

1. Afghanistan

Governmental system / year	Largest party / chief executive of election	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1919-1964</u>					
1919 ¹	Amir Aman Ullah	100.0	0	5 809 000	0
1929 ¹	King M. Nader Shah	100.0	0	8 676 000	0
1933 ¹	King M. Zahir Shah	100.0	0	9 824 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1965-72 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1965 ²	Independents	100.0	---	15 050 000	(2.0)
1969 ³	Independents	100.0	1 500 000	16 520 000	9.0
Executive elections:					
1933 ¹	King M. Zahir Shah	100.0	0	9 824 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1973-</u>					
1973 ⁴	Gen. Daoud Khan	100.0	0	15 920 000	0
1978 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	15 110 000	0
1979 ⁵	Babrak Karmal	100.0	---	15 551 000	0
1987 ⁶	Mohammad Najibullah	100.0	---	15 219 000	0
1992 ⁷	Transitional governments	100.0	---	16 494 000	0
2001 ⁸	Interim government	100.0	---	22 000 000	0
2002 ⁹	Hamid Karzai	82.2	1 575	23 400 000	0

1. Wint 1969: 66-70; World Parliaments 1998: 3-4; Elections in Asia, Vol. I 2001: 511. The King's absolute dominance until the 1964 constitution. According to the 1964 constitution, executive power was vested in the king.

2. See Griffiths 1967: 90-95, 107-198. He says that even in cities the poll was not higher than 5-10 percent of those eligible to vote and that in the rural areas it was often as little as 2 percent. Political parties were not allowed to take part in elections. Cf. Wint 1969: 71.
3. Keesing's 1969: 23712; Elections in Asia, Vol. I: 2001: 510.
4. Banks 1977: 3-4; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 3-5. Military coup deposed King Muhammad Zahir Shah on July 17, 1973. Daoud's regime was overthrown by a left-wing coup on April 27, 1978.
5. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 3-6. Coup d'état in April 1978 and provisional governments in 1978-79. A Soviet-supported coup on December 27, 1979. The country became partly occupied by Soviet troops.
6. Banks 1988: 3-5. Najibullah was named President of the Republic by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1987.
7. Banks 1997: 3-7; WFB 2000: 1-2. Najibullah resigned on April 16, 1992. Mujaheddin forces assumed power in the capital and established a provisional government in April 1992. Various and competing provisional governments and civil war in 1992-2001. Taliban forces seized power in Kabul in September 1996.
8. Keesing's 2001: 44503-505. After the military defeat of Taliban forces, a new interim government led by Hamid Karzai was established in December 2001.
9. Keesing's 2002: 44838. Interim presidency election, 13 June 2002. The *Loya Jirga* (Great Council) the council of tribal elders, elected Karzai for the interim presidency.

2. Albania

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1914-20</u>					
1914 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	650 000	0
<u>Parliamentarian dominance, 1921-23</u>					
1921 ²	People's Party of Zogu	38.0	0	748 000	0
1923 ²	Zogu-group	42.0	0	804 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1924-39</u>					
1924 ³	Zogu's dominance	100.0	0	832 000	0
Occupied by Italy and Germany in 1939-44. ³					
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1945-</u>					
1944 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 132 000	0
1945 ⁴	Democratic Front	93.2	542 400	1 110 000	48.8
1950 ⁴	Democratic Front	98.2	637 578	1 220 000	52.3
1954 ⁴	Democratic Front	99.9	701 942	1 340 000	52.4
1958 ⁴	Democratic Front	100.0	788 123	1 510 000	52.2
1962 ⁴	Democratic Front	100.0	889 868	1 710 000	52.0
1966 ⁴	Democratic Front	100.0	978 157	1 910 000	51.2
1970 ⁵	Democratic Front	100.0	1 097 123	2 170 000	50.5
1974 ⁶	Democratic Front	100.0	1 248 530	2 370 000	52.7
1978 ⁷	Democratic Front	100.0	1 436 285	2 610 000	55.0
1982 ⁷	Democratic Front	100.0	1 627 959	2 783 000	58.5
1987 ⁷	Democratic Front	100.0	1 830 652	3 076 000	59.5
1991 ⁸	Party of Labour of Albania	67.6	1 963 586	3 255 000	60.3
1992 ⁹	Democratic Party	65.7	1 830 000	3 363 000	54.4

1996 ¹⁰	Democratic Party	55.5	1 963 344	3 870 000	50.7
1997 ¹⁰	Socialist Party of Albania	65.2	1 412 929	3 731 000	37.8
2001 ¹¹	Socialist Party of Albania	52.1	1 323 900	3 100 000	42.7

National referendums

1994 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1997 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Braunias 1932, Vol.I: 1-2; Albania. Basic Handbook 1943: 37-43; DieWahl der Parlamente 1969: 57-59; World Parliaments 1998: 4-9. Provisional governments in 1914-20.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 59-60. Distribution of seats. Indirect elections. Cf. Albania. Basic Handbook 1943: 37; Cook and Paxton 1975: 107.
3. See Albania. Basic Handbook. Part 1. 1943: 38-43; Pano 1968: 20-24; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 60-63; Banks 1997. Parliamentary system ended to a violent coup d'etat in June 1924, which overthrew Zogu's government, but Zogu returned to power with the help of Yugoslavian troops in January 1925. Enver Hoxha's provisional communist government from November 29, 1944.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 65.
5. IPU 1970-71.
6. Keesing's 1974: 26856.
7. IPU 1978-79, 1982-83; 1986-87.
8. IPU 1990-91; Keesing's 1991: 38160; Global Report 1997: 54. Distribution of seats.
9. IPU 1991-92; Keesing's 1992: 38829, 38878; Global Report 1997: 54. Distribution of seats.
10. IPU 1997; Global Report 1997: 54. Distribution of seats.
11. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44307. Distribution of seats. People's Assembly election, 24 June and 8 July 2001.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1994: 49297.
2. Keesing's 1997: 41748, 41789.
3. Keesing's 1998: 42580, 42643.

3. Algeria

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1962

1962 ¹	National Liberation Front	100.0	5 303 661	10 920 000	48.6
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Executive dominance, 1963-96

1963 ²	Ahmed Ben Bella	99.6	5 827 618	11 210 000	52.0
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1965 ³	Boumedienne's government	100.0	0	11 920 000	0
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1976 ⁴	Houari Boumedienne	99.4	7 515 894	17 300 000	43.4
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1979 ⁵	Col. Bendjedid Chadli	99.3	7 489 700	18 104 000	41.4
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1984 ⁶	Bendjedid Chadli	95.4	9 150 000	21 052 000	43.5
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1988 ⁶	Bendjedid Chadli	93.3	11 369 304	23 719 000	47.9
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1992 ⁷	Military government	100.0	0	26 271 000	0
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1995 ⁸	Gen. Liamine Zeroual	61.3	11 619 532	28 548 000	40.7
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Concurrent powers, 1997- (50-50 %)

Parliamentary elections:

1997 ⁹	National Democratic Rally	33.7	10 496 352	29 050 000	36.1
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2002 ¹¹	National Liberation Front	51.2	7 420 867	32 700 000	22.7
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Presidential elections:

1995 ⁸	Gen. Liamine Zeroual	61.3	11 619 532	28 548 000	40.7
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1999 ¹⁰	Abdelaziz Bouteflika	73.8	10 093 611	30 774 000	32.8
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National referendums

1962 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1963 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.5
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1976 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
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1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1988 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Review of Elections 1961-62: 75-76. See also Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Algeria;" Elections in Africa 1999: 48-55.
2. Review of Elections 1963-64: 77-78; Elections in Africa 1999: 59.
3. Keesing's Africa 1972: 25052; Europa 1975 Vol. II: 22-24; Banks 1977: 8-10. Coup d'état on June 19, 1965, and the government of the Revolutionary Council led by Boumedienne, 1965-75.
4. Keesing's 1976: 28160; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 441. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 59.
5. Keesing's 1979: 29778. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 59.
6. Africa Research Bulletin, Jan. 1-31, 1984; Jan. 15, 1989; Elections in Africa 1999: 59-60.
7. See Keesing's 1992: 38702; Brumberg 1992; Banks 1997: 13-19. President Chadli resigned on 11 January 1992, and a military High Committee of State assumed power. It appointed Maj. Gen. (Ret.) Liamine Zeroual as president on 27 January 1994. The High Committee of State was dissolved the same day.
8. Europa 1996: 345; Elections in Africa 1999: 60. Cf. Keesing's 1995: 40847.
9. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 58; IPU 1997; Elections in Africa 1999: 57. See also World Parliaments 1998: 9-12. National People's Assembly election, 5 June 1997.
10. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 26; Keesing's 1999: 42915. Presidential election, 15 April 1999.
11. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44813. National Assembly election, 30 May 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994, Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 54-55.

2. Elections in Africa 1999: 54-55.

3. Keesing's 1996: 41345, 41392; Elections in Africa 1999: 55.

4. Keesing's 1999: 43125, 43177.

4. Andorra

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1993-</u>					
1993 ¹	National Democratic Grouping	25.0	7 829	63 000	12.4
1997 ²	Liberal Union	57.1	8 383	70 000	12.0
2001 ³	Liberal Party	53.6	10 213	85 000	11.8

1. IPU 1993-94. General Council of the Valleys elections, 12 December 1993. Distribution of seats. For the constitutional history of Andorra, see *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 71-76.
2. IPU 1997. General Council elections, 16 February 1997. Distribution of seats.
3. IPU 2001. General Council elections, 4 March 2001. Distribution of seats.

5. Angola

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1975-79

1975 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	6 260 000	0
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Parliamentary dominance, 1980-91

1980 ²	MPLA-PT	100.0	0	7 723 000	0
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1986 ³	MPLA-PT	100.0	0	8 981 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1992-

Presidential elections:

1992 ⁴	José Eduardo Dos Santos	100.0	0	10 609 000	0
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1. See Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 14-17. A provisional government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Party of Labor (MPLA-PT) in 1975-79. The Central Committee of the MPLA was the highest state organ. In 1980, a National People's Assembly chosen through an electoral college system was made the "supreme organ of state power."
2. IPU 1980-81; Delury 1987. Members of the People's Assembly were elected indirectly by electoral colleges set up in each province.
3. IPU 1986-87; Banks 1990: 20-21. Indirect elections.
4. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1992: 39082, 39128-29; Banks 1997: 22-28; World Parliaments 1998: 13-14; WFB 2000: 12. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 68-75. In the 1992 direct presidential election, Dos Santos received 49.6 percent of the votes in the first round, but because it was impossible to organize the second round of the presidential election, he did not become legally elected. His mandate was simply extended. Civil war continued. The president's five-year term ended in 1997.

