetual dictator. He had absolute control of the government, no opposition permitted. This system remained in effect until the 1854-1870 war with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, 1868 beginning of the occupation of the country.

1868, June: Beginning of the occupation of the country.

Country

Paraguay Polity

PAR870

Established 6 / 1870

Terminated / 1936

761
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1868-1870: occupation of the country, end of war. 1870 new constitution. 1870-1932 characterized by political instability, 32 presidents where there should have been 15, 14 major outbreaks of violence, constant turmoil bordering on anarchy. Revolts against the established regime constituted a normal institutional pattern.

1936 establishment of a military dictatorship.

Note: Precise information on this period is not readily available. More precise information might identify additional major changes.

Country

Paraguay Polity PAR 936

Established 3 / 1936

Terminated 8 / 1937

Total
8979

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
① caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

Military coup ousted the government, Col. Franco supported by a military junta and radical and nationalist elements made himself military dictator. He proclaimed a totalitarian state.

1937 Aug.: Franco ousted.

Country Paraguay Polity PAR937 Established 10 / 1937 Terminated 2 / 1940

7811
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 segmental	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Col. Franco ousted, presidential elections in 1937 and 1939. Factionalism continued. Assembly active.

1940, Febr.: The elected president declared himself dictator.

Country

Paraguay

Polity

PAR940

Established 2 / 1940

Terminated 7 / 1947

T011
0073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
② designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

The elected president declared himself dictator, the cabinet and parliament resigned. After his death the liberals chose his successor, he inherited the dictatorial powers. Ban on political activities. The function of the congress was that of a collaborator on projects initiated by the president. All local officials appointed by the president. Strict supervision of labor contracts. Over 50% of the primary school age children were enrolled in schools.

1947 July: Ban on political activities lifted, two-party cabinet formed.

Country

Paraguay Polity 1AR947

Established 7 / 1947

Terminated 7 / 1954

Total
2073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Ban on political activities lifted, a two-party cabinet formed. The president chosen heir elected, but could not hold control. Several years of confusion, five presidents within 18 months, a more peaceful period between 1950-1954, but rebellions sputtered. Since the 1940 constitution was still in effect the only limit to the president's authority seemed to be the threat of removal by force.

1954 July. Army revolt brought Gen. Stroessner to power. All opposition suppressed.

Country

Paraguay

Policy

PAR954

Established 7 / 1954

Terminated /

Page 2

SRSC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	SRSC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	realised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Gen. Stroessner headed an army revolt. Stroessner exiled tens of thousands of liberals and Federeristas. His police-state methods suppressed all opposition. Re-elections tightly controlled. Country under state of siege thereby bypassing the courts.

* Beginning ca. 1960 liberals could function under very tight control. 1965 opposition allowed to develop. A new constitution guaranteed Stroessner's party 2/3 of the seats, in the 1967 congressional elections four parties took part. Gradual change POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4. State of siege continued.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M.C., Political Systems of Latin America
 Page, J.E., Latin America: a general history

Country Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation Polity PE0336 Established 10 / 1836 Terminated ? / 1839 RG11 2073

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EIBC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① characteristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② descent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

During internal disorders Santa Cruz, the president of Bolivia, marched into Peru supporting the faction opposed to president Salaverry and defeating Salaverry in battle. The new state of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation was proclaimed with Santa Cruz as supreme protector with all powers. Both Peru and Bolivia retained their own presidents. The confederation was strongly opposed by Chile.

1839 Febr. Santa Cruz defeated in battle by his enemies under L. Bulnes of Chile.

~~Supplement to Bolivia~~

Country Peru Polity PER821 Established 7 / 1821 Terminated 4 / 1822 POL 807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Independence proclaimed by San Martin. He assumed supreme authority as protector. Factionalism.

1822 April: As San Martin left the country the constituent congress became sovereign power.

Country

Peru

Polity

PAR822

Established

/ 1822

Terminated

4

/ 1824

T011
8072

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The first constituent congress became the sovereign power and for almost a year conducted the affairs of the country. In 1823 factional quarrels led to the establishment of a rival government.

1824, Febr. Congress dissolved itself and conferred an absolute dictatorship on Bolivar.

Country Peru Polity 1ER824 Established 2 / 1814 Terminated 2 / 1825

FD-1073

REG SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	REG LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown	0 unknown
1 caesaristic	1 individual	1 none	1 uninstitutional	1 centralised	1 minimal
2 elections	2 qualified	2 slight	2 factional/restr	1	2
3 designation	2 individual	3 substantial	3 institutional	2 decentralised	3 segmental
4 ascription	3 collective	4 parity	4 restricted	2	4
5 dual exec			5 none	5	5 total

Congress dissolved itself and conferred an absolute dictatorship on Bolivar.

Febr. 1825 Bolivar assembled the members of the old congress and resigned the dictatorship.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	②	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1825-28: Bolivar resigned as dictator, a newly elected congress assembled in 1827, 1828 provisional constitution, president elected by congress. Congress very active. Factionalism continued, 1834 civil war.

- * ca. 1830 the powers of the presidency seemed to increase, the 1834 constitution extended the presidential term to 6 years. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.

1835 Febr.: Salaverry proclaimed himself supreme chief and assumed all power after ousting the government.

Country Peru Polity PER835 Established 2 / 1835 Terminated 2 / 1836

Vol
3073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Government ousted by General Salaverry, he proclaimed himself supreme chief with all powers.

1836, Febr.: General Salaverry defeated in battle, the former president again took control.

Country Peru Polity 1ER836 Established 2 / 1836 Terminated 10 / 1836

1011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified		② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-		3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

General Salaverry defeated in battle, former president again head of government.

Oct. 1836: proclamation of Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation.

Country

Peru

Polity

PER839

Established 8 / 1839

Terminated 12 / 1879

781
897

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

End of the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation. Most government changes by force, factionalism very high, civil war and revolts. Strong president, but the congress is active.

1879 Dec.: A revolt against the war of the Pacific by the populace of Lima made de Pierola supreme chief.

Country

Peru

Polity PFR879

Established 12 / 1879

Terminated 5 / 1886

1611
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Revolt against the war of the Pacific by the populace of Lima made de Pierola supreme chief with all powers. In 1883 Iglesias declared himself president.

1886, May: General elections.

1881 Lima occupied by Chile during the War of the Pacific.

Country Peru Polity PER886 Established 5 / 1886 Terminated 6 / 1896

TOL
8072

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Elections for president, vice-president, senators and deputies. Limits on the executive came from the assembly and the military. After the death of the president in 1894 the military prevented the 1st vice-president from becoming president, the office went to the 2nd vice-president. Three competitive elections. Period of instability.

1896 municipalities were given the right to self rule.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The central government gave up control over local appointments, which meant the right to self rule for municipalities. Congress active. Factionalism continued, two coups in 1914, however most presidents were elected to office.

1919, Aug. Beginning of the seizure of power by Leguia.

Country Peru Polity PER920 Established 1 / 1920 Terminated 8 / 1930

F01
B07

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	② individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	5 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1919-1920: Leguia seized power, suppression of congress. Jan. 1920 new constitution. Constitutional amendment permitted his re-election, later amendment permitting indefinite re-election. Opposition leaders exiled, political parties virtually disappeared, in 1929 Leguia ran unopposed. Return to a centralized system.

1930, Aug. Coup ousted Leguia.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4		4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				5

1930-1933: Military coup ousted Leguia, 1931 presidential elections. 1933 constitution called for a mixed presidential-parliamentary system, in reality it remained a presidential system. Presidential term 5 years, voting compulsory up to age 60, literacy requirement. The president was free of any real legislative obstacle and usually choose or approved the congressional candidates. However the president needed the support of the army, restraints on his powers came from that group. Great factionalism between the APRA and the conservative government and the army. Strikes, terrorism and some guerrilla activities continued into the 1960's. Elections seemed to be competitive, a number of military coups took place. Highly centralized system.

* Ca. 1950's the legislature seemed to gain strength, by the early 1960's the president was forced to form a coalition government. The army still remained a strong part of the accountability group. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.

* * 1950-1965 expansion in education, the majority of primary school age children enrolled; social and economic reforms, agrarian reform law affected all state and church land. Government imposed limits on oil profits. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

1968, Oct.: Military coup ousted the government after a number of cabinet crises, the president could not control congress and his own party was split.

Country _____ Form _____ Polity PER968 Established 10/ 1968 Terminated ___/___

251
073

RISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 authoritarian	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 sequential	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the government, military government installed. Congress and the constitution were suspended, rule by decree. Oil companies nationalized, radical agrarian reform law.

Coded through 1970. (As of 1972 no change).

Ref.:

Pike, F., The Modern History of Peru
 Needler, M. C., Political Systems in Latin America
 Markham, C. R., A History of Peru

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1934-1935: Negotiations between the U.S. and the Philippines established a transitional commonwealth for 12 years.

The constitution called for a presidential system, the president held very strong powers, presidential recommendations to the legislature were, in effect, orders, although legislatures often rebelled. The legislature held very limited powers but used them effectively. There were two national parties, both were loose combinations of various factions. Elections were competitive, however, vote buying was common, Highly centralized system.

- * Ca. 1950 executive control of the legislature had decreased somewhat because of the increased sophistication in the electorate, demands of organized interest groups, and since 1948, the supreme court has ruled a number of times against the chief executive, and in each case the effect has been to narrow the scope of presidential authority. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3.
- * The above trend was reversed beginning in the late 1960's. EXEC LIMITES from 3 to 2.
- * After WWII political competition became highly factional, guerrilla activities increased, political murders; communist party outlawed, some elected officials were not allowed to take their seats in the assembly. POL COMPETITION from 3 to 2.
- * In the late 1930's the majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- # 1941 Japanese invasion.

1973, Jan., President Marcos proclaimed a new constitution. It gave the president an indefinite period in office with martial law powers. These powers included the right to issue orders with the effect of law and the establishment of a handpicked advisory assembly. President Marcos had unlimited powers.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Grossholts, J., Politics in the Philippines

Lande, C. H., Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies Monograph Series

Smith, R. A., Philippine Freedom 1946-1958

Abueva, J. V., and R. P. de Guzman, Foundations and Dynamics of Filipino Government and Politics

Country

Poland

Polity

POL918

Established 11 / 1918

Terminated 5 / 1926

EISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GO'T SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4	4	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

In the 18th century Poland was partitioned among Russia, Prussia, and Austria. WWI as Austria began to crumble the Polish liberation movement set up a provisional government, the treaty of Versailles established Poland's frontiers. The 1921 constitution reduced the presidency to a figurehead, neither the president nor the senate could initiate legislation. The assembly could demand the resignation of the cabinet anytime. The average life span of the government was five months. Bitter strife between the conservative and nationalist parties, friction with the minorities, especially the Ukrainians and the Germans.

1926: Military revolt ousted the government.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 cessaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central-ised 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 decent-ralised 2	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 4	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	4 collective 4	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5	5 2	5 total 5

Rebellious military troops took the capital and forced the PM and the president to resign. New constitution gave greater power to the government. The assembly could be dissolved if the whole cabinet supported the action, the budget would go into effect after five months of debate, with or without the approval of the assembly. 1927 54 of the opposition deputies arrested. Founding of "Non-Party Bloc for the co-operation with the Government" - BB -, breakup of the leftist opposition, some 90 political leaders tried. The parties continued their work under difficulties. The assembly active, it had a large measure of control over the budget. At times close to a one party state.

* 1935 A new constitution was railroaded through the assembly while the opposition stayed away. It greatly increased the power of the president. He could dismiss the ministers, dissolve the assembly and the senate, franchise laws were so framed as to prevent the parties from having any say as to who should be a candidate for a seat in the assembly. Two thirds of the senate to be elected by an elite. This constitution did not go into effect with its full force because of the death of the very powerful president. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.

1939: German occupation, end of independence.

Country

Poland Polity

POL1948

Established 6 / 1948

Terminated /

T011
B079

BIEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		BIEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 raised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1945 - 1948: Provisional government under Russian sponsorship. A rigged referendum approved the government's program of nationalization and land reform and the establishment of a unicameral legislature as advocated by the communists. Beginning of repressive measures by communists. During 1948 Poland was transformed into a communist-dominated state, and reorganized along communist lines. Beirut became head of the party as well as head of the government in 1949. but he had a relatively weak position and should continue to be considered as a qualified individual leader with others.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Rose, W., The Rise of Polish Democracy

Syrop, K., Poland

Benes, V., Eastern European Government and Politics.

