

Comparative Authoritarianism

PS 50

Prof. Tyson Roberts

Lecture Goals

- What is an authoritarian regime?
- How do authoritarian regimes differ?
 - How they rule
 - Who rules
- Identifying regime types
 - Principal-agent approach
- Origins of regime types
- Effects of regime types and other institutions

Nondemocracy regime typologies

Who rules?

- King: Monarchy
- Military: Military regime
- Civilian:
 - Single-Party Regime
 - Hegemonic-Party Regime
 - Oligarchy
- Cleric: Theocracy

Identifying monarchies & non-monarchies w/monarchs

- Monarch is principal; PM & legislature are his agents → “Ruling Monarch”
→ Monarchy
- Legislature, party, or military is principal; PM is its agent → “Reigning Monarch”
→ Non-monarchy

Reigning monarchs



Queen Elizabeth of UK



King Letsie III of Lesotho



King Bhumibol of Thailand

Ruling monarchs



King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia



King Mohammed VI of Morocco



King Abdullah II of Jordan

Identifying military and party regimes

- Military is principal, chief executive is agent
 Military Regime

Military Regimes

Some with reigning monarchs or “civilian” presidents



Brazil 1964



Greece 1967



Burma

Types of Military Coups

(Huntington 1968)

- Breakthrough coup: Reform of oligarchic society
 - Long-term military rule (often “personalistic”)
 - Often led by junior officers
- Guardian coup: improve public order, end corruption
 - Short-term military rule, followed by new elections
 - Generally led by senior officers
- Veto coup: veto mass participation and social mobilization
 - Medium/long-term military rule
 - Generally led by senior officers

Examples of different coup types



Egypt 1952: Breakthrough



Brazil 1964: Veto



Côte d'Ivoire 1999: Guardian

Identifying Party Regimes

- Party is principal, chief executive & military are agents
 - Single (or Hegemonic) Party regime

Single Party Regimes



China (Communist Party)



Tanzania, 1966-1995 (CCM Party)



Vietnam (Communist Party)



Kenya, 1965-1992 (KANU Party)

Hegemonic Party Regimes



Singapore (People's Action Party)



Tanzania, 1996-present (CCM Party)



Mexico, 1929-2000 (PNR/PRM/PRI)



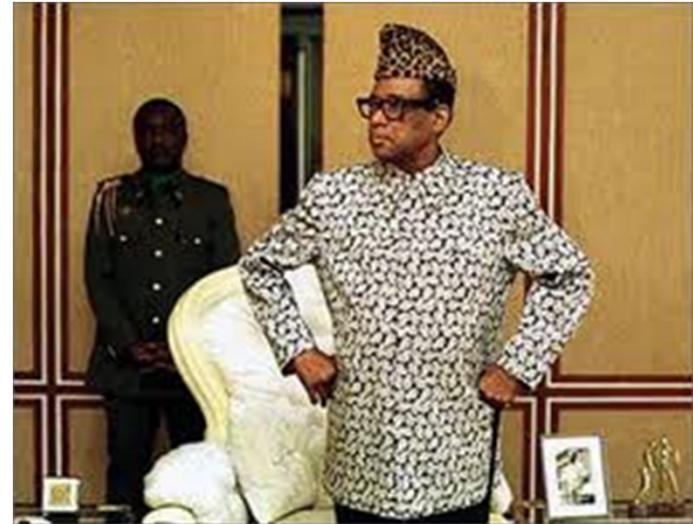
Malaysia (UMNO)

Identifying personalist regimes

- Chief exec is principal, military & party are agents
→ Personalistic regime

(Support coalition is family & friends, & perhaps co-ethnics)

Personalistic leaders of “single party regimes”



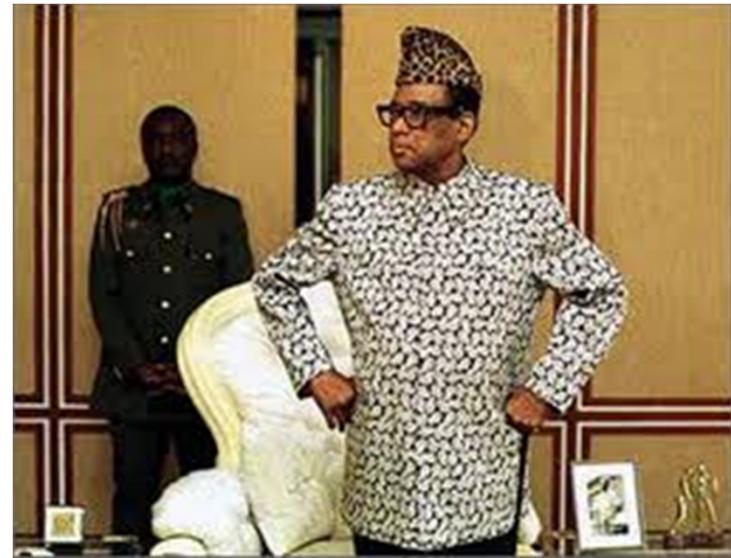
Personalistic rulers of “military regimes”



Pinochet



Trujillo



Some Effects of Political Institutions in Authoritarian Regimes

- Regime stability
- Provision of public goods
- Economic growth

Conclusions

- Not all dictatorships are the same
 - Different ways of ruling (e.g., rule-based or not)
 - Different types of rulers (military, monarch, civilian)
 - Some have “democratic institutions” such as parties (single or multiple), legislatures, elections
- Differences among dictatorships result in different outcomes
 - Regime stability, level of violence, public good provision, economic growth