6. Antigua and Barbuda

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1981-

1980 ¹	Antigua Labour Party	58.0	22 280	75 000	29.6
1984 ²	Antigua Labour Party	67.5	19 223	79 000	24.3
1989 ³	Antigua Labour Party	63.9	22 249	63 000	35.4
1994 ⁴	Antigua Labour Party	54.4	27 116	66 000	40.9
1999 ⁵	Antigua Labour Party	52.6	33 091	64 243	51.5

1. Keesing's 1981: 30650; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 20-21; Nohlen 1993: 25-27; Global Report 1997: 54.
2. Nohlen 1993: 25-27; Global Report 1997: 54. Cf. Keesing's 1984: 32971-72; IPU 1983-84; Europa 1996: 375.
3. Nohlen 1993: 25-27. Cf. IPU 1988-89. Cf. Global Report 1997: 54.
4. Europa 1996: 379; Global Report 1997: 54.
5. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 26; Keesing's 1999: 42833. House of Representatives election, 9 March 1999.

7. Argentina

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1816-</u>					
1816 ¹	Rule by local <u>caudillos</u>	100.0	0.0	610 000	0.0
1837 ¹	Juan Manuel de Rosas	100.0	0.0	833 000	0.0
1853 ²	Justo José de Urquiza	90.6	106	640 000	(1.0)
1859 ²	Santiago Derqui	(90.0)	---	1 280 000	(1.0)
1861 ³	Military rule	100.0	0	1 300 000	0
1862 ⁴	Bartolomé Mitre	100.0	133	1 400 000	(1.0)
1868 ⁴	Domingo F. Sarmiento	62.2	127	1 688 000	(1.0)
1874 ⁵	Nicolás Avellaneda	50.5	25 548	2 154 000	1.2
1880 ⁴	Julio A. Roca	68.9	225	2 640 000	(2.0)
1886 ⁴	Miguel Juárez Celman	78.9	213	3 094 000	(2.0)
1892 ⁴	Luis Saenz Peña	97.7	215	3 858 000	(2.0)
1898 ⁴	Julio A. Roca	85.1	256	4 462 000	(2.0)
1904 ⁴	Manuel Quintana	81.3	295	5 716 000	(2.0)
1910 ⁶	Roque Saenz Peña	100.0	265	7 092 000	2.8
1916 ⁷	Hipólito Yrigoyen	51.5	723 909	8 205 000	8.8
1922 ⁷	Marcelo T. de Alvear	55.7	823 380	9 368 000	8.8
1928 ⁷	Hipólito Yrigoyen	57.4	1 461 671	11 282 000	12.9
1930 ⁸	Military government	100.0	0	11 896 000	0
1931 ⁹	Augustín P. Justo	63.8	1 355 954	12 167 000	11.1
1937 ⁹	Roberto M. Ortiz	57.4	1 913 154	13 490 000	14.2
1943 ¹⁰	Military government	100.0	0	15 000 000	0

1946 ⁹	Juan Domingo Peron	55.2	2 690 333	15 654 000	17.2
1951 ⁹	Juan Domingo Peron	63.6	7 461 555	17 500 000	42.6
1955 ¹⁰	Provisional governments	100.0	0	18 910 000	0
1958 ⁹	Arturo Frondizi	44.9	9 063 498	20 090 000	45.1
1962 ¹⁰	Provisional government	100.0	0	21 540 000	0
1963 ⁹	Arturo Illia	26.2	9 325 997	21 870 000	42.6
1966 ¹¹	Military governments	100.0	0	22 900 000	0
1973 ¹²	Juan Domingo Peron	61.8	11 897 443	24 720 000	48.1
1976 ¹³	Military governments	100.0	0	25 720 000	0
1983 ¹⁴	Raul Alfonsin	48.8	14 556 458	29 627 000	49.1
1989 ¹⁵	Carlos Saúl Menem	47.4	16 666 495	32 114 000	51.9
1995 ¹⁶	Carlos Saúl Menem	49.8	17 400 006	34 587 000	50.3
1999 ¹⁷	Fernando de la Rúa	48.5	18 640 833	36 737 000	50.7

National referendums

1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. See Herring 1968: 703-14; Hunt 1968; Kantor 1969: 578; World Parliaments 1998: 15-21.

2. Rosa 1970, Vol. VI: 129-31, 259-60. Derqui was elected 'con mayoria absoluto' in 1859.

Presidential elections were indirect. Popularly elected electors selected president. Percentage of the largest party refers to the votes of electors in 1853-1910, except in 1874. The degree of electoral participation for the period 1853-1904 (except 1874) was calculated on the basis of the estimated number of voters in the elections of electors or in legislative elections. See Gianello 1952: 196, 214-18; Rosa 1970, Vol. VIII: 55; Historia Argentina Contemporanea 1862-1930 (1964), Vols I-II.

3. See Herring 1968: 720-1; Rosa 1970, Vol. VI: 422-4. Civil war and a coup d'état in 1861.

4. Historia Argentina Contemporanea 1862-1930 (1964-1965), Vol. I, Primera Sección: 16, 100, 276, 340, Segunda Sección: 11, 81; Vol. II, Primera Sección: 75-104; Rosa 1970, Vol. VII:15-16, 232-4, 315; Vol. VIII: 228, 334.

5. Historia Argentina Contemporanea 1862-1930 (1965), Vol. I, Primera Sección: 145-6.

6. Historia Argentina Contemporanea 1862-1930 (1964), Vol. II, Primera Sección: 104; Nohlen 1973: 367-8.
7. Snow 1965: 29, 40, 44; Historia Argentina Contemporanea 1862-1930 (1964), Vol. II, Primera Sección: 106-7; cf. Nohlen 1973: 368; Nohlen 1993: 66-67.
8. See Snow 1965: 48-9; Herring 1968: 742-3; Hunt 1968. Coup d'état and a military government in 1930-31. General Urriburu, who had usurped power by a military coup in September 1930, returned power to an elected president in November 1931.
9. Snow 1965: 109-10; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 69; Argentina, Election Factbook 1963: 11. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 67-69.
10. See Herring 1968: 749-52, 760-5, 772-4; Kantor 1969: 584-93; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 15-17. Coup d'état in June 1943 and military governments in 1943-46. Coup d'état in September 1955 and provisional governments in 1955-58. Coup d'état in March 1962 and a provisional government.
11. See Herring 1968: 777-80; Kantor 1969: 593-95. Coup d'état in June 1966 and military governments in 1966-73.
12. Nohlen 1993: 70. Cf. Keesing's 1973: 26177.
13. Banks 1988: 25. Military coup on March 24, 1976, and military governments in 1976-83.
14. Nohlen 1993: 71. Cf. Keesing's 1983: 32553-5; Banks 1988: 25-6; Global Report 1997: 88. The military returned power to an elected president on December 10, 1983.
15. Nohlen 1993: 71; Europa 1991: 364. Cf. Global Report 1997: 88.
16. Keesing's 1995: 40544; Europa 1996: 393. Cf. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 28; Global Report 1997: 88.
17. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 4: 26; Keesing's 1999: 43195. Presidential election, 24 October 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994, Appendix A.

8. Armenia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Armenian Pan-National Movement	35.0	1 286 464	3 545 000	36.3
1995 ²	Republic Bloc	42.7	1 217 531	3 762 000	32.3
1999 ³	Unity Alliance	47.3	1 081 246	3 795 000	28.5

Presidential elections:

1991 ⁴	Levon Ter-Petrosian	83.0	1 260 533	3 612 000	34.9
1996 ⁵	Levon Ter-Petrosian	51.3	1 259 903	3 775 000	33.4
1998 ⁶	Robert Kocharian	58.9	1 542 267	3 795 000	40.6

National referendums

1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1995 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 329, 335; Eastern Europe 1992; Europa 1993: 368. Distribution of seats.
2. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 55. See also IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 29; Banks 1997: 45; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 334.
3. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 26; Keesing's 1999: 43031; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 334-36. National Assembly election, 30 May 1999. Distribution of seats.
4. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 336. Cf. Keesing's 1991: 38538; Europa 1996: 415.
5. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 26; Elections in Asia, Vol. I 2001: 337. Cf. Global Report 1997: 88;

Banks 1997: 43; Keesing's 1996: 41281.

6. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 26; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 337. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42143-44; Europa 2000: 480. Presidential election, 16 March 1998. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 332.
2. Keesing's 1995: 40652.

9. Australia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1901-</u>					
1901 ¹	Protectionists	43.6	426 023	3 774 000	11.3
1903 ¹	Free Trade	34.4	720 938	3 913 000	18.4
1906 ¹	Anti-Socialists	38.2	951 688	4 126 000	23.0
1910 ¹	Labor Party	50.0	1 322 582	4 425 000	29.9
1913 ¹	Liberal Party	48.9	1 900 369	4 515 000	42.1
1914 ¹	Labor Party	50.9	1 686 763	4 640 000	36.3
1917 ¹	Nationalist Party	54.2	1 883 434	5 015 000	37.5
1919 ¹	Nationalist Party	45.1	1 909 231	5 265 000	36.3
1922 ¹	Labor Party	42.3	1 572 514	5 570 000	28.2
1925 ¹	Labor Party	45.0	2 916 638	5 939 000	49.1
1928 ¹	Labor Party	44.6	2 595 085	6 302 000	41.2
1929 ¹	Labor Party	48.8	2 879 250	6 394 000	45.0
1931 ¹	United Australia Party	41.6	3 172 034	6 523 000	48.6
1934 ¹	United Australia Party	37.0	3 551 385	6 677 000	53.2
1937 ¹	Labor Party	43.2	3 603 341	6 836 000	52.7
1940 ¹	Labor Party	40.2	3 876 986	7 039 000	55.1
1943 ¹	Labor Party	49.9	4 122 491	7 252 000	56.8
1946 ¹	Labor Party	49.7	4 344 744	7 465 000	58.2
1949 ¹	Labor Party	46.0	4 620 780	7 908 000	58.4
1951 ¹	Labor Party	47.7	4 582 744	8 420 000	54.4
1954 ¹	Labor Party	50.1	4 576 438	9 000 000	50.8
1955 ¹	Labor Party	45.2	4 395 535	9 200 000	47.8