Country Portugal

Polity POR765

Established 99/ 1765

Terminated 11 / 1807

POL
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralized	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1750 - 1777 absolutism reached its height, monarchical centralization.

1765 is an arbitrary date, indications are that centralization took effect at about this point under Pombal.

1801 war with Spain, invasion.

1807: Lisbon taken by French troops, French occupation. Polity interruption until 1820.

Country PORTUGALPolity POR823Established 6 / 1823Terminated 9 / 1833FD11
D073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
①	caesaristic	1	①	①	individual	1	1	①	central-	①	①
2	elections	2	2	2	qualified	2	②	ized	1	2	2
3	designation	3	3	3	individual	3	3	2	decent-	3	3
4	ascription	4	4	4	collective	4	4	ralized	2	4	4
5	dual exec	5	5	5	parity	5	5			5	5

1820 to 1823 revolution, demands for the return of the king and the establishment of an assembly. The king accepted a constitutional monarchy but was installed as an absolute ruler by his son. Wars of succession eventually won by the reactionary forces.

1833 Sept. reactionary king ousted with the help of British and French forces.

Country PORTUGALPolity POR834Established 8 / 1834Terminated 9 / 1836FDI
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Reactionary king ousted with the help of British and French troops. The 1826 constitution put some real restraints on the executive.

1835 revolution, constitutional monarchy, assembly established legislative parity with the executive under the 1822 constitution.

Country PORTUGALPolity POR836Established 9 / 1836Terminated 2 / 1842POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	② qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	④ parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
⑤ dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Revolution, constitutional monarchy. The assembly, with a Septembrist majority, established legislative parity under the 1822 constitution. Intense hatred between the two factions, some disturbances.

1842 military uprising supported by the clergy, 1826 charter restored.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military uprising supported by the clergy restored the 1826 charter thereby returning substantial powers to the monarchy.

- * constitutional changes in the 1880's enlarged the chamber and limited the number of peers with the effect of strengthening the assembly. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3;
- * ca. 1890's educational system enlarged, government functions increased. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2;
- ** 1855-1860 factionalism decreased, still limited suffrage. POL COMPETITION from 2 to 4;
- ** ca. 1900 factionalism again on the increase, POL COMPETITION from 4 to 2.

Ca. 1900 beginning of the breakdown of the parliamentary system. 1907 the King dissolved the assembly and established a royalist dictatorship.

Country PORTUGALPolity POR907Established 5 / 1907Terminated 2 / 19081011
2079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralized	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4		2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Breakdown of the parliamentary system, king dissolved the assembly, suspended the constitution, government by royalist dictatorship, Franco PM.

1908 Assassination of the king and the crown prince. Constitutional government restored.

Country PORTUGALPolity POR 908Established 2 / 1908Terminated 10 / 19108011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ined	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

King assassinated. The new king restored constitutional government and ousted Franco. Ministries very unstable, factionalism.

1910 military insurrection, king fled.

Country PORTUGALPolity POR911Established 8 / 1911Terminated 5 / 1926FORM
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 consociative 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 descent- 2	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	3 descent- 3	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 descent- 4	4 total 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5	5 descent- 5	5 total 5

Military insurrection, king fled. 1911 republic proclaimed. The Republican party broke up into factions, monarchists jailed. Various royalist uprisings, many political murders. 40 governments.

1926 military uprising, government ousted, constitution suspended, political parties dissolved.

Country PortugalPolity FOR930Established 7 / 1930Terminated /FDL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1926 army revolt, military dictatorship; 1930 formation of the National Union, a political-social party of the fascist type. The National Union the only party permitted to operate. Corporativism, economic corporations representing employer's associations, trade unions, labor syndicates, etc. Salazar became premier, presidency largely ceremonial.

* mid-1930's corporate state, GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

White, G. F., A Century of Spain and Portugal 1788-1898

Young, G., Portugal, a historical study

de Figueiredo, A., Portugal and its Empire

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual ② 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec ⑤			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

In 1701 the elector Frederick was crowned first king of Prussia, until this date Prussia had been part of Brandenburg. Monarchs absolute rulers, ban on all political activities.

** Between the 1840's and the 1860's the estates and later the Diets refused the king funds, a number of Diets were dissolved, later it turned into a deadlock. EXEC LIMITS from 1 to 2.

* 1848 to 1854 emergence of political parties, upper and lower house established. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

* 1854 to 1858 no political parties permitted, public meetings forbidden, arbitrary arrests very frequent. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.

* 1858 to 1867 political parties again allowed to operate within limits. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

* 1862 Bismarck became minister-president. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.

* 1862 Bismarck became minister-president. EXEC SELECT from 4 to 5.

* 1807 to 1813 Berlin occupied by French troops, Prussia became a virtual dependency of France. Far-reaching reforms, establishment of a highly centralized system.

1867 Prussia became part of the North German Confederation, transitional period to the establishment of the German Empire in 1871.

Ref.:

Rodes, J. E., Germany, a History.

Country

Rhodesia Polity

RHO923

Established 10 / 1923

Terminated /

7611
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 characteristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

In 1923 Rhodesia, with 35,000 settlers, became a self-governing colony. Her foreign relations were only technically under British control. While the British colonial secretary had certain theoretical powers over the colony it was quite clear that these powers were virtually atrophied through disuse. Britain reserved the right to veto legislation discriminating against Africans, however it failed to use it, also Britain handed back to the settlers control over the armed forces, which could be used in response to any internal uprising. Franchise qualifications so difficult that very few Africans could meet them, but it embraced practically all Europeans. Parliamentary system.

* 1930 and 1941 land appointment act; 1934 industrial conciliation act had the effect of freezing the Africans in unskilled jobs. Heavy control over Africans. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

* 1950's and 1960's: Railways and airlines government controlled. More than half of the mission-operated hospitals receive government grants. By 1961 95% of the Africans receive a minimum of 5 years education. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Etshali, B.V., Rhodesia, Background to Conflict
Bull, Th., Rhodesian Perspective

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(49)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 ceasaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 ised 1	2 2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1848 uprising forced the Pope to grant a constitution, radical agitation continued, the Pope fled. An assembly was elected by universal suffrage, it met and proclaimed a republic, a triumvirate acted as the executive.

1849 Rome taken by French troops, Pope reinstated.

Ref:
 Abrecht-Carrie, R., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy
 Hughes, S., The Fall and Rise of Modern Italy.

Country Rumania Polity RUM859 Established 1 / 1859 Terminated 5 / 1864 TC11
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISH(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Union of Wallachia and Moldavia, fusion of the two legislatures, capital to be Bucharest, it took the name Rumania, Alexander Cuza named prince by the elite. Expropriation of Greek monasteries, one fifth of the territory had been in the hands of the monasteries, and given to peasants. Extensive land reforms proposed by Cuza but strongly opposed by the boyar-dominated assembly.

1864: Coup by Cuza, he dissolved the assembly, dictatorial rule.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Coup by Cuza, he had been unable to enact land reform. He dissolved the assembly, a plebiscite approved a new electoral law, universal suffrage. Cuza inacted land reform by decree, two million hectares were distributed to 400,000 peasants. This unleashed great opposition by the conservatives and the boyars. Free compulsory education. His rule is described as dictatorial.

1866: Cuza forced to resign, monarchy established.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 centralised	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decentralised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 realised	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4				
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

Cuza forced to resign. A provisional government proclaimed prince Carol of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen as monarch. Up to WWI the government was left to a small minority of landowners, professionals and merchants. Of the two parties, the liberals and the conservatives, the liberals were favored by the king; during the 1930's the country was practically ruled by Bratianu, his brothers and sons. Rumanian politics had a personal basis. The politician selected by the king as his PM needed no strong popular support, he had a chance to "make" an election. The wishes of the electorate were of minor importance. The withdrawal of the monarch's confidence was equivalent to a dismissal of parliament. Limits on the executive same from the ruling class. Return to feudal system.

- ** Gradually the working class emerged as a power, extremely hostile, 1907 insurrection cost some 11,000 lives. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 2.
- * After 1900 some land distribution if discontent grew too high, and a very gradual improvement in education. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- # Occupation by the Central Powers, 1916.

1938: The king took complete control, constitution suspended, all political parties suppressed.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	② factional/restr 2	ized 1	② segmental 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

The king suspended the constitution, suppressed all political parties and took complete control. A plebiscite, properly managed by the government, approved the king's action. Violent opposition from the Iron Guard, by 1940 four PM's and many lesser opponents assassinated. In 1940 one third of Rumania's territory to Russia and Hungary.

1940: Coup by Iron Guard supporters, king forced to abdicate.

Country

Rumania Polity RUM941

Established 1 / 1941

Terminated 8 / 1944

8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① consaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	② minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	③ segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	4	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	5 total	5
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5				

1940 - 1941: Coup by pro-Iron Guard General. King forced to abdicate, replaced by his son, but in fact the Iron Guard ruled. Many executions. Jan. 1941 a terrible outburst of violence in Bucharest turned into a revolt against the head of the government, general Antonescu. The army, loyal to Antonescu, defeated the Guardists thereby ending their rule. Political parties abolished.

1944: Invasion by Russian troops.

Country Rumania Polity RUM948 Established 4 / 1948 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	2 ised 1	2 2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1944 - 1948: The king dismissed the cabinet and accepted armistice terms. Russian troops occupied Bucharest. After several months of constant agitation by the communist controlled National Democratic Front and pressure from the occupation forces, a Front government was formed. It showed strong leanings toward Russian communism under the leadership of Groza. By 1948 the communists had incorporated some parties and eliminated the rest. April 1948 it became a one party state under a constitution modelled after the USSR. Nationalization of industry and collectivization of agriculture.

* By the early 1950's Gheorgin-Dey held the post of PM and the head of the party. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

- Matley, I., Romania
- Gyorgy, A., Governments of Danubian Europe
- Roucek, J.S., Balkan Politics
- Basdeyant, D., Against Tide and Tempest, the Story of Rumania
- Iorga, K., A History of Romania
- Benes, V., Eastern European Governments and Politics.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1500 is an arbitrary date, consolidation of the Russian states.

Absolute monarchy. In the 1870's opposition to the tsarist regime increased. Terrorist activities, two assassination attempts on the tsar, more stringent police measures. Unrest and violence increased sharply around the turn of the century, several terrorist organizations established.

1812 Napoleon took Moscow.

1905: Revolution, granting of a constitution.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/rectr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1905 - 1906: Revolution, tsar forced to grant a constitution. It was to give the assembly real legislative power, greatly extended franchise etc. The Duma described as "rubberstamp", a place for airing public opinion. Armed insurrections by workers. Election law gave the franchise to property owners or taxpayers; armed forces, landless peasants and students excluded, deputies chosen from 1 per 2,000 for landowners, to 1 per 30,000 for peasants and 1 per 90,000 for workers. May 1906 fundamental law proclaimed by the tsar: tsar autocrat, retaining complete control over the executive and the armed forces. Changes in the fundamental law could only be made with the consent of the tsar. Legislative power to be divided between the Duma and the upper house. Upper house half appointed and half elected by various privileged groups. Budgetary powers of the Duma very closely restricted. The government reserved the right to legislate by decree when the Duma was not in session. In 1911 the government prorogued both chambers for three days to enact legislation by decree. Demands by the radical Duma were ignored, election law changed to give the conservatives a majority. The Duma had very little power and as reaction set in it became powerless by changes in election laws, arrests of deputies, and legislation by decree. Military courts set up to deal with uprisings, within six months in 1906 they imposed almost 1000 death sentences. The Social Revolutionaries undertook 1500 "executions" during 1906 and many more in 1907. Expansion of education, social insurance instituted, reorganization of land banks. By 1912 great increase in strikes, by 1913 over 1.5 million workers participated, street demonstrations and violence increased in 1914. WWI brought a sharp decrease in these activities.

1917: Revolution, tsar abdicated.