1958 ¹	Labor Party	42.9	5 018 012	9 840 000	51.0
1961 ¹	Labor Party	48.0	5 281 509	10 550 000	50.1
1963 ¹	Labor Party	45.5	5 507 445	10 950 000	50.3
1966 ¹	Liberal Party	40.1	5 709 749	11 600 000	49.2
1969 ¹	Labor Party	47.0	6 114 118	12 300 000	49.7
1972 ¹	Labor Party	49.6	6 601 050	13 180 000	50.1
1974 ²	Labor Party	49.3	7 535 768	13 600 000	55.4
1975 ³	Labor Party	42.8	7 881 873	13 770 000	57.2
1977 ⁴	Labor Party	39.6	7 922 850	14 070 000	56.3
1980 ⁵	Labor Party	45.1	8 305 633	14 695 000	56.5
1983 ⁶	Labor Party	49.5	8 684 862	15 379 000	56.5
1984 ⁷	Labor Party	42.2	8 885 506	15 556 000	57.1
1987 ⁷	Labor Party	45.8	9 232 189	16 263 000	56.8
1990 ⁷	Labor Party	39.4	9 861 075	17 065 000	57.8
1993 ⁷	Labor Party	44.9	10 576 777	17 656 000	59.9
1996 ⁷	Labor Party	38.8	10 883 862	18 200 000	59.8
1998 ⁸	Labor Party	40.0	11 043 831	18 751 000	58.9
2001 ⁹	Labor Party	37.8	11 474 093	19 400 000	59.1

National referendums

1906 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1910 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1911 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1913 ¹	6 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1916 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1917 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1919 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1926 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1928 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1937 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0

1944 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1946 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1948 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1951 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1967 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1973 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1974 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1977 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1984 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1988 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
<u>State referendums</u>					
1903 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1904 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1910 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1911 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1915 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1916 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	2.0
1917 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1920 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	2.0
1923 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1925 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1928 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1930 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1933 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1938 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1947 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1950 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1954 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1956 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0

Australia

4

1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1965 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1967 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1969 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1970 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1975 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1976 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1981 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1982 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1991 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	2.0
1992 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0

1. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 6-19. See also Overacker 1952: 330-31; Davis et al. 1954: 89-102; World Parliaments 1998: 21-32; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 585-86.

2. Mackie and Rose 1975: 320. Cf. IPU 1973-74.

3. Mackie and Rose 1976: 329.

4. Mackie and Rose 1978: 319.

5. IPU 1980-81.

6. Mackie and Rose 1984: 335.

7. IPU 1984-85; 1987-88; 1989-90; 1992-93; 1995-96. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 30; Global Report 1997: 55.

8. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42564. House of Representatives election, 3 October 1998.

9. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44460-61. House of Representatives election, 10 November 2001.

Referendums:

1. Hughes 1994: 155-6, 167-8. Cf. Aitkin 1978; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 589-95.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43109, 43212, 43267.

10. Austria

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Austrian Empire

Executive dominance, 1810-66

1810 ¹	Emperor Francis I	100.0	0	20 600 000	0
1835 ¹	Emperor Ferdinand I	100.0	0	31 787 000	0
1848 ¹	Emperor Francis Joseph I	100.0	0	36 106 000	0

2. The Habsburg Monarchy of Austria-Hungary

Cisleithanian Austria

Concurrent powers, 1867-1918 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1867 ²	German Liberals	(60.0)	---	19 880 000	(0)
1873 ³	German Liberals	56.0	153 164	20 850 000	0.7
1879 ³	Federalists	48.0	155 928	21 820 000	0.7
1885 ³	German Liberals	37.0	238 904	22 280 000	1.0
1891 ⁴	German Liberals	33.6	304 501	23 928 000	1.3
1897 ⁵	Young Czechs	15.0	1 035 621	25 258 000	4.1
1901 ⁵	Polish Club	15.0	1 072 762	26 142 000	4.1
1907 ⁶	Social Democratic Party	11.1	4 617 360	27 604 000	16.7
1911 ⁷	Social Democratic Party	12.0	4 537 086	28 564 000	15.9

Executive elections:

1848 ¹	Emperor Francis Joseph I	100.0	0	36 106 000	0
1916 ¹	Emperor Karl	100.0	0	---	0

3. Austria

Parliamentary dominance, 1919-33

1919 ⁸	Social Democratic Party	40.8	2 973 454	6 406 000	46.4
1920 ⁸	Christian Social Party	41.8	2 980 328	6 455 000	46.2
1923 ⁸	Christian Social Party	45.0	3 312 606	6 543 000	50.6
1927 ⁸	Christian Social Party	48.2	3 64 1526	6 623 000	55.0
1930 ⁸	Social Democratic Party	41.4	3 687 082	6 684 000	55.2

Executive dominance, 1934-38

1934 ⁹	Authoritarian rule	100.0	0	6 755 000	0
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United with Germany from March 13, 1938, to April 1945, and occupied by allied powers from April 1945 to 1955.⁹

Parliamentary dominance, 1945-

1945 ⁸	People's Party	49.8	3 217 334	6 800 000	47.3
1949 ⁸	People's Party	44.0	4 193 733	6 900 000	60.8
1953 ⁸	People's Party	41.2	4 318 688	6 930 000	62.3
1956 ⁸	People's Party	46.0	4 351 908	6 950 000	62.6
1959 ⁸	People's Party	44.2	4 362 856	7 010 000	62.2
1962 ⁸	People's Party	45.4	4 456 131	7 130 000	62.5
1966 ⁸	People's Party	48.3	4 531 864	7 290 000	62.2
1970 ¹⁰	Socialist Party	48.2	4 635 262	7 420 000	62.5
1971 ¹¹	Socialist Party	50.0	4 556 990	7 460 000	61.1
1975 ¹²	Socialist Party	50.4	4 662 684	7 520 000	62.0
1979 ¹³	Socialist Party	51.0	4 784 173	7 510 000	63.7
1983 ¹⁴	Socialist Party	47.6	4 853 417	7 552 000	63.9
1986 ¹⁴	Socialist Party	43.1	4 852 188	7 565 000	64.1
1990 ¹⁴	Socialist Party	41.5	4 704 894	7 718 000	60.9
1994 ¹⁴	Socialist Party	34.9	4 633 144	8 031 000	57.7
1999 ¹⁵	Social Democratic Party	33.2	4 622 351	8 177 000	56.5
2002 ¹⁶	Austrian People's Party	42.3	4 909 645	8 350 000	58.8

National referendums

1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Seignobos 1903: 379-401, 493-501; Taylor 1964; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 921-35; Hantsch 1953: 389-90; Cook and Paxton 1978: 16; Societies of Europe 2000: 108-109. The Austrian Empire was ruled by the emperor until the settlement with Hungary and the constitutional reform in 1867. Executive power remained in the hands of the emperor.
2. Estimation. See Seignobos 1903, 506-13; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969, 930-31; Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1911, 1912: 3 (decennial population data on Cisleithanian Austria from 1850 to 1910). See also Societies of Europe 2000: 109-111. The first direct elections in the Austrian half of the Empire were held in 1873.
3. Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1885:245-48; Hantsch 1953: 435. Distribution of seats. See also Seignobos 1903: 518-20.
4. Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1897: 332-36. Cf. Seignobos 1903: 520.
5. Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1901: 404-408; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 959. Distribution of seats.
6. Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1907: 466-69; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 959.
7. Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1911: 408-11; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 959.
8. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 45-56. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 960; Mackie and Rose 1974: 30-35; Cook and Paxton 1975: 233 (population).
9. Roberts 1967: 504-508; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 943-51. No elected parliament in 1934-38.
10. IPU 1969-70.
11. Statistisches Handbuch für die Republik Österreich 1971: 446; IPU 1971-72.
12. Mackie and Rose 1976: 330.
13. Mackie and Rose 1980: 349.
14. IPU 1982-83; 1986-87; 1990-91; 1994-95.
15. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 4: 26; Keesing's 1999: 43223. National Council election, 3

October 1999.

16. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45101. National Council election, 24 November 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Hug and Sciarini 2000: 21; Keesing's 1994: 40067.

11. Azerbaijan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Communist Party	89.0	2 835 000	7 153 000	39.6
1995 ²	Government coalition	92.0	3 556 277	7 499 000	47.4
2000 ³	New Azerbaidjan Party	62.9	2 883 819	8 000 000	36.0

Presidential elections:

1991 ⁴	Ayaz Mutalibov	98.5	3 324 703	7 175 000	46.3
1992 ⁵	Abulfez Elchibey	60.9	3 078 384	7 266 000	42.4
1993 ⁶	Geidar Aliyev	98.8	3 966 327	7 333 000	54.0
1998 ⁷	Geidar Aliyev	77.6	3 293 647	7 660 000	43.0

National referendums

1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1995 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2002 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 357, 362; SWB Part 1: USSR, SU/0922, November 1990;

Keesing's 1991: 38015; Global Report 1997: 56. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 1995-96; Banks 1997: 58; Europa 1996: 477-78; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 361.

National Assembly election, 12 and 26 November 1995. Distribution of seats.

3. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43880. National Assembly election, 11 October 1988.

4. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 357, 363. Cf. Keesing's 1991: 38418.

5. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 357, 354; Keesing's 1992: 38976. Elchibey was deposed by a military coup in June 1993. See also Keesing's 1993: 39522; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 20.
6. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 28; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 364. Cf. Keesing's 1993: 39694; Banks et al. 1997: 56; Global Report 1997: 88.
7. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 26; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 364. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42574. Presidential election, 11 October 1998.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 369; Keesing's 1995: 40834.
2. Keesing's 2002: 44952.

12. Bahamas

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1973-

1972 ¹	Progressive Liberal Party	59.0	50 216	180 000	27.8
1977 ²	Progressive Liberal Party	55.0	62 818	197 000	31.9
1982 ²	Progressive Liberal Party	55.2	76 098	219 000	34.7
1987 ²	Progressive Liberal Party	53.5	90 280	241 000	37.4
1992 ²	Free National Movement	55.0	112 057	264 000	42.4
1997 ²	Free National Movement	57.7	119 173	290 000	41.0
1997 ³	Free National Movement	57.7	119 173	289 000	41.2
2002 ⁴	Progressive Liberal Party	50.8	114 972	320 000	35.9

National referendums

2002 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Nohlen 1993: 81-83. Cf. Banks 1977: 26-27; Global Report 1997: 56.

2. IPU 1977-78; 1981-82; 1986-87; 1992-93; 1997; IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 27; Keesing's 1977: 28531; 1982: 32009; Nohlen 1993: 81-83. Cf. Global Report 1997: 56

3. IPU 1997; IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 27. Cf. Global Report 1997: 56. House of Assembly election, 14 March 1997.

4. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44780. House of Assembly election, 2 May 2002.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 2002: 44668.