Country

Russia Polity RUS917

Established 3 / 1917

Terminated 11/ 1922

107
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 eccentric	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ined	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Revolution, tsar abdicated. A provisional government was established until a constituent assembly could be summoned, but it could only act in consort with the Petrograd soviets. Soviets or "councils of workers and soldiers" sprang up all over Russia. The provisional government was weak and the power to implement its orders rested with the soviets. Lenin's arrival increased the antagonism between the soviets and the provisional government. Anti-Bolshevik feelings after an attempt to seize power, Lenin fled. Growing unrest of the masses. By Sept. 1917 the Bolsheviks held a majority in the Petrograd and Moscow soviets. Oct. Bolshevik revolution, members of the provisional government arrested, Lenin became the leader of the government. He called for an end to the war with Germany, all private estates and church lands were nationalized. By Nov. 1917 the soviets had established control over the urban centers but in the countryside socialist revolutionary sentiments dominated. Between 1917 and 1921 the Bolsheviks - renamed the Russian Communist Party - reorganized society along collective lines, land decrees nationalized all land, land banks nationalized, workers control over factories, government control over trade unions, universal free education, private trade gradually suspended but reinstated to some degree after the economic collapse, famine and epidemic. Civil war 1918 to 1920, in 1922 all of Siberia and the Far Eastern Republic became part of the Soviet Union.

1922 final end of the civil war and unification of all territories of the Soviet union.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

end of civil war and unification of the Soviet Union. Stalin became head of the party, after Lenin's death in 1924 struggle within the Communist party. 1924 constitution formalized the existing one-party state.

** After his take-over in 1927 Stalin gradually increase his powers and control over the party and the government by a number of purges of the party and a general reign of terror. In the late 1930's numerous former leaders executed. Political commissioners appointed to watch over the army commands. Generals executed. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 1.

* ca. 1930 Stalin became the supreme leader, MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1.

* 1928 beginning of a new social offensive, crash program for heavy industry, nationalization of all trade and industry, collective and state farms only. GOVT SCOPE from 4 to 5.

1941-43 German invasion.

1953 Stalin died.

EXEC SELECTY(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	alized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Former Belgium colony, after WWII a UN trust territory. Independence July 1962, Dec. 1962 new constitution with very strong powers to the presidency. Enormous racial tension between the majority Hutu, the peasantry, and the Tutsi, formerly the aristocracy. Civil war beginning in 1959, tribal violence continued. Rwanda is a no party state rather than a one party state, the presidency has taken over the qualities of the mwami-ship. The president is inaccessible, inviolate and unaccountable. Political office is considered a gift. The president's authority depends on his ability to reconcile divergent viewpoints and to prevent any of the factions from gaining a permanent ascendancy within the government structure. Ministerial portfolios are granted and withdrawn much as the chieftaincies were in the old days. No formal vote has taken place in parliament to decide the fate of a minister. Parliament serves as a seismograph of public opinion, the warning of which may or may not be taken into account by the presidency. The president remains the fount of all legitimate authority. Presidential elections are not to provide opportunities for replacing the incumbent but to affirm his permanence in office. Elections unopposed.

* 1966 education was taken over by the state, ca. 70 % of the primary school age population was enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

LeMarchand, M., Rwanda and Burundi
Morrison, D. G., Black Africa

Country Sardinia Polity SAD815 Established 6 / 1815 Terminated 3 / 1848 FOIA
b07D

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

After the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire the Congress of Vienna restored the monarch to his former position as absolute ruler.

1848: faced with popular demands the monarch granted a constitution.

Country Sardinia Polity SAD848 Established 3 / 1848 Terminated 1 / 1860

Full
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Faced with popular demands the monarch granted a constitution. Parliament active despite the monarch's authoritarian leanings. Franchise very restricted.

1860: Beginning of the unification of Italy.

Ref.:

Albrecht-Carrie, R., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy 1796-1870
 Hughes, S., The Fall and Rise of Italy.

Country

South African (Transvaal)
Republic Polity SAT856

Established ___ / 1856 - Terminated ___ / 1902

T011
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	realised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1836-1856: The Boers, dissatisfied with British rule, moved to the interior defeating the Bantu inhabitants. 1842 Boer/British war. In 1852 the British government recognised the independence of the Transvaal. Factionalism resulted in four executive heads, one for each leading faction. This confusion ended in 1856 with the establishment of the South African Republic (Transvaal) which Zontpansberg and Lydenburg joined. Under the 1853 constitution a popularly elected president became head of the government, he was not responsible to the legislature. Franchise requirements were such, that only whites could vote. The 1884 constitution made the assembly the highest authority of the state, however the two assemblies were content to play an entirely subordinate part to the president; if the assembly did not go along with president Kruger he threatened to resign, which never failed to have due effect. Franchise restrictions excluded most newly arrived Uitlanders (non-Boers). Centralized system.

* 1877-1880 British occupation.

1899-1902 British/Boer war, Great Britain took over the government, end of independence.

Country Union of South Africa Polity SAP910 Established 5 / 1910 Terminated / POL
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1905-1910: 1905 Transvaal and the Orange Free State were granted responsible government, 1908-1909 constitutional convention, the draft was approved by all four local parliaments (Transvaal, Orange Free State, Natal and Cape) and by the British parliament and went into effect May 1910, establishing the Union of South Africa. Parliamentary system, elections excluded natives. Centralized system. Expansion of education, general expansion of government.

** 1945-1965 apartheid and extremely tight control over the native black majority. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Spooner, F. P., South African Predicament
 Keppel-Jones, A., South Africa, a Short History
 Beck, H. H., History of South Africa and the Boer/British War

Country El Salvador Polity SA1841 Established 2 / 1841 Terminated / 1903

7012
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1838-1841: Breakup of the Confederation of the United Provinces of Central America. 1841 constitution. Until 1900 the political history was chaotic, turbulent, with chronic instability and bitter civil strife. By far the majority of governments came into power by force. Centralized system.

Between 1840-1870 Guatemala used force three times to oust the government.

1903 Change in the selections of the executive, since 1898 there had been no successful revolution, though occasional attempts were made until 1931.

1903 is an arbitrary date.

Country El Salvador Polity SA1903 Established / 1903 Terminated / 1931

T011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① centralized 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified individual 2	② slight substantial 3	2 factional/rostr 2	2 decent-ralized 2	2 segmental 3
③ designation 3	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	5 total 5	4 4
4 ascription 4			5 none 5		5 total 5
5 dual exec 5					

1903 (an arbitrary date). The agricultural and commercial 'coffee' leaders sought effective and orderly governments. Supported by the most efficient and well-trained army in Central America, government became the province of the elite. They were represented by two families, members of which alternated in the presidency consecutively until 1927. Restraints on the limits of the president came from the elite and the army. Centralized system.

1931 military coup, establishment of a dictatorship.

Country El Salvador Polity SAL931 Established / 1931 Terminated 12 / 1948

FSI
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	④	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Military coup after a peasant revolt. Under a new president opposition became virtually impossible. President Martinez ruled through puppet presidents or through constitutional revisions to permit self-succession until 1944. He ruthlessly restored order in the countryside and rid the country of the 'communist menace'. No free elections until 1950.

* 1944 Martinez was forced to resign, some political competition seemed possible. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

1948 Dec. President forced to resign, constitutional government established.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(35)	GOVT SCOPE(36)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 ② 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	③ substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1948-1950: President ousted, replaced by a revolutionary government. PRUD, the revolutionary party was founded. 1950 March elections for a president.

In opposition were a number of small parties permitted to operate within carefully defined limits. The government could distinguish between 'responsible' and 'irresponsible' opposition. Presidents were chosen within the party and the army, most opposition candidates were disqualified. Limitations on the executive came from the party and the army, evidence of this was the frequent change of leadership because of power realignment. Primary school age enrollment reached 50% about 1950.

* Ca. 1960's: Expansion in education, large scale hydroelectric power project, social and economic reforms, establishment of a social security system. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1964 March, Competitive elections, opposition allowed to operate.

Country El Salvador Polity SAI964 Established 3 / 1964 Ter

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(42)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 authoritarian	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

The 1964 elections were competitive and free of military interference. In the 1966 assembly elections the national conciliation party, backed by the government, retained a majority but in 1968 the opposition received a majority. The opposition operated openly and without interference. The 1967 presidential election was fair and free. Congress very active, at times refusing to pass government bills.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M.C., Political Systems in Latin America
 Fagg, J. E., Latin America: a general history
 Munro, D. A., The Five Republics of Central America
 Osborne, L., Four Keys to El Salvador.

KINC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		KINC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	②
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Between 1910 and 1926 Ibn Saud, leader of the Wahabis, took Meir, Hail, Jauif, Taif, Mecca, Jidda, and Medina. Jan. 1926 Ibn Saud was proclaimed king of Hijaz and sultan of Nejd. During his long reign king Ibn Saud ruled single handedly, the king was and is an autocratic and patriarchal ruler. No political competition allowed, centralized system.

- * 1953-1960 After the death of the king the crown prince became king, however he shared his powers with his brother Faisal. In 1960 the king dismissed Faisal and ruled directly. MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2 and from 2 to 1.
- * In 1967 31% of the primary school age population was enrolled in schools, however by 1953 90% of the revenues came from the government owned and controlled oil industry. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Philby, H. G. J., Saudi Arabia
Twitchell, H.S., Saudi Arabia

Country

Saxony Polity SAX806

Established ___ / 1806

Terminated ___ / 1831

T811
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	isee 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

Saxony sided with Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war, but in 1806 changed sides. Napoleon named the ruler elector, king Frederick Augustus I an absolute ruler. Saxony under the "Metternich system" opposed to constitutional and nationalist aspirations.

1813 occupied by Russian and Prussian troops, king fled, later reinvaded by French troops.

1831: Revolutionary movement forced the king to grant a constitution.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(49)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 conscriptive	1	① individual	1	1 none	①	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	①	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified		② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-		3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1830 - 1831 revolutionary movement forced the king to nominate his nephew as co-regent and grant a constitution. King is the executive with a council of responsible ministers. Both the king and parliament may propose new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied or altered without the approval of both houses.

** The system began to retrogress, in the early 1840's the king refused to call the assembly into session. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 1.

1848: Demands for a meeting of the assembly and freedom of the press etc., the king was forced to yield.

Country

Saxony Polity SA1849

Established ___ / 1849

Terminated 1 / 1871

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	④ restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1848 - 1849 demands for meetings of the assembly, freedom of the press etc., king yielded. The assembly appears to have met regularly thereafter.

1849 Prussian invasion.

1871: Saxony became part of the German Empire.

Ref.:

Rodes, J.E., Germany, a History
Falk, M.F., History of Germany

Country Senegal Polity SEN960 Established 9 / 1960 Terminated 12 / 1962

T01
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The former French colony held general elections in March 1959, the UPS won all seats, the two leaders of the UPS became president and PM. Parliamentary system, however the presidency was very strong, special powers to both the president and the PM. The assembly technically holds legislative powers, but in practice approves bills presented by ministers without question. Limits on the executive seemed to come from within the party. In 1960 Senghor was unanimously elected president. The small aggressive PAI was banned in 1960, in 1961 a number of former UPS members established the BMS. Centralized system. Primary education in 1960 about 27%.

Dec. 1962 Disagreements between the president and the PM. PM ousted, transition to a one party state.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1962-1964: Disagreements between the president and the PM, coup attempt against the assembly. The March 1963 referendum approved a new constitution establishing a presidential system. The president was given very strong powers, he is the head of state and head of the UPS. Officially Senegal has never become a one party state, but between 1962 and 1964 all opposition parties were removed. Centralized system continued.

* Ca. 1970 the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Lusignea, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Coleman, J. S., and C. G. Rosberg, Political Parties and National Integration
 in Tropical Africa
 Behrman, I. C., Muslim Brotherhoods and Politics in Senegal
 Morrison, D. C., Black Africa
 Africa Report 1960-1972

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① consaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual axes	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

In 1830 the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire recognized Milosh as hereditary prince and guaranteed the country autonomy, religious liberties etc. The Sultan bound Milosh to govern by a council of elders, this he refused to do. No constitution, not even any discription of established laws. The country was governed by the absolute will of the prince. 1835 opposition of the notables to the regime forced the prince to grant a constitution, however he refused to abide by it and the council of elders, called for by the constitution, was never established. Milosh imposed forced labor and held some monopolies.

1838: Pressure from Turkey and Russia for a constitutional monarchy.

EIBC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Pressure from Turkey and Russia forced Milosh to grant a constitution. The constitution called for an appointed senate with substantial powers, in fact the senate was appointed during the absence of the ruler by the national court of chancery and was superior to the prince. A small rebellion by Milosh was suppressed and Milosh forced to abdicate. 1842 the leader of the senate exiled, he armed his followers and forced king Michael to flee. Provisional government established, the senate elected a new prince, he was weak and ineffectual and during the 16 years of his reign the senators were the real rulers. Their administration was marked by factionalism and corruption. 1845 abortive uprising. 1858 great friction between the prince and the senate, popular demands called for the Skuptchina - a popular assembly - to settle the dispute. It called for the prince to resign, he refused, the Skuptchina deposed him and appointed a provisional government and elected Milosh prince.

1858: The popular assembly deposed the prince, return to autocratic rule.

Country

Serbia

Polity SER859

Established 1 / 1859

Terminated 6 / 1860

761
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

A popular assembly deposed the prince and elected the former ruler, prince Milosh. He dismissed the assembly, exiled his enemies and imprisoned the leader of the senate.

1860: Milosh died, return to constitutional government.

Country Serbia Polity SER861 Established / 1861 Terminated / 1868 Toll
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1860 - 1861: Milosh died, the Skuptchina elected prince Michael.

1861 constitution promulgated by the prince, it increased his prerogatives at the expense of the Skuptchina and especially the senate. The Skuptchina was made the supreme legislative authority rather than the senate. He no longer had to choose his ministers from the senate or share with it the direction of foreign affairs. Factionalism between the two ruling families continued, all rulers had come from one of these two family groups.

1868: prince Michael assassinated by Karageorgevich group.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

1868 - 1869: The Skuptchina elected Milan, Michael's cousin, prince. 1869 constitution established an assembly of 120, 30 selected by the crown, the rest elected. The assembly could not initiate legislation nor modify government bills, it could accept or reject them en bloc. If rejected the government could legislate provisionally without the assembly and could promulgate the budget. In theory the assembly's powers were small, in practice even smaller. Factionalism between the two ruling families continued, pro- and anti-Austrian factions and pro- and anti-Russian faction. In the 1890's the ruthless persecution of radicals and pro-Russians grew, very strong press censorship, intimidation of justice. In the 1901 elections the radicals won a great majority, the king called for new elections, great intimidation and police terror and the refusal of the radicals to participate brought a properly subservient assembly. Widespread discontent.

1903: Widespread discontent with the arbitrary rule of the monarch, he, his wife and 20 members of the court assassinated by a group of conspirators, mostly from the military.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 ralined	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Prince assassinated, the Skuptchina elected Peter Karageorgevich to the throne. Under the 1889 constitution executive authority is vested in the king assisted by 8 ministers who are individually and collectively responsible to the nation. Legislative authority is exercised by the king in conjunction with the national assembly. The assembly is elected by indirect ballot, the senate - or state council - of 18 members, is half elected by the assembly and half appointed by the king. The state council seems to be more part of the executive than the legislature. Peter's rule was consistently moderate and liberal, for the first time the press was relatively free.

1915: Serbia became part of Yugoslavia.

Ref.:
 Temperley, H., History of Serbia
 Stavrianos, L., The Balkans since 1453.

Kingdom of the Sicilies
 Country The Sicilies Polity SIC816 Established 6 / 1816 Terminated 7 / 1820 201
 207

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1815 Collapse of the Napoleonic Empire, the Congress of Vienna restored Ferdinand I to a position of absolute ruler.

1820 Army revolt forced Ferdinand I to grant a constitution

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralised	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Army revolt forced the monarch to grant a constitution. Sicilians rebelled, Naples refused to recognize the "illegal" government and sent an army to suppress the revolt. The constitution put limitations on the executive's actions, to what extent could not be determined.

1821 Austrian troops restored the monarch to his former position as absolute ruler.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified		2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-		3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Austrian troops restored the Monarch to his former position as absolute ruler; police state.

1860 Uprising, royal troops defeated, plebiscite in Naples and Sicily in favor of union with the North, the Kingdom of Italy.

Ref.:

Albrecht-Carré, R., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Smith, D.M., The Making of Italy 1796-1870
 Hughes, S., The Fall and Rise of Modern Italy.

Country

Sierra Leone

Polity SIE961

Established 4 / 1961

Terminated /

T011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1958 (an arbitrary date) - 1961: Sierra Leone had been partly a British colony and partly a protectorate. Gradual takeover of government functions, 1960 constitutional conference, April 1961 independence. Parliamentary system, parliament active, however the executive seemed the stronger part. The 12 paramount chiefs became members of parliament and had, with the councils of elders, considerable powers. They were responsible for law and order in their districts, were empowered to raise and disburse funds and had a considerable degree of autonomy in most matters. A move toward centralization is on the way. Ordinary members of parliament were elected by universal suffrage, however elections were often corrupt. Opposition parties often operated under very heavy restrictions from the government. Factionalism within the elite, between the two major ethnic groups, the army and the 12 tribes. Violence became serious in the mid 1960's. Coup, a counter coup installed the head of the majority party in office. Education very low, in 1969 32% of the primary school age population was enrolled in schools. Beginning in 1970 some state participation in the economy.

- * The PM gradually strengthened his position beginning ca. 1969, a constitutional amendment established a presidential system, PM Stevens began a second five year term without elections. MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1, EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.

Ordered through 1977.

Ref.:

Sartorius, J. R., Politics in Sierra Leone 1947-1967
Collier, C., Sierra Leone

Country Singapore Polity SIN959 Established 6 / 1959 Terminated 9 / 1963

7611
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(*1)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1955-1959: Period of extreme turbulence, communist party outlawed. Pro-communist activities in political parties, labor unions and student groups, the government has and is taking systematic steps to eliminate communists in all these fields. Major constitutional advances, however internal security, important because of the unstable internal political situation, defense, finance and external relations remained in British hands until June 1959 when Singapore became a self-governing state. Elections under a greatly extended franchise, political competition highly factional. Parliamentary system. The majority of primary school age children attend government schools, private schools receive aid from the government.

* 1961: Economic development board established to promote the industrialization program of the state. Social security system established. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1963 Sept.: Singapore merged with the Federation of Malaysia.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Singapore agreed to secede from the Federation of Malaysia. Coding see SIN959. Political competition somewhat less violent but still factional.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Gullick, J. M., Malaysia

Country Somalia Polity SOM960 Established 6/1960 Terminated 10/1969

T01
B07

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Unification of the two territories of British Somaliland and the U.N. trust territory of Somaliland, and independence. In the 1960's there were up to 130 parties based on clan support, alignments change constantly, shifts and realignments within the dominant parties. Tribal groups within and without the assembly are the accountability groups, governments were coalitions of the groups, government crises common. Parliamentary system, the president was by no means a figurehead. Elections were competitive and often violent. The dai-paying group is the fundamental political unit in northern pastoral Somali society. Municipal councils enjoyed the greatest autonomy. In 1969 10% of the schoolage population was enrolled in primary schools.

Oct. 1969 assassination of the president, military coup within six days.

Country Somalia Polity SOM969 Established 10/1969 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Assassination of the president followed by a military coup within six days. The military regime dissolved the assembly, suspended the constitution and banned all political parties.

** 1970-1972 all foreign banks, petroleum companies, main electric power companies, a sugar company nationalized. National insurance company and a national banana board to develop crop established. The state took over control of several sectors of the economy including transportation. Private medical practice banned, foreign clinics and hospitals taken over by the government. Education remains very low. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 3

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Coleman, J. S. and C. P. Rosberg, Political Parties and National Integration in tropical Africa
 Potholm, C. P., Four African Political Systems

Country

Republic of Korea
South Korea

SK0948

Established 8/ 1948

Terminated 7/ 1952

T-11
2079

SIEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		SIEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 coarsistic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ined	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1945-1948: Japanese surrender, South Korea under US occupation. G.B., the USA and the USSR called for a provisional Korean government under a 5-year trusteeship of the 3 powers. The beginnings of the cold war found Korea still divided. 1946 a half elected and half nominated interim legislative assembly was established. 1947 the U.N. General assembly recognized Korea's claim for independence and a U.N. commission supervised elections for a national constituent assembly in 1948. Moderates and leftists boycotted the elections. Aug. 1948 the Republic of Korea proclaimed. Rhee elected president by the assembly, at the same time the constitution went into effect. It called for a presidential system, the president had great powers, the PM is in effect an assistant to the president. The constitution is described as a document which lends itself to manipulation. The 1948 national security law was used liberally to restrict opponents. The assembly was very active within its very strict limits. Rhee tried to extend his term but was forced by the U.S. to hold elections. Many arrests of candidates and their supporters. In preparation for the presidential elections a bitter struggle between the executive and the assembly developed. Rhee won by various illegal maneuvers, arrests, declaring martial law, threatening to dissolve the assembly and finally a police round-up, in July, of assembly men. The majority of children were enrolled in schools.

July 1952 police round-up of members of the assembly and after a 48 hour lock-up Rhee got his constitutional amendment providing for popular elections for the president and the vice-president.

Country Republic of S. Korea Polity SKC952 Established 7 / 1952 Terminated 4 / 1960

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 cessaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified individual	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	② segmental	2
③ designation	3	3 collective	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4	4	3	3
4 ascription	4			4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	5	5	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Police round-up of members of the assembly and after a 48 hour lock-up Rhee got his constitutional amendment providing for popular elections for the president and vice-president. The government stated that the supreme court had no competence to question the legality of any police action, including the right to arrest any government official, including assembly members. The assembly tried to restrain Rhee by refusing to enact a number of measures proposed by him, however in 1954^{he} asked for a constitutional amendment to allow him to hold office for more than two 4 year terms, the assembly defeated the amendment by one vote and the government announced it had passed. The opposition walked out. 1952 presidential elections were rigged, the 1956 election was a forgone conclusion, however the candidate for vice-president was defeated, the 1960 elections took place under a new very strict security law with many charges of fraud, riots followed the election.

1960 March-April: demonstrations and riots until Rhee was forced to resign.

Country

Republic of

S. Korea

Polity

SK0960

Established

7 / 1960

Terminated

5 / 1961

T611
8072

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

April-July 1960: Demonstrations and riots forced the president to resign. Caretaker government until the July 1960 parliamentary elections under constitutional amendments calling for a parliamentary system. Difficulties in forming a cabinet, many changes in the cabinet.

1961 May military coup.

Country

Republic of Korea
S. Korea Polity

SKC961

Established 5 / 1961

Terminated 1 / 1963

FOIA
b7D

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 ossaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Military coup, a junta appointed a cabinet and retained the president, and established a supreme council consisting of from 20-32 officers. Every facet of life was controlled by the armed forces. The assembly was dissolved and the constitution partially suspended, a decree banning all political activities for six years. This ban was partially lifted because of U.S. pressure but opposition was all but impossible. In 1962 Park became head of the junta.

1963 Jan. Public and U.S. pressure to hold elections, ban on political activities lifted.

Country Republic of Korea Polity SKC963 Established 10/1963 Terminated 1 FOIA
b7c

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Jan.-Oct. 1963: Public and U.S. pressure to hold elections, ban on political parties lifted. Oct. Park, having retired from the armed forces, was elected president. The assembly very active within its limits, it forced the government to compromise a number of times. Friction over press laws, some student demonstrations against the government, martial law declared for 56 days in Seoul in 1964. In 1968-69 the president wanted to revise the constitution to allow him to run for a third 4-year term.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Reeve, W. D., The Republic of Korea

Country SPAINPolity SPA785Established 99/1785Terminated 1/18207811
8873

BISC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		BISC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOV. SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/reotr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	④	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	⑤			5 total	5

Enlightenment and reform 1760-1790, part of this move was to establish a centralized government, in some provinces the struggle continued for many decades. 1785 an arbitrary date assigned to centralization. Polity interruption 1808 to 1814, Napoleon put his brother on the throne, revolution in favor of King Ferdinand split Spain into city-states and autonomous provinces ruled by juntas of local nobles. They organized resistance to the French occupation authorities. Napoleon invaded Spain. Joseph established rigid centralism. War of independence 1810 to 1812. 1814 Ferdinand released by the French, with the help of the church and the army he reestablished the monarchy.

* Political competition had grown during the above period, Cadiz and vicinity had elected a Cortes with a Liberal majority. After Ferdinand's return political competition was very restricted. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

1808 French invasion.

1820 Revolution supported by the army. The King was forced to accept the 1812 constitution.

Country SPAINPolity SPAS20Established 1 / 1820Terminated 8 / 1823

1973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-	3	3 realized	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 realized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Revolution and army mutiny forced the King to institute the 1812 constitution. The Madrid Junta controlled the first ministry of the constitutional monarchy, however its power extended only over Castile, anarchy in the provinces. Until 1822 Liberal ministries maneuvered between the king's intrigues and the counter-demonstrations of the Radicals. By 1821 a multisided civil war in full progress, by 1823 anarchy.

1823 The Congress of Verona gave France a mandate to suppress the revolutionary movement. The French Army restored Ferdinand by force.