13. Bahrain

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1971-</u>					
1971 ¹	Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifa	100.0	0	220 000	0
1999 ²	Hamad bin Issa al-Khalifa	100.0	0	666 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 2002- (25-75%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
2002 ³	Moderate Sunni Islamists	52.5	344 000	720 000	47.8
Executive elections:					
1999 ²	Hamad bin Issa al-Khalifa	100.0	0	666 000	0
<u>National referendums</u>					
2001 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Delury 1987; Kurian 1987: 127-29; Banks 1997: 60-62; World Parliaments 1998: 44; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 54-55. Bahrain is ruled by an emir and other members of the royal family without any elected legislative body. The 1973 constitution presupposed a National Assembly composed of a cabinet and 30 members elected by popular vote (see IPU 1973-74). In 1975 the emir dissolved the Assembly elected in 1973 and suspended the constitutional provision for an elected legislative body. The emir appointed a new 40-member Consultative Council on September 28, 1996.
2. Keesing's 1999: 42866; WFB 2000: 38; "Time travellers: A survey of the Gulf" 2002: 15-19. Emir Issa ibn Salman al-Khalifa died on 6 March 1999, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sheikh Hamad.
3. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002. 45069. National Assembly elections, 24 and 31 October 2002.

Distribution of seats. Political parties are still prohibited in Bahrain.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 2001: 44029; CNN.com 2001; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 54.

14. Bangladesh

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1971</u>					
1971 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	69 770 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1972-74</u>					
1970 ²	Awami League	75.0	16 454 278	68 120 000	24.0
1973 ³	Awami League	73.0	18 465 000	74 370 000	24.8
<u>Executive dominance, 1975-90</u>					
1975 ⁴	Provisional governments	100.0	0	78 960 000	0
1978 ⁵	Ziaur Rahman	77.7	20 287 000	84 660 000	24.0
1981 ⁵	Abdus Sattar	65.8	21 677 560	90 457 000	24.0
1982 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	92 585 000	0
1986 ⁷	Hossain Muhammad Ershad	83.6	26 070 900	100 616 000	25.9
1990 ⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	108 118 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1991-</u>					
1991 ⁸	Bangladesh Nationalist Party	51.0	34 103 777	109 880 000	31.0
1996 ⁸	Awami League	48.7	42 418 274	122 100 000	34.7
2001 ⁹	Bangladesh National Party	60.0	55 905 518	129 000 000	43.3
<u>National referendums</u>					
1977 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1985 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Keesing's 1971: 25109-111. See also World Parliaments 1998: 44-49. A provisional

- government in 1971.
2. Choudhury 1974: 129; Keesing's: 25821-23; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 535.
 3. Europa 1975: 134. Cf. Global Report 1997: 56.
 4. Keesing's 1975: 26997; Keegan 1979: 52-74; Banks 1977: 30-32. Coup d'état on August 15, 1975, and provisional governments in 1975-77.
 5. Keesing's 1978: 29197; 1981: 31385; Global Report 1997: 88; Elections in Asia Vol. 1 2001: 544-45. See also Khan and Zafarullah 1979; Banks 1988: 44.
 6. Banks 1988: 44. A military coup on March 24, 1982, and General Ershad's military government in 1982-85.
 7. Keesing's 1986: 34812-13; Banks 1997: 63-68; Global Report 1997: 88; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 245. President Ershad was forced to resign on December 4, 1990. He was replaced by a provisional president.
 8. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 537; IPU 1990-91, 1995-96; Keesing's 1991: 38102, 38533. Cf. Global Report 1997: 56. Distribution of seats.
 9. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44399-400. Parliamentary elections, 1 October 2001.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 534; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

15. Barbados

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1966-

1966 ¹	Democratic Labour Party	49.6	79 258	250 000	31.6
1971 ²	Democratic Labour Party	57.0	94 019	240 000	39.2
1976 ³	Barbados Labour Party	46.0	99 463	250 000	39.6
1981 ³	Barbados Labour Party	46.7	119 566	250 000	47.6
1986 ⁴	Democratic Labour Party	59.5	134 730	253 000	53.0
1991 ⁴	Democratic Labour Party	49.8	120 258	258 000	46.5
1994 ⁴	Barbados Labour Party	48.3	125 200	264 000	47.3
1999 ⁵	Barbados Labour Party	65.0	128 484	267 000	47.9

1. Nohlen 1993: 89-91. Cf. Keesing's 1966: 21629; Banks 1977: 33-34; Global Report 1997: 56.

2. Keesing's 1971: 24825; Nohlen 1993: 89-91; Global Report 1997: 56. Cf. IPU 1971-72.

3. Nohlen 1993: 89-91; Global Report 1997: 56. Cf. Keesing's 1981: 31092; IPU 1980-81.

4. IPU 1985-86; 1990-91; 1994-85; Nohlen 1993: 89-91; Keesing's 1994: 40176; Global Report 1997: 56.

5. IPU 1999. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 42726. House of Assembly election, 20 January 1999.

16. Belarus

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991-93 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Communists	92.0	6 200 000	10 260 000	60.4
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Presidential elections:

1991 ²	Stanislaw Shushkevich	69.0	312	10 271 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1994-

1994 ³	Aleksandr Lukashenka	85.0	4 967 748	10 308 000	48.2
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2001 ⁴	Aleksandr Lukashenka	75.6	6 169 087	10 160 000	60.7
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National referendums

1995 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1996 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. BBC Summary of World Broadcasts (SWB) Part 1.USSR. Third Series SU/0708, 9 March 1990. More than 6 million people voted. Distribution of seats. See also Slider 1990; Keesing's 1990: 37322.
2. Keesing's 1991: 38416. President was elected by the Supreme Soviet.
3. Europa 1996: 534; IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 24. Cf. Keesing's 1994: 40109-110; Banks 1997; Global Report 1997: 89; World Parliaments 1998: 51-59. The new constitution of March 1994 concentrated power in the hands of the president. President Lukashenka's term of office was extended from 1999 to 2001 by a referendum on 24 November 1996.
4. Europa 2002: 680. Cf. Keesing's 2001: 44355; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001. Presidential election, 9 September 2001.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1995: 40567.
2. Keesing's 1996: 41236, 41329, 41381.

17. Belgium

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1830-</u>					
1830 ¹	Catholics	70.0	(28 000)	4 604 000	0.7
1831 ²	Catholics	60.8	28 600	4 089 000	0.7
1833 ²	Catholics	60.8	28 600	4 131 000	0.7
1835 ²	Catholics	60.8	(28 600)	4 208 000	0.7
1839 ²	Catholics	57.4	30 500	4 028 000	0.7
1843 ²	Catholics	68.1	39 500	4 213 000	0.9
1847 ²	Liberals	50.9	33 900	4 338 000	0.8
1848 ²	Liberals	76.8	52 980	4 359 000	1.2
1850 ³	Liberal Party	54.8	55 900	4 426 000	1.3
1852 ³	Liberal Party	57.4	58 100	4 453 000	1.3
1854 ³	Liberal Party	57.4	56 000	4 481 000	1.2
1856 ³	Catholic Party	54.9	55 200	4 508 000	1.2
1857 ³	Liberal Party	54.7	71 783	4 522 000	1.6
1859 ³	Liberal Party	54.2	55 500	4 550 000	1.2
1861 ³	Liberal Party	57.5	55 500	4 578 000	1.2
1863 ³	Catholic Party	54.5	78 200	4 678 000	1.7
1864 ³	Catholic Party	50.0	79 566	4 728 000	1.7
1866 ³	Liberal Party	58.2	72 000	4 508 000	1.6
1868 ³	Catholic Party	55.1	61 400	4 929 000	1.2
1870 ³	Catholic Party	54.5	72 873	5 031 000	1.4
1872 ³	Catholic Party	68.8	60 900	5 132 000	1.2
1874 ³	Liberal Party	52.5	66 800	5 234 000	1.3

1876 ³	Catholic Party	53.7	85 400	5 336 000	1.6
1878 ³	Liberal Party	52.6	72 200	5 428 000	1.3
1880 ³	Liberal Party	50.3	84 600	5 520 000	1.5
1882 ³	Liberal Party	52.8	83 300	5 653 000	1.5
1884 ³	Catholic Party	61.0	109 500	5 786 000	1.9
1886 ³	Liberal Party	51.3	73 900	5 896 000	1.3
1888 ³	Catholic Party	58.4	107 000	5 982 000	1.8
1890 ³	Liberal Party	54.5	76 400	6 069 000	1.3
1892 ³	Catholic Party	53.6	104 728	6 205 000	1.7
1894 ⁴	Catholic Party	50.1	1 281 000	6 342 000	20.2
1896 ⁴	Catholic Party	52.7	1 259 000	6 467 000	19.5
1898 ⁴	Catholic Party	42.9	1 372 000	6 580 000	20.8
1900 ⁴	Catholic Party	48.5	1 386 000	6 693 000	20.7
1902 ⁴	Catholic Party	51.5	---	6 880 000	(20.7)
1904 ⁴	Catholic Party	43.5	1 443 000	7 067 000	20.4
1906 ⁴	Catholic Party	54.3	1 497 000	7 213 000	20.7
1908 ⁴	Catholic Party	43.1	1 528 000	7 318 000	20.9
1910 ⁴	Catholic Party	53.1	1 600 000	7 424 000	21.5
1912 ⁴	Catholic Party	51.0	1 667 100	7 530 000	22.1
1914 ⁴	Catholic Party	42.8	1 653 000	7 600 000	21.7
1919 ³	Catholic Party	36.6	1 760 745	7 600 000	23.2
1921 ³	Catholic Party	37.0	1 931 967	7 504 000	25.7
1925 ³	Workers Party	39.4	2 079 624	7 778 000	26.7
1929 ³	Workers Party	36.0	2 230 065	8 032 000	27.8
1932 ³	Catholic Party	38.5	2 335 192	8 186 000	28.5
1936 ³	Workers Party	32.1	2 362 454	8 315 000	28.4
1939 ³	Catholic Party	32.7	2 338 437	8 391 000	27.9
Occupied by Germany from May 1940 to December 1944.					
1946 ³	Christian Social Party	42.5	2 365 638	8 367 000	28.3
1949 ³	Christian Social Party	43.5	5 030 886	8 614 000	58.4