Country SPAIN Polity SPA823 Established 8 / 1823 Terminated 8 / 1836 Total 8973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The French army restored Ferdinand by force. Heavy repression and persecution. No Cortes until 1832. Struggle over the throne, civil war 1833-1840.

1836 Under pressure for representation the monarch granted a constitution in 1834 but it did not satisfy the demands; an insurrection by Progressives in Andalusia forced the monarch to grant a compromise constitution.

Country SPAINPolity SPAB37Established 6 / 1837Terminated 9 / 18691011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	①	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1836-37:

Demands for representation and Progressive insurrection forced the monarch to grant a compromise constitution. Parliament active. All elections were "made" by the government in power through the machine, revolt was the only way the opposition could get in. Carlist war still in progress until 1840. Regent ousted. Creeping anarchy.

** Between 1845 and 1859 a centralized autocratic system was established.

Gradually parliament lost to the court and the clergy. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 1.

1868 Revolution spread all over Spain, Queen deposed.

Country SPAINPolity SPA871Established 1 / 1871Terminated 2 / 1873IC11
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	1	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralised	2	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4			4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1807-11:

Revolution, queen ousted, provisional government established. Search for a new king. Jan. 1871 Amendeo I installed as constitutional monarch. Factionalism, rebellions and dissension.

1873: The king found it impossible to govern and abdicated, republic proclaimed.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Government disintegration, king abdicated, First Spanish Republic proclaimed by the Radical majority in the Cortes, Figueras president, a few weeks later replaced by Pi, as head of a provisional government. Conspiracy to overthrow the government failed, the provisional government became a revolutionary dictatorship. A constituent Cortes elected, its product, the constitution, was never promulgated. Revolts and again creeping anarchy. Renewal of the Carlist war, Castelar made head of the government, he ruled by decree until a military coup in Jan. 1874, the constituent assembly in session dissolved. National government, Carlist war continued. During this period there was no legislative assembly.

1874 Alfonso, son of Queen Isabella, declared himself for a constitutional monarchy, a group of generals rallied around him and proclaimed him king.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1874-76:

Alfonso declared himself for a constitutional monarchy, a group of generals rallied around him, he was proclaimed king. Until 1876 government by decree during the Carlist war. July 1876 new constitution established the constitutional monarchy. Ministerial power, by agreement, alternated between the Conservatives and the Liberals.

** Gradual increase in suffrage ending in 1890 with universal male suffrage, POL COMPETITION from 4 to 3.

** In the late 1890's splits within parties, labor unrest, anarchism and Marxist socialism gathered momentum, beginning of parliamentary disintegration. POL COMPETITION from 3 to 1.

* Alfonso/took a more active role in government, partly due to parliamentary disintegration. EXEC SELEC from 3 to 5, about 1900.

Country SPAIN

Polity SPA923

Established 9 / 1923

Terminated 1 / 1930

T011
E073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Coup by General Primo de Rivera. He formed a military directorate, proclaimed martial law, suspended the Cortes, the constitution and trial by jury, and restored order.

* Political parties had been suppressed but were later allowed to operate on a very limited basis. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

1930 Protests from politicians, student riots, military revolts; the King ousted Rivera.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
1	caesaristic	1	1	1	none	1	1	1	central-	1	1
2	elections	2	2	2	slight	2	2	1	ized	2	2
3	designation	3	3	3	substantial	3	3	2	decent-	3	3
4	ascription	4	3	4	parity	4	4	2	ralized	4	4
5	dual exec	5	3	5		5	5			5	5

1930-1931

King dismissed Rivera, government attempts at conciliation, demonstrations continued, republican leaders denounced the monarchy. Army mutiny in favor of a republic. King restored the constitution, however a constituent assembly drafted a new constitution, it went into effect in Dec. 1931. April 1931 the King left the country without abdicating. Unrest continued, 1936 beginning of the civil war.

1939 end of civil war, surrender of the last republican troops, establishment of a military dictatorship.

Country SPAINPolity SPA939Established 4 / 1939Terminated /1911
8973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Republicans defeated, Franco established a corporative state.

No political competition. The Falange (similar to the Italian Blackshirts) was the guiding force of the movement, however its principle instrument was the army. Numerous Falangist subsidiary organizations reach every social category: children, youth, women, workers, charity, students, education, leisure, peasants, etc. and vertical syndicates combined into the Central National Syndicate for employees and employers. Private property and private enterprise recognised. After WWII the Falangists were gradually deprived of some of their functions.

* Gradual increase of government functions as the corporate state increased its activities. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Ref.:

Hills, G., Spain

White, G. F., A Century of Spain and Portugal 1788-1898

Carr, R., Spain 1808-1939

DeCola, J., A History of Spain

Bertrand, L., The History of Spain

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0	0	unknown	0	0
1	caesaristic	1	1	1	none	1	1	1	central-	1	1
2	elections	2	2	2	slight	2	2	2	ized	2	2
3	designation	3	3	3	substantial	3	3	3	decent-	3	3
4	ascription	4	4	4	parity	4	4	4	ralized	4	4
5	dual exec	5	5	5		5	5	5	total	5	5

Jan. 1954 first all-Sudanese government inaugurated. Beginning of a transitional period during which complete Sudanization of the existing administration, police, and defense forces, and the withdrawal of British and Egyptian forces took place, completed Dec. 1954. In 1955 Negroid non-Muslim secessionists in the south started a rebellion against the central government, as of 1972 this rebellion, with an estimated troop strength of 12,000, was still active despite the governments efforts to unify the country by force. State of emergency in force since 1955. The 1955 constitution replaced the British governor general with a 5-man supreme council headed by a chairman. The supreme council is head of state, the PM and the cabinet head the government. Parliamentary system, coalition government in 1956. In 1957 all mission schools in the south were taken over by the government, all private schools closed, however private schools are still common in the north. Education low, by 1968 37% of the primary school age children enrolled in schools.

1958: military coup.

Country

Sudan

Polity

SUD958

Established 11 / 1958

Terminated 10 / 1964

T011
B079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Military coup led by General Abboud. He made himself PM, dissolved all parliamentary bodies, abrogated the constitution and abolished all political parties. Civil war in the south continued.

1964: Massive demonstrations by civilians in Khartoum forced the military government to abdicate.

Country

Sudan

Polity

SUD965

Established 4 / 1965

Terminated 5 / 1969

2011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1964-1965: Massive demonstrations by civilians, strike by civil servants and the judiciary forced the military government to abdicate. Civilian coalition government. April 1965 elections in the north only, the south is still under emergency rule, fighting especially heavy. Coalition government. Political unrest, the communist party with 50,000 members banned. The high court ruled this ban unconstitutional, riots between pro- and anti-communists erupted. Coup attempt by the military averted. 1967 the government fell on a no confidence vote. Expansion in education, however still somewhat under 50% enrollment of primary school age population. General expansion of government functions as shown by increased government revenue per capita.

1969: military coup.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	⑤ none	5	5 total	5		

1969-1971: military coup, pro-socialist and with pan-arab orientation. Establishment of a revolutionary council headed by Nimeiry. All political parties banned, constituent assembly dissolved. Heavy military regime during the transition period to an Egyptian style one party state. Oct. 1971 Nimeiry elected president by referendum after the establishment of the SSU, the only political organization permitted to function. Unions were brought under its control. During the transition period all banks, insurance agencies, cotton export houses and the press were nationalized. Amalgamation of all import and export trade into a state corporation. The ministry of health maintained 93 hospitals, 1800 dispensaries and 73 health centers by 1972. Limitation on the executive are from the military mainly. 1972 cease-fire agreement with the rebels in the south after 16 years of hostilities.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Albino, C., The Sudan
Morrison, D. G. Black Africa

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	②
③ designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	4 total	4
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	5 none	5		
5 dual exec	5										

1945-1955: Japanese occupation ended with the Japanese surrender, a provisional government was established by an uneasy united front. The Potsdam conference stipulated that British forces would occupy Vietnam south of the 16th parallel. The British permitted French prisoners of war to secure arms and execute a coup, taking over governmental authority from the Committee of the South, the provisional government. 1946-1954 French/Indochina war. By 1955 Diem had established himself in power with the support of the armed forces and the police. Diem's subordination of the armed forces was never total, the armed forces must be considered the accountability group, the military establishment was decisive in determining who would exercise power during the three great crises of the Diem regime. Oct. 1955 referendum established a republic with a presidential system. Diem refused to hold elections stipulated by the Geneva accord, Hanoi began to send communist cadres and weapons supplies to the south, the national liberation front - Viet Cong - was formed. Diem permitted elections only to the extent that his regime could control the outcome, rigid press censorship, heavy restrictions on opposition parties, strong police power, severely limited civil rights. By 1961 the Viet Cong controlled about half of the country.

* General expansion of government because of the war effort, by the early 1960's the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. (This is very difficult to determine since the communists closed as many as 900 village schools in one year and opened some of their own). GOVT SCIB from 1 to 2.

1963 Nov. Diem ousted.

EEEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	② segmental	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3	3	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5	5	5	5 total	5

Diem regime ousted, the majority of the following governments came to power by force, governments largely by the military. No assembly convened, political competition greatly factional, civil war continued.

1967 April: a new constitution called for presidential elections.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

A new constitution called for presidential elections which were held in Oct. 1967, restrictions on opposition candidates, the 1971 presidential election was in fact, a referendum since the opposition candidates boycotted the election. The elected parliament is active within its limited powers. Civil war continued, the Viet Cong holding large parts of the country.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

- Kahin, G. McT., Governments and Politics in S.E. Asia
- Buttinger, J., Vietnam, a political history
- Duncanson, D. J., Government and Revolution in Vietnam

Country Sweden Polity SWE789 Established / 789 Terminated / 1809

T011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	⑤ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Ca. 1772 the king began to gain the upper hand over parliament and by about 1789 absolutism came into existence in Sweden.

1809 March, coup placed a new king on the throne.

Country

Sweden

Polity

SWES12

Established 6 / 1812

Terminated 6 / 1907

201
037

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
3 designation	3	individual	②	3 substantial	③	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	⑤					5 none	5			5 total	5

A coup placed Charles XIII on the throne in 1809, between 1809 and 1812 the instrument of government acts, the constitution, were passed. The king remained the executive, legislation by both the assembly and the monarch, the executive had fairly wide powers to regulate and administer. The assembly had control over the budget through the Bank of Sweden and the National Debt Office and decided what taxes should be collected. The assembly met every 5 years but examined the king's councillors every year; under Charles XIV, a firm defender of royal prerogative, chronic conflict between the king and the assembly. Centralized system. Very limited franchise.

- * 1855-1870: little by little the position of the assembly was strengthened by
- * the use of budget control. Assembly sessions every 3 years, lower house
- * elected by direct popular vote rather than estates, however franchise restrictions limited the electorate to about 7% of the population. 1866 annual sessions of the assembly. EXEC SELECT from 4 to 5, EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.
- * 1842 public elementary instruction free and compulsory. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

1907, an arbitrary date, beginning of a transitional period to parliamentary democratic government.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1907-1917: extension of the franchise to almost universal suffrage, liberals maintained a majority in the assembly but did not always control the cabinet. During the period from 1907 to 1921 the final shift from separation of power between the king and the assembly to parliamentary government took place. In 1917 the assembly forced the king's government to be replaced by a coalition, thereafter all governments had to maintain the support of the legislature, formalized between 1919 and 1921. The king's veto was no longer used.

- * 1920's and 1930's a socialist government enacted much social legislation: old-age pension, employment injury insurance, etc. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.
- * 1948-1968 social services greatly expanded, including health insurance, children's allowances etc. Controls over industries, some industries state-owned or partly state-owned. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

- Andren, N., Government and Politics in the Nordic Countries
- Lindren, R. E., Norway-Sweden: Union, Disunion.
- Oakley, S., A Short History of Sweden.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Before 1848 the federal bond was weak, the central government almost non-existent. Sept. 1848 the new constitution approved by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cantons, rejected by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. It established a federal system, the executive, the federal council, with seven members elected by both houses. The annual chairman, president of the confederation, enjoys no wider powers than his colleagues. Legislative parity. Universal franchise (male).

- * 1874-1911: factory act, insurance for sick and injured workers, railways purchased by the federal government, expansion in education. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- * 1948 Federal insurance scheme with modest old age and dependents insurance. Federal grants for health and accident insurance, some regulation of industry. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Gillard, C., A History of Switzerland
 Thuttr, G., Free and Swiss
 Bonjour, E., A Short History of Switzerland

Country

Syria

Polity

SYR944

Established 1 / 1944

Terminated 3 / 1949

T011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 segmental	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1943-1944: In 1943 the Syrian government, which had been appointed by the French in 1941, and the assembly amended the constitution to purge it of all mandatory restrictions. Transfer of power to the new nation continued, by Jan. 1944 the USA and the USSR recognized Syria as an independent state. Parliamentary system, however the president is very influential. 1947 first elections under universal manhood suffrage, almost one half of the members of parliament were independents. Confusion reigned in parliament, profiteering, mismanagement, and scrambling for a share of the loot prevailed. President Quwatli managed to have the constitution amended to permit his re-election for a second term, he was re-elected by parliament in 1948. Political unrest, Ba'th leader arrested, martial law declared.

1949: Military coup.

Country

SYRIA

Polity

SYR949

Established 3 / 1949

Terminated 8 / 1949

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual 2	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup headed by Za'im. President and PM arrested, chamber dissolved, all political parties banned. In June a referendum made Za'im president, legislation by decree.

1949: coup.

Country Syria Polity SYR949 Established 8 / 1949 Terminated 11 / 1951

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(2)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Army coup, president Ba'im arrested and executed. Atasi selected by the army as head of a provisional government; ban on political parties, with a few exceptions, lifted; election date set. Nov. 1949 elections, the National Party boycotted the elections, a large part of the electorate stayed away. The assembly elected Atasi president giving him special powers until a constitution could be formulated. One week later a coup ousted the government, not a change in government but to stop a projected union with Iraq; Atasi continued as president. The military had great influence on the government, all cabinet lists had to be approved by Shishakli, no government could be formed or stay in office without his consent. Limitations on the executive mainly from the military rather than parliament. Bitter controversy over the constitution, "duel" between the National Party and the PP, scattered acts of violence. Arrest of a deputy by military police, other political arrests followed.

1951: Military coup.

Country

Syria

Polity

SYR952

Established 6 / 1952

Terminated 2 / 1954

Toll
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1951-1952: Military coup led by Shishakli, he took over all government authority, appointed Silu as PM, dissolved the chamber and the supreme court. Within 6 month Shishakli set up a highly centralized dictatorship, all political parties banned. He inaugurated his Arab Liberation Movement, the sole political organization, to replace political parties. Around 1952 primary school enrollment reached 50%, some social and economic reforms, drainage and irrigation projects, establishment of a central bank, some land distribution, and credit to peasants. July 1953 election under a new constitution, presidential system, Shishakli the only candidate. By Oct. 1953 the Shishakli regime began to weaken, elections permitted, ban on political parties lifted, however the most influential parties boycotted the elections, only 5% of the electorate went to the polls.

1954: Army revolt ousted Shishakli.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(42)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 centralized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decentralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decentralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decentralized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Army revolt ousted Shishakli. Confusion. Transitional government, Atasi returned as president, Asali PM. The Shishakli parliament dissolved, the former parliament reinstated. Sept. 1954 elections completely free, of the 142 member chamber 64 seats were held by independents. 1956-1957: repeated military intervention in government, Iraqi conspiracy, American intervention, bribe money, external pressure, army purges and feuds, Ba'th and communist rivalry, arrests and trials of politicians compounded by late summer 1957 into a near disintegration as an organized political community. Nasser and the Ba'th had become the most dynamic forces in Syrian politics.

1958: Union with Egypt, loss of independence.

Country

Syria

Polity

BYR961

Established 12/ 1961

Terminated 2 / 1963

TG11
BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① centralized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	③ segmental	3
③ designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	4 restricted	4	4	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	5 none	5	5 total	5
5 dual exec	5										

1961: Syrian army revolt in alliance with conservative politicians. The revolutionary command set up a civilian government and proclaimed independence. Dec. 1961 parliamentary elections, Bassem supporters boycotted the elections. Parliament elected Qudsi president. Nationalization laws repealed. A number of cabinet reshuffles, four governments between April 1962 and Febr. 1963, president fairly powerful. 1962: army faction coup, president and 14 arrested, but the coup, nullified by coups, was no longer capable of rule. A few weeks later politicians overthrew and won the reinstatement of the president and a transitional government. In Sept. 1963 parliament voted the government the right to rule without it for one year and was dissolved. Garrison uprising, brought the country close to civil war, scattered violence, abortive coup. The government tried to suppress pro-Bassem elements.

1967: Army coup.

Country

Syria

Polity SYR963

Established 6 / 1963

Terminated /

TC11
2073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 ralized	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Army coup brought a strongly pro-Nasser branch of the army to power. Highly factional: within the army, army/politicians, pro- and against Nasser, for and against union with Egypt etc. For most of the time (until the end of 1972) no legislature, whoever is in power has all control, the only restriction is the threat of removal by force. Struggles within the Ba'ath, leaders replaced more often by designation than coup. Innumerable political trials and purges. Nationalization of 107 companies in textile, sugar, oil, rubber, and building materials, extended to include spinning mills. Government took control of cotton, wheat, and barley exporting.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Tibawi, A. I., A Modern History of Syria
Seale, P., The Struggle for Syria

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 desent-	2	3 4	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1961-1963: May 1961 internal self rule. The TANU held 70 of the 71 seats in parliament. 1962 interim constitution, presidential elections, Nyerere elected president, the vice president functions as PM. In 1963 Tanganyika became a de facto one party state when the last two splinter groups joined the TANU, formalized in the 1965 interim constitution. Parliament active, debates on all issues, some appropriations voted down. Major decision making seems to be within the party's national executive committee, it also plays an important role in the selection of candidates for the national assembly. It often causes a reassessment of the executive proposals. The government organizes labor, controls the economy through governmental agencies such as retail co-ops, export-import agencies, national development corporation; almost all land leased from the state for life, agricultural co-ops encouraged. Education is still low, in 1968 37% of the primary school age children are enrolled.

* 1967-1970: All banks, insurance companies, import-export houses, flour mills, nationalized, 40 companies seized outright, in some the government took over controlling interest. 1970 all wholesale taken over by government corporations, government bought 50% of all oil companies operating in the country. New government railway. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Botholz, G. L., New African Political Systems
 Metrovich, G. L., Africa in the 60s
 Morrison, R. L., Black Africa

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	①	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Under Burmese rule until 1782, followed by the Chakri dynasty. Absolute monarchy until 1932. Political competition was nonexistent. Hereditary provincial chieftains.

** During the 19th century gradual strengthening of the central government until the reign of Rama IV (1868-1910) who finalized it by establishing a centralized bureaucracy. CENTRAL from 2 to 1.

1932 June: coup by a group of about 50 western educated young men (People's Party).

Country Thailand Polity THA935 Established 3/1935 Terminated 10/1958

TG11
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1932-1935: coup by a group of about 50 western educated young men. 1933 counter-coup by the army, attempted counterrevolution by a member of the royal house, elections to fill half of the seats in the assembly, the other half appointed. In March 1935 the King abdicated and suggested that his successor should be young enough not to interfere in political affairs. A 10-year-old was chosen king and the monarchy was no longer involved in active politics. Most governments were installed by the military or were military governments, a number of coups took place. The cabinet was by far the strongest of the institutions, the accountability groups were the army, the police, Pridi, one of the founders of the People's Party, and his followers and, to a much lesser extent, the assembly. At times close to dictatorship. Great factionalism between the various competing groups, restrictions on competition, press censorship etc.

* Ca. 1945 to 1955 the majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCHE from 1 to 2.

1941 Japanese invasion.

1958 Oct. coup by the PK.

Country

Thailand

Polity

THA958

Established 10/ 1958

Terminated 1/ 1968

T01
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Marshal Sarit, the PM, in a quiet coup, established a military dictatorship by abolishing the constitution, dissolving the assembly, abolishing all political parties, labor organizations also banned. Arrests of persons engaged in communist activities'. A interim constitution provided for a nominated assembly, PM Sarit authorized to govern by decree until a new constitution would be drafted.

1968 Jan. constitution. A senate was to perform all parliamentary functions until a house of representatives could be elected.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 cossaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1968-1969: constitution promulgated. An appointed senate with a membership of 75% military officers was to perform all parliamentary functions until a house of representatives could be elected. Febr. 1969 elections for the lower house. Communist party still outlawed. The appointed senate and the elected lower house had substantial powers which included motions of no confidence. Despite the predominance of elected and appointed supporters in parliament the assembly displayed a certain independence. Among the difficulties the government has had with parliament was in getting it to vote money bills and amendments to the election law.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Nuechterlein, D. E., Thailand and the Struggle for S. E. Asia.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/rostr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1959-1961: Togo was under UN trusteeship administered by France, de jure independence Jan. 1959, 1961 a new constitution and a presidential system went into effect. The president held very strong powers. Political competition was very restricted by the government, opposition leaders jailed, 3 year detention of persons considered dangerous to public order and to state security, opposition parties outlawed a number of times. President assassinated by the military, the military appointed a new president. A coalition of the four major political groups and the military became the accountability group, however the president remained very powerful. Centralized system.

* Ca. 1964 the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Jan. 1967 a military coup ousted the government.

Country

Togo

Polity

TOG967

Established

5

1967

Terminated

TGI
E07

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ised 1	2 segmental 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 3	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Jan. - May 1967: Military coup ousted the government, May the military dissolved all political parties, military government headed by a president.

Codes through 1972.

Ref.:

Lusignea, G. de, French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Africa Report 1960-1968

Country

Trinidad Polity

TRI962

Established 8 / 1962

Terminated /

T011
B073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 recent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

1959-1962: Gradual constitutional reforms, Aug. 1962 independence, the new constitution called for a parliamentary form of government. Elections competitive, in 1971 the opposition boycotted the elections, all seats went to the majority party. Competition between the two major ethnic groups is intense and frequently hostile. The majority of primary school age children are enrolled in schools. This polity seems to be well into its decline.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Malik, Y. K., East Indians in Trinidad

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 consociative	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	②	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1955-1959: Armed resistance to a French wave of repression led to internal semi-autonomy; Bourguiba, head of the leading neo-Destour party, became PM. In the 1956 election the neo-Destour party ran on a National Union ticket with other parties, virtually no opposition. In July 1957 Tunisia became a republic. From 1956 to 1959, the interim period to a one party state, all power was concentrated in the hands of the president and his cabinet, no legislative review. During this period Tunisia became a one party state less by force than by erosion of opposition parties. Until 1962 a very small Communist Party was the only opposition, it was banned thereafter. The political system is regarded as exceptionally stable. June 1959, president and national assembly elected by universal suffrage. The president holds very strong powers, the assembly has tended to be effaced by the president but is by no means a rubber-stamp. Local governors are appointed and assisted by elected advisory councils. In the mid 1950's primary education was expanded to include over 50% of primary school age population; religious endowments brought under secular control; central bank established.

In 1956 all education made dependent on the ministry of national education, 208 independent and Koranic schools nationalized; religious endowments brought under secular control. Establishment of a central bank. Railways state owned. * 1964 all land held by foreigners nationalized, co-operatives established. Establishment of public import and export societies which monopolize most wholesale trade. Social security system expanded. Some state owned industries. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

Coded Through 1972

Ref.:
Carter, G., African one-party states
Rudbeck, L., Party and People

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	①
2 elections	2	② qualified individual	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	②
③ designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3	3	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	⑤	5	5	5 total	5

1919-1923: After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire a Turkish cabinet was established to co-operate with the Allied forces. An illegal nationalist movement under Mustafa Kemal to resist further dismemberment of Turkey grew. In the 1919 parliamentary election the nationalists (later the People's Party) won a majority, this parliament was dissolved under Allied pressure. April 1920 Kemal established a provisional government in Ankara and led a war of liberation against the Allies. Nov. 1922 abolition of the sultanate, Oct. 1923 proclamation of the Turkish Republic. Kemal became president, the council of ministers selected its own president. Kemal was a very powerful figure due to his position as head of state and because he dominated the single authoritarian People's Party, which in turn dominated the assembly. The Progressive Republican Party, opposed to the policies of the government on religion, functioned until 1925. Religious colleges and schools closed, education was brought under the jurisdiction of the state.

* ca.1927 the Progressive Republican Party was suppressed, a few small parties appeared and were dissolved by the government. In effect a one party state. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 5.

* 1935-1955: construction of road and railroads, 5-year economic development for industry, most of which was to be owned by the government, opening of coalmines. Gradual increase in education, ca. 1953 the majority of primary school age children were enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2

Jan. 1946 the ban on the formation of political parties was lifted.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The ban on the formation of political parties was raised, but the law against communists (never a major party) and religious parties was strengthened. The power of the police was restricted, labor allowed to organize, some religious teaching in schools permitted, civil rights restored. Parliamentary system.