1950 ³	Christian Social Party	47.7	4 942 807	8 640 000	57.2
1954 ³	Christian Social Party	41.1	5 160 486	8 820 000	58.5
1958 ³	Christian Social Party	46.5	5 302 352	9 050 000	58.6
1961 ³	Christian Social Party	41.5	5 265 025	9 180 000	57.4
1965 ³	Christian Social Party	34.4	5 181 935	9 460 000	54.8
1968 ³	Christian Social Party	31.8	5 177 952	9 620 000	53.8
1971 ³	Christian Social Party	30.1	5 281 633	9 670 000	54.6
1974 ⁵	Christian Social Party	29.8	5 711 996	9 770 000	58.4
1977 ⁵	Christian Social Party	36.0	5 575 058	9 830 000	56.7
1978 ⁵	Christian Social Party	36.2	5 533 206	9 840 000	56.2
1981 ⁶	Christian People's Party (CVP)				
	/Christian Social Party (PSC)	26.4	5 919 250	9 852 000	60.1
1985 ⁶	CVP/PSC	29.3	6 064 415	9 903 000	61.2
1987 ⁶	CVP/PSC	27.5	6 141 212	9 870 000	62.2
1991 ⁶	CVP/PSC	24.5	6 162 160	9 979 000	61.7
1995 ⁶	CVP/PSC	24.8	6 072 051	10 113 000	60.0
1999 ⁷	Socialist Party	19.7	6 214 074	10 152 000	61.2

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 77-78. See also World Parliaments 1998: 59-69; Societies of Europe 2000: 150. Distribution of seats.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 105. See also Societies of Europe 2000: 150-56. Distribution of seats. Data concern Senate elections in the period 1831-46 and elections to the House of Representatives in 1847 and 1848. In the case of partial elections in 1835, 1839, and 1843, the total number of votes was doubled.
3. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 43-51. See also Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 105-107; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 54-57; Societies of Europe 2000: 156. Elections concerned only half of the constituencies in 1850-56, 1859-63, 1866-68, 1872-82, and 1886-90. In these cases the total number of votes was doubled.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 106. Cf. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 50-51; Cook and Paxton

1978: 116-17.

5. Mackie and Rose 1975: 321; 1978: 320; 1979: 305. Cf. IPU 1973-74.

6. IPU 1981-82; 1985-86; 1987-88; 1991-92; 1994-95. Cf. Global Report 1997: 56-57.

7. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43025. House of Representatives election, 13 June 1999.

18. Belize

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1981-

1979 ¹	People's United Party	51.8	44 971	142 000	31.0
1984 ²	United Democratic Party	53.0	47 600	149 000	31.5
1989 ²	People's United Party	50.9	58 951	183 000	32.2
1993 ³	United Democratic Party	55.2	70 465	205 000	34.1
1998 ⁴	People's United Party	59.3	81 000	238 000	34.0

1. Keesing's 1980: 30348; Banks and Overstreet 1983: 49; Nohlen 1993: 97-98; Global Report 1997: 57.
2. IPU 1984-85; Nohlen 1993: 97-98. Cf. Global Report 1997: 57.
3. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39553; Global Report 1997: 57. Distribution of seats.
4. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42439; Europa 2000: 653. House of Representatives election, 27 August 1998.

19. Benin (Dahomey)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1960-1990</u>					
1960 ¹	Hubert Maga	68.7	682 251	2 110 000	32.3
1963 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	2 260 000	0
1964 ³	Megan Apithy	99.8	995 929	2 310 000	43.1
1965 ⁴	Provisional governments	100.0	0	2 370 000	0
1980 ⁵	Ahmed M. Kerekou	100.0	0	3 424 000	0
1984 ⁵	Ahmed M. Kerekou	100.0	0	3 825 000	0
1989 ⁶	Ahmed M. Kerekou	99.0	194	4 606 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50 %)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1991 ⁷	Union for the Triumph of Democratic Renewal	18.9	1 030 017	4 889 000	21.1
1995 ⁸	Benin Renewal Party	24.1	1 922 553	5 561 000	34.6
1999 ⁹	Opposition parties	50.6	1 166 141	6 059 000	19.2
Presidential elections:					
1991 ⁷	Nicephore Soglo	68.0	1 161 781	4 889 000	23.7
1996 ¹⁰	Mathieu Kérékou	52.5	1 904 079	5 594 000	34.0
2001 ¹¹	Mathieu Kérékou	83.6	1 533 795	6 200 000	24.7
<u>National referendums</u>					
1964 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1990¹ 1 referendum - - - 5.0

1. Review of Elections 1963-64: 82-83; Glélé 1969: 204-209; Keesing's Africa 1972: 216; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 527, 533; Elections in Africa 1999: 86, 93. Data concern the votes cast for the Dahomey Unity Party led by Maga. He became automatically elected President as the head of his party.
2. See Lemarchand 1968: 48-50. Maga was deposed by a coup in October 1963.
3. Review of Elections 1963-64: 82-83; Glélé 1969: 265-67; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 534; Elections in Africa 1999: 86, 93. Data concern the votes to the Dahomey Democratic Party, whose leader Apithy became automatically elected President.
4. See Lemarchand 1968: 50-54; Afrique Contemporaine, No. 49, 1970: 14-15; Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 273-74; 1982-83: 175-76, 185; Keesing's Africa 1972: 216-18; Elections in Africa 1999: 98. A new coup d'état in November 1965. Various military and provisional governments in 1965-69. Dahomey was ruled by a Presidential Council from 1970 to the coup of October 1972, and then by military governments led by Kérékou until the 1980 presidential election.
5. Africa Research Bulletin, Feb. 1-29, 1980; August 15, 1984; Europa 1988. The president was elected by the National Revolutionary Assembly.
6. Banks 1990: 63-65.
7. IPU 1990-91; Africa Research Bulletin 1991: 10008-11, 10044; Europa 1992; Elections in Africa 1999: 91, 94. See also Banks et al. 1997: 83-84; Global Report 1997: 57; World Parliaments 1998: 70-71.
8. IPU 1994-95; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 30; Global Report 1997: 57; Elections in Africa 1999: 91-92. Cf. Banks et al. 1997: 86. Distribution of seats.
9. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 27; Keesing's 1999: 42876, 42924. National Assembly election, 30 March 1999. Distribution of seats.
10. Keesing's 1996: 40982; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 30-31; Elections in Africa 1999: 95. Presidential election, 18 March 1996. Second round.
11. CNN.com 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44041. Presidential election, 22 March 2001. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 89.

20. Bhutan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1949-

1926 ¹	Jigme Wangchuk	100.0	0	---	0
1952 ¹	Jigme Dorji Wangchuk	100.0	0	600 000	0
1972 ¹	Jigme Singye Wangchuk	100.0	0	1 090 000	0

1. See Kurian 1987: 194-96, Banks 1997: 86-88; World Parliaments 1998: 72; WFB 2000: 57; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 557. Bhutan is a traditional monarchy without any written constitution, but the king shares power with the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly, and the Head Abbot of Bhutan's Buddhist monks. Two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly are indirectly elected every three years from village constituencies. Bhutan is taken into account from 1949 when India pledged not to interfere in Bhutanese internal affairs, although Bhutan agreed to be "guided" by Indian advise in external affairs. Jigme Singye Wangchuk was proclaimed King on 24 July 1972 after the death of his father.

21. Bolivia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1825-</u>					
1825 ¹	Simón Bolívar	100.0	0	1 669 000	0
1826 ¹	Antonio José de Sucre	100.0	0	1 678 000	0
1828 ¹	Pedro Blanco	100.0	0	1 696 000	0
1829 ¹	Andrés Santa Cruz	100.0	0	1 705 000	0
1839 ¹	José Miguel de Velasco	100.0	0	1 797 000	0
1841 ¹	José Ballivián	100.0	0	1 816 000	0
1848 ¹	Munual Isidora Belzu	100.0	0	1 882 000	0
1855 ¹	Jorge Córdova	100.0	0	1 949 000	0
1857 ¹	José María Linares	100.0	0	1 968 000	0
1861 ¹	José Maria de Achá	100.0	0	2 005 000	0
1864 ¹	Mariano Melgarejo	100.0	0	2 032 000	0
1871 ¹	Augustín Morales	100.0	0	1 924 000	0
1873 ¹	Adolfo Ballivián	100.0	0	1 937 000	0
1874 ¹	Tomás Frías	100.0	0	1 942 000	0
1876 ¹	Hilarión Daza	100.0	0	1 951 000	0
1880 ¹	Narciso Campero	100.0	0	1 951 000	0
1884 ²	Gregorio Pacheco	(40.0)	30 000	1 988 000	1.5
1888 ³	Ancieto Arce	77.9	32 579	2 006 000	1.6
1892 ³	Mariano Babtista	44.0	36 000	2 025 000	1.8
1896 ³	Severo Fernández Alosó	53.7	34 336	1 862 000	1.8
1899 ⁴	José Manuel Pando	(90.0)	54	1 881 000	0
1904 ⁵	Ismael Montes	(95.0)	43 000	1 886 000	2.3

1908 ⁵	Ismael Montes	100.0	---	2 0006 000	0
1909 ⁶	Eliodoro Villazón	(90.0)	---	2 036 000	(2.3)
1913 ⁶	Ismael Montes	100.0	---	2 160 000	(3.0)
1917 ⁷	José Gutiérrez Guerra	89.0	82 000	2 140 000	3.8
1920 ⁷	Military government	100.0	0	2 136 000	0
1921 ⁷	Bautista Saavadra	(90.0)	---	2 161 000	0
1925 ⁸	Hernando Siles	97.3	72 549	2 263 000	3.2
1930 ⁹	Military government	100.0	0	2 397 000	0
1931 ⁹	Daniel Salamanca	(90.0)	38 000	2 425 000	1.6
1934 ¹⁰	Military governments	100.0	0	2 511 000	0
1940 ¹¹	Enrique P. de Castillo	82.3	85 000	2 690 000	2.3
1943 ¹²	Military governments	100.0	0	2 700 000	0
1947 ¹³	Enrique Hertzog	50.2	86 883	2 916 000	3.0
1951 ¹⁴	Provisional governments	100.0	0	3 062 000	0
1952 ¹⁵	Victor Paz Estenssoro	42.9	126 125	3 070 000	4.1
1956 ¹⁵	Hernán Siles Suazo	82.2	958 016	3 390 000	28.3
1960 ¹⁵	Victor Paz Estenssoro	74.5	987 730	3 820 000	25.8
1964 ¹⁶	Military government	100.0	0	4 280 000	0
1966 ¹⁵	Rene Barrientos Ortuno	61.6	1 099 525	4 450 000	24.7
1969 ¹⁶	Military governments	100.0	0	4 800 000	0
1982 ¹⁷	Siles Zuazo	36.0	1 469 377	5 919 000	24.8
1985 ¹⁸	Víctor Paz Estenssoro	30.4	1 504 056	6 429 000	23.4
1989 ¹⁹	Jaime Paz Zamora	22.0	1 406 261	6 431 000	21.8
1993 ²⁰	Sánchez de Lozada	33.8	1 647 710	7 065 000	23.3
1997 ²¹	Hugo Bánzer Suárez	22.3	2 240 000	7 767 000	28.8
2002 ²²	G. Sánchez de la Lozada	22.5	2 994 000	8 600 000	34.8