Mid 1953 the government dissolved the third largest party, restricted political competition.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The government dissolved the third largest party for alleged complicity in reactionary religious plots. Severe press law in 1954.

1960 Many street demonstrations that could not be controlled by the police; just before the coup the Democratic Party government suspended political party activities. May 1960 military coup.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1960-1961: military coup ousted the government, the National Union Committee continued the suspension or formation of political parties but was very lenient toward them. The NUC ruled through a largely civilian cabinet of technocrats. The Democratic Party was outlawed by a civil court, however its place seems to have been taken by the Justice Party. With the parliamentary elections in Oct. 1961 the new constitution went into effect. The president appoints the PM, ministers must not be members of parliament. Legislation can be initiated by the council of ministers or by members of the assembly. The constitution lays down five methods of parliamentary control of government: general discussion, censure, assembly inquiry and assembly investigation. Expansion of education, government owned industries, worker's insurance, beginnings of a nationalised health service.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Dodd, C. H., Politics and Government in Turkey
Mango, A., Turkey

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

After the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire the Congress of Vienna installed Grand Duke Ferdinand. No representation, strong police rule.

1848 uprising, the Grand Duke was forced to grant a constitution.

Country TuscanyPolity TUS848Established 2 / 1848Terminated 5 / 18497011
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
⑤ dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Uprising, the Grand Duke was forced to grant a constitution, later in the year he fled. The constitution put limitations on the executive's actions.

1849: Conservatives and the mob in Florence brought the Grand Duke back with the help of Austrian troops.

Country

TUSCANY

Polity

TUS849

Established 5 / 1849

Terminated 3 / 1860

8011
8079

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	① none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
3 designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
④ ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralized 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			⑤ none 5		5 total 5

Austrian troops and conservatives restored the Grand Duke to his position as absolute ruler.

1859 "peaceful" revolution engineered by the National Society, ruler fled.

1860 plebiscite resulted in annexation to the Kingdom of Saraginia.

Ref.:

Albrecht-Garric, R., Italy from Napoleon to Mussolini
 Smith, D. M., The Making of Italy 1796-1870
 Hughes, S., The Fall and Rise of Modern Italy

Country

United Provinces of

Central
America

Polity

UCA824

Established 11 / 1824

Terminated 12 / 1838

FD11
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1821-1824: The captaincy-general of Guatemala (Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Chiapas) declared independence, prolonged debates over joining Mexico. 1823 a constituent assembly in Guatemala City declared the provinces the Confederation of the United Provinces of Central America. Nov. 1824 promulgation of a federal constitution. Differences over federalism, centralism led to a civil war in 1836, party divisions were sharp, friction between federal and state governments. The federal legislature was the dominant branch of government. Since the liberals were victorious in the civil war they chose the president in 1830 and 1834.

1838, Dec. After a conservative revolt the confederation dissolved.

Ref.:

Needler, F.C., Political Systems of Latin America

Fagg, J. E., Latin America: a general history

Jensen, A., Guatemala, a historical survey

Rosenthal, M., Guatemala

Stokes, W. S., Honduras, an area study in government.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	① uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	① minimal	1
② elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	④ parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Internal self government March 1962. Parliamentary system, mainly coalition governments. Parties based on regional, tribal, and religious affiliations, also leaders and their followers with virtually no party organization. Federal statute for three kingdoms (Bunyoro, Ankole, and Toro) and for Busoga. Tribal violence, state of emergency declared for the "disturbed" areas. The kabaka, king of Buganda, elected by the assembly as president, however executive authority lies with the PM and the cabinet. As of 1966 about 50% of the primary school age population attend schools, these are usually mission schools receiving grants in aid from local and central governments.

1966: FM Obote with the help of the military deposed the president, suspended the constitution and declared himself executive president.

Country Uganda Polity UGA967 Established 1 / 1967 Terminated 1 / 1971

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	② segmental	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1966-1967: Ph Obote, with the help of the military, deposed the president, suspended the constitution, declared himself executive president and had five cabinet ministers arrested. The parliament declared Obote's actions illegal, the high court ruled in favor of parliament, the government asked parliament to change the law to suit it. Within one year of the takeover the government had abolished the kingdoms and established a centralized system. Formalized in the April 1967 constitution. The constitution called for a presidential system, however the president is a member of parliament. The deputies from Baganda refused to take the oath to the new constitution and were expelled from the assembly. 1967 the assembly, sitting as a constituent assembly, made constitutional changes by establishing a republic and giving the president wide powers. Strong opposition to presidential powers brought a new change a few months later, it curtailed the president's nominatory power to the assembly, state of emergency could only be declared with the consent of the cabinet, his influence on civil service appointments restricted. Obote, as head of the leading, UPC, dismissed some ministers from the party, they lost their seats in the cabinet, some were held in detention.

- * 1969: After an assassination attempt on Obote all opposition parties were banned, their leaders arrested. POL COM SYSTEM
- * 1969-1970: move to the left: state control of undeveloped land, co-op monopoly over cotton buying and ginning, control of commercial banks, trade licensing, unified trade union etc. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1971: military coup, establishment of a dictatorship.

Country

Uganda

Polity

UGA971

Establ

1 3 / 1971

Terminated

7011
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ised	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralined	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup Jan. 1971 "to check the move to the left". March all political parties banned, dictatorship under Amir. All Asians forced to leave.

Coded through 1973.

Ref.:

Carter, G., National Unity and Regionalism in S. American States
 Morrison, D., Black Africa
 Metrowich, P. R., Africa in the 60s.

Country Uruguay Polity URUB3 Established / 1830 Terminated / 1904

T011
B079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① conscriptive	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	2 decent-ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 decent-ralized	3	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4 decent-ralized	4	4 total	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1828-1830: Independence under the treaty terminating the war between Brazil and Argentina over the status of the Banda Oriental. 1830 constitution set up a centralized government. Factional strife between the two parties with many revolts, revolutions and civil wars continued until 1904. Governments replaced mainly by force. Whoever won seemed to hold all powers.

1904 End of factionalism, some limits on the executive emerged.

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	① individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	① central- 1	① minimal 1
2 elections ②	2 qualified 2	② slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	ized 1	2 2
③ designation 3	individual 2	3 substantial 3	③ institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental ③
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

Undisputed victory over the Blancos ended the virtually continuous civil strife of the previous century. The Blancos were consoled with proportional representation by which they were given a specific share of positions in the government. Political competition became competitive. The participation of opposition members in government seemed to ensure some restraint on the powers of the executive.

- ** Ca.1919 elections had become competitive. EXEC SELECT from 3 to 2.
- * The 1919 constitution curtailed the powers of the president, EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 3; and
- * established a national council of administration with very important functions, leaving foreign affairs, defense and internal order to the president, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2
- * Expansion in education, 1920 national pension, GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- * The 1934 constitution returned to a presidential system, MONOCRATISM from 2 to 1, and
- * increased the powers of the president. EXEC LIMITS from 3 to 2.
- * After 1938 increase in social services, some industries nationalized, GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1952 March: The office of the president abolished, replaced by a Federal council.

Country

Uruguay Polity

URU952

Established 3 / 1952

Terminated 3 / 1967

1911
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 bossaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	2 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The office of the president was abolished and replaced by a nine member council, the presidency to rotate every year among the council members. This also seemed to increase the powers of congress.

1967, March: return to a presidential system.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	③ institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Return to a presidential system.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Fagg, J. W., Latin America: a general history
 Leuder, W.C., Political Systems in Latin America
 Taylor, E. V., Government and Politics in Uruguay

Country USA Polity USA788 Established 6 / 1788 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

The ratification of the constitution by 9 of the 13 states placed it into operation. It called for a federal presidential system, presidential powers subordinate or equal with that of the legislature. Limited franchise.

- * By the 1830s and early 1840s the principle of white manhood suffrage was established in most states. The slave population was under 20%. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 3.
- * 1850s to 1870s factionalism between the north and the south leading to
- * civil war, reconstruction ended 1876, by 1871 all southern states had returned to the union. POL COMPETITION from 3 to 2 and back to 3.
- * During the latter part of the 19th century the majority of primary school children were enrolled in schools: general expansion of government. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.
- * 1930s 'New Deal' legislation called for relief measures and long-range social and economic reforms. Legislation concerning agriculture, banks, home financing, monetary system, labor, and the establishment of a social security system. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

COULD through 1870.

Ref.:

Nevins, A., and H. S. Commager, A Short History of the U.S.

Country

Venezuela Polity

VEN830

Established 11/ 1830

Terminated 12/ 1935

T011
R079

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	①	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	⑤			5 total	5

Venezuela withdrew from the union of Great Colombia. A constitution called for a presidential system. The issue of federalism/ centralism caused great factionalism. Competition between liberals and conservative was fierce, revolts and civil wars. The raising of presidents came to power, being chosen by a strong-man or by their party, elections not competitive. A number of governments removed by force. Until ca. 1890 there seemed to be no limitations on the powers of the president except the threat of removal by force. Federal system.

- ** Ca. 1880's a gradual increase in the powers of the presidency seemed to take place, in 1892 the incumbent was unable to extend his term beyond that permitted by the constitution. EXEC LIMITS from 1 to 2.
- ** Between 1858 and 1870 the issue of federalism/centralism became very unclear, despite the constitution a gradual centralization took place. CENTRAL from 2 to 1.
- ** Beginning 1902 under Gomez gradual increase in presidential powers, he killed, jailed, tortured and sent to labor gangs anyone who went against him. EXEC LIMITS from 2 to 1.
- ** See above, POL COMPETITION from 2 to 1.

1935 Gomez died, political competition permitted.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-ized	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified individual	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	②	1	1	2	2
③ designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-ralized	2	3 segmental	③
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	2	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1935-1936: Gomez died, July 1936 new constitution. The opposition was allowed to operate within limits, some elected members of congress were not allowed to take their seats, heavy restrictions on leftist groups. Presidents were chosen mainly by the military, however some elections were held, some rigged, and a number of governments were removed from office by coups. The limitations on the president came mainly from the military, at times from congress.

** Ch. date 1930: general change to factionalism between the left and the right. POL COMPETITION from 4 to 1.

* After WWII progress in education, general expansion of government. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

* In the 1950's education was made compulsory for primary levels, control over the very important oil industry. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

1958, Jan. Full-scale uprising plus a general strike ousted the government.

Country

Venezuela Polity VSN 958

Established 12 / 1958

Terminated /

T011
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	4	4
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	5 total	5
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				

Full scale uprising and a general strike ousted the government, later in the year fair elections were held. No restrictions on political parties. The assembly has been able to successfully defy several presidents. The 1961 constitution called for a federal system, however as of 1970 it remained a centralized system. Some land distribution, large-scale highway construction.

* In 1964 the principal political parties united to form a coalition government, this forced the president to obtain a consensus among the coalition members for any bill. EXEC LIMITS rose from 2 to 3. (Coalition governments continued through 1970, the opposition AD badly harassed the government after 1969).

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Needler, M. C., Political Systems in Latin America
 Fagg, J. E., Latin America: a general history
 Bernstein, W. J., Venezuela and Colombia
 Moran, G., A History of Venezuela

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceaseristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1959-1960: Elections in April 1959 gave the great majority of seats to the UDV, by Jan. 1960 the opposition parties had merged with the UDV or were banned, in effect a one party state. The president held very strong powers, the assembly seemed to be active within its limits. Centralized system. Education very low.

Jan. 1966 The assembly passed a resolution cutting all salaries, rioting by workers, military coup.

Country

Upper
Volta

Polity

VOL966

Established 1 / 1966

Terminated 11 / 1969

T01
807

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central- ized	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	2 decent- ralized	2	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	3 restricted	3	3 total	3
4 ascription	4	4 collective	4	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	4	4	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5				5

Rioting by workers followed by a military coup. The military regime suspended the constitution and dissolved the assembly, ban on all political parties except for a very short time in 1966.

Nov. 1969 ban on political parties lifted in preparation for return to civilian rule. (Transitional period follows).

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Iusignan, G. de., French Speaking Africa since Independence
 Morrison, D. G., Black Africa
 Africa Report 1960-1969

Country West Germany Polity WGE949 Established 5 / 1949 Terminated /

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ized 1	2 2
3 designation 3	3 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	4 realized 4	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

May 1949 a new constitution, Federal Republic of Germany became an independent state. Parliamentary system, president largely ceremonial. Foreign relations under allied control until 1951. The rights of the federal government are gradually increasing in various fields. Extensive social services, controls over industry (government scope going on 4).