National referendums

1931 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Cleven 1940: 120-21; Urquidi 1944: 293-40. See also Klein 1969: 14; Carter 1971: 42-47. Bolivian presidents were caudillos who had nearly always usurped power by force or other unconstitutional means.
2. Arguedas 1922: 422-29; Urquidi 1944: 261; Klein 1969: 168. No candidate gained an absolute majority in the popular election of 1884.
3. Arguedas 1922: 460, 493, 502-504, 529-38; Urquidi 1944: 265. A civil war and a coup d'etat in 1899.
4. Urquidi 1944: 271-74. Pando was elected by the Convention National in 1899.
5. Arguedas 1922: 543-44; Urquidi 1944: 283, 298; Klein 1969: 168. The Congress decided to continue Montes' term by one year in 1908.
6. Urquidi 1944: 300, 305, 321.
7. Urquidi 1944: 358-61; Klein 1969: 53, 63, 358-60. Saavadra was elected by the National Convention in 1921. Coup d'état in June 1920.
8. Diaz Machicao 1955: 28.
9. Urquidi 1944: 426-30, 452; Klein 1969: 168. Coup d'état in June 1930 and a military government.
10. Urquidi 1944: 494-96, 505-510; Bolivia, Election Factbook 1966: 7-8. Coup d'état in November 1934 and several military governments in 1934-39.
11. Gunther 1941: 224-25. Cf. Klein 1969: 331-32.
12. Urquidi 1944: 548-50; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 19. Coup d'état in December 1943 and the government of G.Villaroel in 1943-48. A new coup in 1946.
13. Keesing's 1947: 8555; Tableau des partis politiques en Amerique du Sud 1969: 99.
14. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 19; Guide to the Political Parties of South America 1973: 118-20. Coup d'état in 1951 after the general election in May 1951. Revolution in 1952.
15. Tableau des partis politiques en Amerique du Sud 1969: 99; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 19, 71; Nohlen 1993: 119-20; Global Report 1997: 89.
16. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 20-21; Guide to the Political Parties of South America 1973: 146-49; Keegan 1979: 71-75; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 53-56. Coup d'état in 1964 and a military government in 1964-66. A new coup d'état in 1969 and military governments in

1969-81.

17. Keesing's 1982: 29853, 31942-45; Facts on File 1982: 766. Cf. Global Report 1997: 89. Data refer to the inconclusive presidential election of 1980. On October 5, 1982, the Congress elected Siles president.
18. Nohlen 1993: 122; Keesing's 1985: 33905; Global Report 1997: 89. As no candidate attained the required outright majority, the Congress chose out of the three leading contenders. Paz Estenssoro was elected president.
19. Europa 1991: 524; Nohlen 1993: 123; Global Report 1997: 89. As no candidate obtained the requisite absolute majority at the direct election, the National Congress elected Paz Zamora (55 percent).
20. IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 20; Keesing's 1993: 39505, 39593.
21. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41680, 41768. Presidential election, 5 June 1997. The Congress confirmed his presidency on 5 August by 118 votes of the 157 deputies. See also Whitehead 2001.
22. Keesing's 2002: 44834-35, 44931; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 30 June 2002. Because no candidate secured more than half of the popular vote, the members of both houses of Congress elected Sánchez de Lozada President of Bolivia by 84 votes to 43.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

22. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1991-

1990 ¹	Party of Democratic Action	35.8	---	4 449 000	(50.0)
1992 ²	Ethnic civil war	100.0	0	4 409 000	0
1996 ³	Party of Democratic Action	38.1	2 396 000	4 510 000	53.1
1998 ⁴	Coalition for a Whole and Democratic Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.8	1 726 233	4 211 000	41.0
2000 ⁵	Social Democratic Party of Bosnia-Herzegovina	18.0	1 491 101	4 000 000	37.3
2002 ⁶	Party of Democratic Action	17.9	1 228 923	4 000 000	30.7

National referendums

1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Keesing's 1990: 37923; Europa 1991: 3084. Distribution of seats.

2. See Banks 1997: 95-103; World Parliaments 1998: 76-86. Constitutional institutions collapsed as a consequence of the ethnic civil war that continued from March 1992 to the Dayton peace agreement in November 1995.

3. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 57. Distribution of seats.

4. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 26. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42521-22. All-Bosnia House of Representatives election, 12-13 September 1998.

5. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43875. All-Bosnia House of Representatives election, 11 November 2000.

6. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45052-53; CNN.com/WORLD/election_guide 2002. All-Bosnia House of Representatives election, 5 October 2002.

Referendums:

1. Banks 1997: 95-96.

23. Botswana

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance 1966-

1965 ¹	Bechuanaland Dem. Party	81.1	139 632	560 000	24.8
1969 ²	Botswana Democratic Party	68.6	77 061	630 000	12.2
1974 ³	Botswana Democratic Party	77.0	63 690	660 000	9.6
1979 ⁴	Botswana Democratic Party	75.4	133 198	791 000	16.8
1984 ⁴	Botswana Democratic Party	68.0	227 756	1 049 000	21.6
1989 ⁴	Botswana Democratic Party	64.8	250 487	1 245 000	20.1
1994 ⁴	Botswana Democratic Party	54.4	277 454	1 423 000	19.5
1999 ⁵	Botswana Democratic Party	57.0	336 982	1 611 000	20.9

National referendums

1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1997 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Africa Research Bulletin 1965: 262. See also Stevens 1966; Global Report 1997: 57; World Parliaments 1998: 86-90; Elections in Africa 1999: 112.

2. IPU 1969-70; Macartney 1974: 12; Elections in Africa 1999: 112.

3. Africa South of Sahara 1977-78: 193; Macartney 1974: 11-13; Global Report 1997: 57; Elections in Africa 1999: 112.

4. IPU 1979-80; 1984-85; 1989-90; 1994-95; Keesing's 1979: 30083; Global Report 1997: 57; Elections in Africa 1999: 112-13. Cf. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 31; Molutsi 1995.

5. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43186. National Assembly election, 16 October 1999.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 111; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

24. Brazil

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1822-1987</u>					
1822 ¹	Emperor Pedro I	100.0	0	4 420 000	0
1831 ¹	Regency	100.0	0	4 727 000	0
1841 ¹	Emperor Pedro II	100.0	0	5 315 000	0
1889 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	14 021 000	0
1891 ²	Deodoro da Fonseca	75.2	129	14 812 000	0
1894 ³	Prudente de Moraes	88.4	328 000	15 998 000	2.1
1898 ³	Campos Sales	91.7	458 000	17 580 000	2.6
1902 ³	Rodrigues Alves	83.4	634 000	19 162 000	3.3
1906 ³	Alfonso Pena	98.6	292 000	20 962 000	1.4
1910 ³	Hermes da Fonseca	64.5	625 000	23 415 000	2.5
1914 ³	Venceslau Bras	91.8	575 000	25 520 000	2.3
1918 ³	Rodrigues Alves	100.0	385 376	26 576 000	1.4
1919 ³	Epitacio Pessoa	71.1	402 000	26 839 000	1.5
1922 ³	Artur Bernardes	59.5	783 000	28 542 000	2.7
1926 ³	Washington Luiz	99.8	689 116	30 953 000	2.2
1930 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	33 568 000	0
1934 ³	Getúlio Vargas	74.8	234	36 404 000	0
1937 ⁴	Getulio Vargas	100.0	0	38 685 000	0
1945 ⁵	Enrico Dutra	52.4	6 200 805	46 310 000	13.4
1950 ⁵	Getúlio Vargas	46.6	8 254 989	51 976 000	15.9
1955 ⁵	Juscelino Kubitschek	33.8	9 097 014	60 200 000	15.1
1960 ⁵	Janio Quadros	44.8	12 586 354	69 720 000	18.1

Brazil

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1964 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	78 810 000	0
1966 ⁷	Arthur de Costa e Silva	100.0	0	83 890 000	0
1969 ⁷	Emilio Carrastazu Médici	100.0	0	92 280 000	0
1974 ⁸	Ernesto Geisel	100.0	400	103 350 000	0
1978 ⁸	Joao Baptista Figueiredo	60.0	592	115 400 000	0
1985 ⁹	Tancredo Neves	72.7	660	135 564 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1988- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1986 ¹⁰	Brazilian Democratic Movement Party	53.4	58 650 000	138 493 000	42.3
1990 ¹⁰	Brazilian Democratic Movement Party	21.7	33 600 000	144 723 000	23.2
1994 ¹⁰	Brazilian Democratic Movement Party	20.8	63 313 805	153 725 000	41.2
1998 ¹³	Liberal Party Front	16.0	67 723 027	161 790 000	41.9
2002 ¹⁴	Liberal Front Party	19.1	69 886 644	172 800 000	40.4

Presidential elections:

1985 ⁹	Tancredo Neves	72.7	660	135 564 000	0
1989 ¹¹	Fernando Collor de Mello	53.0	66 166 362	142 306 000	46.5
1994 ¹²	Fernando H. Cardoso	54.3	63 331 845	153 725 000	41.2
1998 ¹³	Fernando H. Cardoso	53.1	67 723 027	161 790 000	41.9
2002 ¹⁵	Luis Inacio Lula da Silva	61.3	86 163 743	172 800 000	49.9

National referendums

1898 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1963 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Loewenstein 1942: 4-9; Rodrigues 1967: 106-107; Herring 1968: 826-36, 844-46; Roett 1972: 36-40; Nohlen 1993: 127; World Parliaments 1998: 90-97. Executive power was in the hands of the emperor until the military coup of 1889. A provisional government in 1889-90.
2. Carvalho 1963: 231; Hahner 1969: 29-42.
3. Carvalho 1963: 231. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 163-66.
4. Loewenstein 1942: 16-25; Skidmore 1967: 3-41, 48-53; Roett 1972: 42-44. Coup d'état in 1930 and Vargas' provisional government in 1930-34. The dictatorship of Vargas from 1937 to 1945.
5. Carvalho 1963: 231-32; Roett 1972: 75; Nohlen 1993: 166-67; Global Report 1997: 89.
6. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 23-24; Roett 1972: 46-47, 144-51; Guide to the Political Parties of South America 1973: 153-54. Military coup d'état in April 1964 and Gen. Branco's provisional military government in 1964-66.
7. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 23, 73-74; Roett 1972: 47-48, 151-64. Costa e Silva and Medici were formally elected by the Congress unopposed.
8. Keesing's 1974: 26338; 1978: 29546; Banks 1977: 46-47.
9. Bruneau 1985: 7: 974.
10. IPU 1986-87; 1990-91; 1994-95; Keesing's 1990: 37773, 37852; Nohlen 1993: 160. Cf. Global Report 1997: 58. Distribution of seats.
11. Europa 1991: 553; Keesing's 1989: 37117; Nohlen 1993: 168. Cf. Global Report 1997: 89. The second round of voting.
12. Europa 1996: 646. Cf. Global Report 1997: 89. The second round of voting.
13. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 28; Keesing's 1998: 42549-50. Chamber of Deputies and presidential elections, 4 October 1998.
14. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45032; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Chamber of Deputies election, 6 October 2002. Distribution of seats.
15. Keesing's 2002: 45031-32; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 27 October 2002. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Nohlen 1993: 146.