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Rodes, J.E., Germany, a History
 Falk, M.R., History of Germany
 Neumann, R.G., The Government of the German Federal Republic.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	③	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1700 an arbitrary date: before 1800 the Estates had been given financial control and kept it. Since the country had few nobles, burghers sat in the Estates at Stuttgart, controlling it, and restricting their duke's powers. Only in face of real emergencies did the ruler become independent.

* 1819: Despite the pressures from the "Metternich system" the king granted a new constitution: absolute freedom of person and of property, liberty of speech, limited liberty of press. Executive power vested in the king but it must be exercised through ministers responsible to the country. Legislative powers vested in both the king and parliament. Mutual consent of both parties required for decrees of both. Parliament bicameral, the second chamber elected for two years, its debates are public, if not in session parliament has a permanent committee of 12 representing it. Special court, a guardian of the constitution and the rights and privileges of parliament, its members half appointed by the king and half by parliament. Franchise restricted.

1871: Wurttemberg joined the German Empire.

Ref.:

Rodes, J.E., Germany, a History
Falk, M.F., History of Germany

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

Part of the Ottoman Empire until 1918. The king was also the spiritual leader, a theocracy. No political competition was possible, there were no limitations on the powers of the ruler. The country was divided into 4 to 6 administrative areas, all headed by members of the royal family.

1946 (an arbitrary date) rivalry among the king's sons for the succession and demands for representation headed by one of the princes, large-scale anti-government propaganda, assassinations.

Country Yemen Polity YEM948 Established 6 / 1948 Terminated 9 / 1962

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	① minimal	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	2 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1946-1948: (arbitrary dates) rivalry among the king's sons for the succession and demands for representation headed by one of the princes, large-scale anti-government propaganda, assassinations. Some fighting among the factions, revolts, coup attempts, etc. continued.

1962 Sept. military coup ousted the Imam.

Country Yemen Polity YEM962 Established 9 / 1962 Terminated /

TG11
EG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
① consaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	② qualified	2	2 slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	③ substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Military coup ousted the monarch, military junta established, republic proclaimed. Civil war, Egypt supported the revolutionaries, Saudi Arabia and Jordan the royalists, two governments. Sporadic fighting continued into 1970. By Dec. 1962 forty countries had recognized the republican regime. Restrictions on the republican government came mainly from Egypt and the military. Egypt removed officials at will and detained them in Cairo. Factionalism within the government, coups and coup attempts.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Ingrams, H., The Yemen
Marco, E., Yemen and the Western World.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1917 - 1921: Pact of Corfu between Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, and Montenegrin representatives declared the formation of a single nation to be organized under the Serbian dynasty, formally proclaimed Dec. 1918. Struggle between federalists and centralists, the election for a constituent assembly resulted in no majority for any party, the leading federalist abstained from the assembly, thereby enabling his opponent Pashich to draft a centralized constitution. The constitution, promulgated in Jan. 1921, was unacceptable to the great majority of Croats and Slovenes and some radicals. Factionalism and terrorism increased. During 1921 parliament passed decrees for "the defense of the state", most drastic and elastic measures against terrorists. 54 communist deputies of the 315 member parliament were ousted and the communist party outlawed. 1924 elections gave a new coalition a majority, the Croats still boycotted parliament. The new PM dismissed by the king, Pashich again appointed PM by the king despite the fact that he had received fewer votes than the united opposition. Pashich dissolved the Croat Republican Peasant Party, its leader founded a new party and took his seat in parliament. Until 1928 Yugoslavia had on the average two cabinet crises each year.

1928: Violence during a meeting of parliament prompted the Croat deputies to withdraw and set up their own parliament at Zagreb, by the end of the year the machinery of government had come to a stop. King Alexander proclaimed a dictatorship.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	? qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	②	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
④ ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	④ restricted	④	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	⑤					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

By the end of 1928 the machinery of government had been brought to a halt by factionalism and regionalism. King Alexander proclaimed a dictatorship, all parties, parliament and municipal councils dissolved. A supreme legislative council was set up, it was advisory only and had no powers. Sweeping administrative reforms. Large numbers of communists arrested. By 1931 violence was again on the increase.

- * 1934 king Alexander assassinated, 3-man regency for his successor established, MONOCRATISM from 1 to 2.
- * 1934 king Alexander assassinated, regency for his successor, and PE, EXEC SELECT from 4 to 5.
- * By 1935 the government allowed its opposition considerable latitude, parties functioned under restrictions. POL COMPETITION from 5 to 4.

1937 The government moved slowly away from the dictatorship established by king Alexander. (1937 is more or less an arbitrary date). Transitional period to constitutional government.

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2 segmental	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	2 ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

1937 - 1939: After king Alexander's death the regency moved very slowly away from the dictatorship. 1938 elections under a new election law. Negotiations with the Croats brought a settlement under which the Croats took part in parliament. The head of the regency, prince Paul, very active as part of the executive, he signed the tripartite treaty with Hitler over strong objections from all sides.

1941: Government overthrown by military coup, king Peter and a new government installed. This led to invasion by German forces, partition followed swiftly.

Country

Yugoslavia Polity

YUG946

Established 1 / 1946

Terminated 6 / 1951

T011
R073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	③ segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralised	2	④	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1944 - 1946: 1944 Belgrade occupied by Russian and Yugoslav troops. The end of WWII found Marshal Tito and other communist leaders of the Partisan movement in control.

There was no organized opposition. In 1945 the communists began to organize a political movement, the People's Front. 80% of all industry passed into state hands. Elections on a single list, no opposition candidates. The new parliament met, it abolished the monarchy and proclaimed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Jan. 1946 the new constitution went into effect, it closely resembled that of the USSR, highly centralized. Nationalization of all large estates, land owned by the church, banks and institutions. All means of production and all foreign trade in the hands of the state.

1951 Beginning of decentralization.

Country

Yugoslavia Polity

YUG953

Established 1 / 1953

Terminated /

FOIA
8873

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	2
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	② decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	④	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1951 - 1953: During 1951 the process of decentralization began. All ministries in Belgrade with the exception of those of foreign affairs, interior (security), and defense, were abolished and their functions taken over by the six federal republics. Jan. 1953 constitution incorporated the federal system. Tito appointed president of the Federal People's Republic. Central economic planning abolished, however re-introduced in 1957. The 1959 constitution defined further the fields of central and federal governments, greatly increased the legislative independence of the republics in addition to the considerable executive powers they already had. As before the federal assembly remained the general political body with defined legislative powers.

Coded through 1970.

Ref.:

Clissold, S., A Short History of Yugoslavia

Roucek, J. S., Balkan Politics

Benes, V., Eastern European Governments and Politics.

Country

ZAIRE

Polity

ZAI960

Established / 1960

Terminated / 1963

T011
BG73

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 sed	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Civil war.

INTERREGNUM

1963: With the defeat of the Katanga secessionist forces in Jan. 1963 and the formation of a government of national reconciliation the possibility for a functioning central government seemed improved.

Country Zaire Polity ZAI963 Established 1 / 1963 Terminated 11 / 1965

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	1 individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	1 central-	1	1 minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	1 ized	1	2	2
3 designation	3	3 individual	3	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

With the defeat of the Katanga secessionist forces in Jan. 1963 and the formation of a government of national reconciliation, the country began to function as a functioning central government improved. Ethnic violence continued. 1963-1965 substantial communist rebellion. Sept. 1963 parliament unable to agree on a procedure to adopt a constitution. The president dissolved parliament, suspended the constitution of Oct. 1962 and granted the IK full legislative powers until elections could be held and a new constitution could be approved. Special courts set up to try subversionists; union leaders arrested. Nov. attempted coup. The premiership changed hands continuously until the 1965 coup. The 1962 constitution called for a decentralized system, however the move toward centralization started immediately.

1965: Military coup ousted the government.

Country

ZAIRE

Polity

ZAI967

Established 6 / 1967

Terminated /

T611
B973

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 caesaristic	1	① individual	1	① none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	① minimal	1
2 elections	2	2 qualified	2	2 slight	2	2 factional/restr	2	ized	1	2	②
③ designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	ralized	2	4	4
5 dual exec	5					⑤ none	5			5 total	5

1965-1967: Military coup headed by Mobutu. Immediately after the coup Mobutu limited the power of parliament to reversing any decrees that he might make, however in March 1966 he rescinded this by transferring all legislative power to the presidency. Jurisdiction of the military courts greatly enlarged. Police force brought under military control. Nov. 1965 Mobutu ousted the president and named himself president. Mobutu founded the MPR, the only political organization allowed to function. June 1967 constitution deprived the provinces of their elected assemblies, all provincial governors to be appointed by the central government. The president was empowered to rule by decree until 1968 when a single chamber assembly was to be elected. Elections postponed until 1970, Mobutu ran unopposed, parliament elected from a single list. Police state.

* Late 1960's: Nationalization of two mining companies, 60% of the shares in the Belgium mining company held by the government. The great majority of the primary school age population enrolled in schools. Most schools are private with some state subsidies. GOVT SCOPE from 1 to 2.

Coded through 1971.

Ref.:

Morrison, D., Black Africa
 Moetrowich, F. R., Africa in the 60s
 Cott, R., Wabian Research Series 266, Mobutu's Congo
 Africa Report, April 1966.

Country

Zambia

Polity ZAM964

Established 10/ 1964

Terminated 12/ 1972

FS11
8073

EXEC SELECT(31)		MONOCRATISM(32)		EXEC LIMITS(33)		POL COMPETITION(34)		CENTRAL(41)		GOVT SCOPE(43)	
0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0	0 unknown	0
1 ceasaristic	1	① individual	1	1 none	1	1 uninstitutional	1	① central-	1	1 minimal	1
② elections	2	2 qualified	2	② slight	2	② factional/restr	2	ised	1	②	2
3 designation	3	individual	2	3 substantial	3	3 institutional	3	2 decent-	2	3 segmental	3
4 ascription	4	3 collective	3	4 parity	4	4 restricted	4	realized	2	4	④
5 dual exec	5					5 none	5			5 total	5

Jan. to Oct. 1964: Transfer of all powers to the elected government headed by PM Kaunda. 1964 Kaunda elected first president by the assembly. Violence between UNIF and ANC supporters common. Terrorism by the Lumpa church followers after a break between it and the UNIF. In 1967 president Kaunda was forced to reshuffle his cabinet to take account of the new balance of power within the UNIF on tribal lines. Bitter rivalry between the Bemba and the Lozi peoples. 1969 presidential and assembly elections, Kaunda reelected. UNIF majority, ANC the minority party. The United Party was banned by Kaunda. Campaign violent and bitter. Strong intimidation of the ANC began in 1969. Parliament active, the three judges of the supreme court resigned after a disagreement with the president. The power of the president is on the increase but not yet unlimited.

* Control over trade unions, idle farm land owned by absentee landlords taken over by the government, copper mining companies nationalized, increase in education, by 1968 76% of the primary school age population enrolled in schools. GOVT SCOPE from 2 to 3.

* 1970: All banks nationalized, insurance and building societies taken over by the government; several large companies closed. Private capital still participated in the economy as minority shareholders, economic control lay with the various state corporations. GOVT SCOPE from 3 to 4.

1972: The assembly voted to make Zambia a one party state.

Country

Zambia

Polity

ZAM972

Established

12 / 1972

Terminated

/

T011
E073

EXEC SELECT(31)	MONOCRATISM(32)	EXEC LIMITS(33)	POL COMPETITION(34)	CENTRAL(41)	GOVT SCOPE(43)
0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0	0 unknown 0
1 caesaristic 1	1 individual 1	1 none 1	1 uninstitutional 1	1 central- 1	1 minimal 1
2 elections 2	2 qualified 2	2 slight 2	2 factional/restr 2	1 ized 1	2 2
3 designation 3	2 individual 2	3 substantial 3	3 institutional 3	2 decent- 2	3 segmental 3
4 ascription 4	3 collective 3	4 parity 4	4 restricted 4	2 ralised 2	4 4
5 dual exec 5			5 none 5		5 total 5

The assembly voted 78-0 to make the UNIP the only legal party. The 17 ANC members had walked out before the vote in protest.

Coded through 1972.

Ref.:

Mulford, E. O., Zambia, the Politics of Independence 1957-1964
 Petrovich, P.R., Africa in the 60s
 Africa Report 1964-1972