25. Brunei

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1984-

1967 ¹	Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah	100.0	0	130 000	0
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1. Banks 1997: 109-111; World Parliaments 1998: 97; WFB 2000: 72; Elections in Asia Vol II 2001: 51. Sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan. Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah ascended the throne October 5, 1967 upon the abdication of his father. There is a nonelective Legislative Council whose members are ex officio and nominated individuals.

26. Bulgaria

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1908-46 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1908 ¹	Democrats	62.0	467 607	4 217 000	11.1
1911 ²	Coalition	50.3	504 438	4 441 000	11.3
1913 ³	United Liberals	38.2	543 416	4 647 000	11.7
1914 ⁴	United Liberals	44.9	769 712	4 665 000	16.4
1919 ⁴	National Agrarian Union	26.9	656 354	4 753 000	13.8
1920 ⁴	National Agrarian Union	38.2	915 172	4 825 000	19.0
1923 ⁴	Coalition	58.4	1 096 477	5 101 000	21.5
1927 ⁴	Democratic Entente	35.0	1 183 122	5 515 000	21.4
1931 ⁴	Coalition	47.6	1 315 507	5 808 000	22.6
1934 ⁵	Military and royal dictatorship	100.0	0	6 039 000	0
1944 ⁵	Transitional government	100.0	0	6 800 000	0
1945 ⁶	Fatherland Front	85.9	4 504 735	6 893 000	65.3
1946 ⁶	Fatherland Front	69.9	4 266 614	6 993 000	61.0

Executive elections:

1908 ⁵	Tsar Ferdinand	100.0	0	4 217 000	0
1918 ⁵	Tsar Boris III	100.0	0	4 700 000	0
1943 ⁵	Tsar Simeon II	100.0	0	6 700 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1947-

1947 ⁶	Fatherland Front	100.0	0	7 048 000	0
1949 ⁷	Fatherland Front	97.7	4 698 979	7 160 000	65.6
1954 ⁷	Fatherland Front	99.8	4 991 638	7 420 000	67.3
1957 ⁷	Fatherland Front	100.0	5 206 428	7 650 000	68.0
1962 ⁷	Fatherland Front	100.0	5 466 517	8 010 000	68.2
1966 ⁷	Fatherland Front	99.8	5 752 817	8 260 000	69.6
1971 ⁸	Fatherland Front	99.9	6 159 942	8 540 000	72.1
1976 ⁹	Fatherland Front	100.0	6 375 092	8 760 000	72.8
1981 ¹⁰	Fatherland Front	100.0	6 519 674	8 891 000	73.3
1986 ¹⁰	Fatherland Front	100.0	6 645 645	8 959 000	74.2
1990 ¹¹	Bulgarian Socialist Party	52.7	6 124 501	8 991 000	68.1
1991 ¹²	Union of Democratic Forces	45.8	5 540 837	8 982 000	61.7
1994 ¹²	Bulgarian Socialist Party	43.5	5 202 065	8 443 000	61.6
1997 ¹³	Union of Democratic Forces	42.9	4 255 295	8 312 000	51.2
2001 ¹⁴	Simeon II National Movement	50.0	4 527 892	8 200 000	55.2

National referendums

1922 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1946 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1971 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Statistique des Elections des Députés pour la XIV-ème Assemblée Nationale Ordinaire 1910: XIV; Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie 1923-1924: C 47; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 145. Bulgaria is included from 1908 when it achieved full independence. The Bulgarian Kingdom was established in 1878 after the Russo-Turkish war in 1877-78. See also Jelavich 1977: 158-69, 193-96; Banks et al. 1997: 112.
2. Statistique des Elections des Députés pour le XV-ème Assemblée Nationale Ordinaire 1914: XV-XVI; Annuaire statistique du Royaume Bulgarie 1923-1924: C 47; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 145.

3. Statistique des Elections des Députés pour la XVI-ème Assemblée Nationale Ordinaire 1915: 8, 14, 78; Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie 1923-1924: C 47: Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 145-47.
4. Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie 1932: 367-73; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 133-47; Braunias 1932, Vol. I: 37-38.
5. See Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 125-44; Cook and Paxton 1975: 33, 111-12; Seton-Watson 1964: 90-98. Executive power was in the hands of the king. A coup d'etat by a Military League on May 19, 1934. No parliament from 1934 to 1937, and parties outlawed from 1934 to 1944.
6. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 140-42; Seton-Watson 1964: 211-19; Cook and Paxton 1975: 112. Executive power belonged to the king, but in fact it was in the hands of the government dominated by communists. Communist usurped power completely in 1947, destroyed the remaining opposition parties, and changed Bulgaria into a "People's Democracy" by a new constitution of December 7, 1947.
7. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 148.
8. IPU 1970-71.
9. Keesing's 1976: 27868.
10. IPU 1980-81, 1985-86.
11. IPU 1989-90. Distribution of seats.
12. IPU 1991-92; 1994-95. Cf. Global Report 1997: 58. Distribution of seats.
13. IPU 1997; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 1-2: 27. Distribution of seats. National Assembly election, 17 June 1997.
14. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44234. Distribution of seats. National Assembly election, 17 June 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Cook and Paxton 1975: 112.

27. Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1960-

1960 ¹	Maurice Yaméogo	100.0	0	4 400 000	0
1965 ²	Maurice Yaméogo	100.0	2 146 481	4 860 000	44.2
1966 ³	Military government	100.0 0	0	4 960 000	0
1970 ⁴	Gen. Sangoulé Lamizana	100.0	0	5 380 000	0
1974 ⁵	Military government	100.0	0	5 930 000	0
1978 ⁶	Sangoulé Lamizana	56.3	1 264 678	6 550 000	19.3
1980 ⁷	Military governments	100.0	0	6 145 000	0
1991 ⁸	Blaise Compaoré	86.0	854 900	9 001 000	9.5
1998 ⁹	Blaise Compaoré	87.5	2 264 293	10 683 000	21.2

National referendums

1960 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1970 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1977 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Keesing's Africa 1972: 219. Yaméogo was unanimously elected as president by the National Assembly on December 8, 1960.

2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1586; Elections in Africa 1999: 145.

3. Keesing's Africa 1972: 220. A military coup d'état in June 1966 and the government of

General Lamizana in 1966-70.

4. Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 877, 884. The constitution of 1970 provided that General Lamizana continues as the president during the transition period of four years.
5. Africa South of the Sahara 1975: 941, 948-49; Nohlen and Nuscheler 1976, Afrika: 440-441; Banks 1977: 437. The military control was reestablished on February 8, 1974.
6. Keesing's 1978: 29096; Africa South of the Sahara 1982-83: 1122; Elections in Africa 1999: 145. Second round.
7. Africa South of the Sahara 1982-83: 1123, 1133; Banks and Overstreet 1983: 533-34; Banks 1997: 118. A military coup on November 25, 1980, and military governments and new coups in 1980-90.
8. Africa Research Bulletin 1991: 10161, 10383; Europa 1993; Banks 1997: 117-18; Global Report 1997: 89; Elections in Africa 1999: 146. See also Keesing's 1991: 38665; World Parliaments 1998: 104-105.
9. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 29; Elections in Africa 1999: 146. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42601. Presidential election, 15 November 1998.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 133; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

28. Burma (Myanmar)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1948-88

1947 ¹	Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL)	91.0	3 700 000	18 000 000	20.5
1951 ²	AFPFL	60.0	1 500 000	19 050 000	7.9
1956 ³	AFPFL	47.7	3 868 242	20 730 000	18.7
1960 ⁴	Clean AFPFL	63.2	5 513 989	22 360 000	24.7
1962 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	23 250 000	0
1974 ⁶	Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP)	100.0	10 094 360	29 520 000	34.2
1978 ⁶	BSPP	100.0	14 000 000	32 210 000	43.5
1981 ⁶	BSPP	100.0	15 800 000	35 094 000	45.0
1985 ⁶	BSPP	100.0	---	37 153 000	(45.0)

Executive dominance, 1988-

1988 ⁷	Military governments	100.0	0	44 497 000	0
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National referendums

1973 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Cuttings from The Times: Burma, Jan. 1946 to July 1966, March 26, April 9, May 2, and June 10, 1947; Tinker 1967: 22-26; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 603-604. Distribution of seats. Constituent Assembly elections in February 1947.
2. Traeger 1966: 396; Tinker 1967: 71-72; Wint 1969: 291; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 603, 614.

3. Silverstein 1956: 182; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 603, 514. See also Bigelow 1960: 70.
4. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 603, 614; Bigelow 1960: 70.
5. Keesing's: 26311; Banks 1977: 53-55. Military governments from March 2, 1962, to March 1974.
6. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 603, 614-15; IPU 1973-74; 1977-78; 1981-82; 1985-86. Cf. Keesing's 1974: 26311, 26444; 1985: 33954, 36221-25.
7. See The Far East and Australasia 1989; Aung San Suu Kyi 1991; Europa 1996: 2248-53, 2260; Banks 1997: 577-81; WFB 2000: 79; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 611-15. A new military coup on September 18, 1988, and military governments since 1988. In the general election for the new assembly in May 1990, National League for Democracy won 59.9 percent of the votes and 392 of the 485 seats, but the military government decided to remain in power.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 610.

29. Burundi

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1962-65</u>					
1961 ¹	UPRONA	90.6	774 883	2 960 000	26.2
<u>Executive dominance, 1965-92</u>					
1965 ²	King Mwami Mwambutsa	100.0	0	3 210 000	0
1966 ³	Military governments	100.0	0	3 270 000	0
1984 ⁴	Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza	99.6	1 758 804	4 537 000	38.7
1987 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	5 001 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1993-95 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1993 ⁶	Front for Democracy in Burundi	72.6	2 110 871	5 769 000	36.6
Presidential elections:					
1993 ⁶	Transitional presidents	100.0	0	5 769 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1996-</u>					
1996 ⁷	Maj. Pierre Buyoya	100.0	0	6 088 000	0
<u>National referendums</u>					
1981 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Europa 1963 Vol. II: 200; Elections in Africa 1999: 159, 161. Distribution of seats.

2. See Lemarchand 1967: 14-24; Keesing's Africa 1972: 274-75; Morrison et al 1972: 187-90;

- Elections in Africa 1999: 163. The King usurped power in October 1965 and dissolved the new parliament elected in May 1965.
3. Keesing's Africa 1972: 274-75; Delury 1987; Banks 1988: 88-89. A military coup d'état in July 1966 and various military and semimilitary governments in 1966-83.
 4. Elections in Africa 1999: 162. Cf. Africa Research Bulletin, Aug. 15, 1984; Africa Contemporary Record 1984-85: B 186.
 5. Banks 1988: 88-89; Banks 1997: 123; Elections in Africa 1999: 164. A military coup on September 3, 1987, and Maj. Pierre Buyoya's military government in 1987-92.
 6. IPU 1992-93; Elections in Africa 1999: 161-164. Cf. Africa Research Bulletin 1993: 11036, 11074; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 20-21; Keesing's 1993: 39496-97, 39547, 39672, 39721-22; World Parliaments 1998: 106-109. President Melchior Ndadaye, who had been elected in July 1993, was killed in an abortive military coup in October 1993.
 7. Banks 1997: 123-27; Elections in Africa 1999: 164; WFB 2000: 81. After the coup of July 25, 1996, the constitution and the National Assembly were suspended. The military junta designated Buyoya as head of state.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 160; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

30. Cambodia (Kampuchea)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1953-54

1953 ¹	King Norodom Sihanouk	100.0	0	4 410 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1955-69 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1955 ²	People's Socialist Community (Sangum)	82.7	761 744	4 710 000	16.2
1958 ³	Sangkum	100.0	1 646 897	5 180 000	31.8
1962 ⁴	Sangkum	100.0	---	5 840 000	(32.0)
1966 ⁴	Sangkum	100.0	---	6 280 000	(32.0)

Executive elections:

1955 ⁵	King Norodom Sihanouk	100.0	0	4 710 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1970-80

1970 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	7 060 000	0
1972 ⁶	Lon Nol	54.9	1 052 230	7 490 000	14.0
1975 ⁷	Khmer Rouge government	100.0	0	8 110 000	0
1979 ⁸	Provisional government	100.0	0	6 452 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1981-92

1981 ⁹	National Unity Front	100.0	3 389 000	6 456 000	52.5
1989 ¹⁰	Provisional governments	100.0	0	8 430 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1993- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1993 ¹¹	United National Front for an				
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	Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia	45.5	4 011 631	9 308 000	43.1
1997 ¹²	Prime Minister's coup	100.0	0	10 478 000	0
1998 ¹³	Cambodian People's Party	52.5	4 902 488	11 426 000	42.9

Executive elections:

1993 ¹⁴	King Norodom Sihanouk	100.0	7	9 308 000	0
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National referendums

1955 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1958 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1960 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Kahin 1966: 614-15; Sihanouk 1974: 159-60. King Sihanouk ruled without a parliament from 1953 to 1955.
2. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 69. Cf. Kahin 1966: 622; Dauphin-Meunier 1965: 98-100; Chandler 1972: 125-26; Sihanouk 1974: 163. Sangkum won 82.7 percent of the votes and all seats in the National Assembly.
3. Kahin 1966: 624-25; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 69.
4. Kahin 1966: 629; Chandler 1972: 136-39; Caldwell and Lek Tan 1973: 191; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 64, 59. The government party was unopposed in the 1962 and 1966 elections.
5. See Keesing's: 25256-57; Banks 1977: 211. In March 1970 Prince Sihanouk was deposed as the head of state. On October 9, 1970, the monarchy was abolished. The provisional government of Lon Nol in 1970-71. The Khmer Republic in 1970-75.
6. Europa 1975: 857; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 76. Cf. Keesing's 1972: 25368. Civil war in 1970-75. Lon Nol's government capitulated to the forces of the National United Front of Cambodia on April 17, 1975. See Keesing's 1975: 27149-54, 27469-71; Banks 1977: 211.
7. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 262-66. Revolutionary government of Khmer Rouge in 1975-79.

8. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 252-66. Provisional government of People's Revolutionary Council in 1979-80. People's Republic of Kampuchea 1979-89.
9. Keesing's 1981: 31414; Banks 1988: 314-16; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 64. In February 1986, the Assembly postponed the next general election until 1991.
10. Keesing's 1991: 38573-74; Banks 1997: 127-32. Provisional governments in 1989-93. Prince Sihanouk was reinstated as Head of State in November 1991.
11. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39513-14, 39642; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 70.
12. See Keesing's 1997: 41733-34; World Parliaments 1998: 110-11. Prime Minister Hun Sen staged a coup on July 5-6, 1997.
13. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42400-401, 42448; Europa 2000: 838; WFB 2000: 83; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 70. 76. National Assembly election, 26 July 1998. Distribution of seats.
14. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39513-15; 39642. Sihanouk was unanimously elected as monarch by a seven member Throne Council on 24 September 1993 and crowned as King of Cambodia.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 68.

31. Cameroon

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance. 1960-71</u>					
1960 ¹	Government parties	78.8	1 349 739	3 240 000	41.6
1964 ²	Cameroon Union	83.0	2 245 697	5 110 000	43.9
1970 ³	Cameroon Union	100.0	2 876 589	6 780 000	42.4
<u>Executive dominance. 1972-</u>					
1970 ⁴	Ahmadou Ahidjo	100.0	3 478 942	6 780 000	51.3
1975 ⁵	Ahmadou Ahidjo	100.0	3 478 942	7 530 000	46.2
1980 ⁴	Ahmadou Ahidjo	100.0	3 329 145	8 503 000	39.1
1984 ⁴	Paul Biya	100.0	3 878 138	9 871 000	39.3
1988 ⁶	Paul Biya	98.7	3 364 090	10 858 000	31.0
1992 ⁷	Paul Biya	40.0	2 965 436	12 142 000	24.4
1997 ⁸	Paul Biya	92.6	3 422 055	14 298 000	23.9
<u>National referendums</u>					
1960 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
<u>State referendums</u>					
1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0
1962 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	1.0

1. Review of Elections 1960: 25; Le Vine 1970: 132-36; Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 185;

Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 900, 909; Elections in Africa 1999: 178. Distribution

of seats. Data concern the election to the National Assembly of East Cameroon (French Cameroon). The Federal Republic of Cameroon came into being on October 1, 1961, when the former British Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons was united with the Republic of Cameroon.

2. Review of Elections 1963-64: 78-79; *Année Africaine* 1964: 120; *Afrique Contemporaine* 1964, No. 13: 5; *Elections in Africa* 1999: 179.
3. IPU 1969-70; *Elections in Africa* 1999: 179. Cf. *Africa Research Bulletin* 1970: 1782.
4. *Elections in Africa* 1999: 183. Cf. *Année Africaine* 1970: 301; *Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika* 1978: 911; *Africa Research Bulletin*, Apr. 1-30, 1980; *Africa Contemporary Record* 1980-81: B 395; *Africa South of the Sahara* 1982-83: 229-30; *World Parliaments* 1998: 111. The 1972 constitution created a unitary state headed by a strong executive.
5. *Keesing's* 1975: 27113; *Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika* 1978: 911.
6. *Africa Research Bulletin*, June 15, 1988.
7. *Elections in Africa* 1999: 184. Cf. *Keesing's* 1992: 38802, 39130; *IFES* 1992 Vol. 3, 1: 10. *Ndi* 1993; *Banks* 1997: 134-37.
8. *Europa* 1998: 787, 796; *IFES* 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 61; *Elections in Africa* 1999: 184. See also *Keesing's* 1997: 41849. Presidential election, 12 October 1997.

Referendums:

1. *Elections in Africa* 1999: 177; *Butler and Ranney* 1994: Appendix A.

32. Canada

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
Parliamentary dominance, 1867-					
1867 ¹	Conservative Party	50.1	268 217	3 437 000	7.8
1872 ¹	Conservative Party	49.9	318 342	3 752 000	8.5
1874 ¹	Liberal Party	53.8	322 619	3 879 000	8.3
1878 ²	Conservative Party	53.2	531 848	4 134 000	12.9
1882 ²	Conservative Party	53.4	516 144	4 375 000	11.8
1887 ²	Conservative Party	50.7	723 818	4 629 000	15.6
1891 ²	Conservative Party	52.0	778 499	4 833 000	16.1
1896 ³	Liberal Party	45.1	899 046	5 101 000	17.6
1900 ³	Liberal Party	52.0	950 763	5 317 000	17.9
1904 ³	Liberal Party	52.5	1 030 788	5 921 000	17.4
1908 ³	Liberal Party	50.6	1 174 703	6 655 000	17.6
1911 ³	Conservative Party	51.2	1 307 528	7 206 000	18.1
1917 ³	Unionists	64.1	1 650 377	8 250 000	20.0
1921 ³	Liberal Party	41.6	3 119 306	9 051 000	34.5
1925 ³	Conservative Party	46.3	3 168 412	9 550 000	33.2
1926 ³	Liberal Party	43.4	3 273 062	9 717 000	33.7
1930 ³	Conservative Party	48.7	3 922 481	10 484 000	37.4
1935 ³	Liberal Party	43.9	4 452 675	11 135 000	40.0
1940 ³	Liberal Party	54.3	4 672 531	11 716 000	39.9
1945 ³	Liberal Party	40.9	5 305 193	12 471 000	42.5
1949 ³	Liberal Party	49.6	5 903 572	13 447 000	43.9
1953 ³	Liberal Party	49.4	5 701 963	14 890 000	38.3

1957 ³	Progressive Conservatives	38.6	6 682 462	16 680 000	40.1
1958 ³	Progressive Conservatives	53.1	7 357 139	17 120 000	43.0
1962 ⁴	Progressive Conservatives	36.9	7 768 162	18 610 000	41.7
1963 ⁴	Liberal Party	41.4	7 958 636	18 960 000	42.0
1965 ⁵	Liberal Party	40.2	7 796 728	19 680 000	39.6
1968 ⁶	Liberal Party	45.4	7 966 876	20 770 000	38.4
1972 ⁷	Liberal Party	38.7	9 598 652	21 820 000	44.0
1974 ⁸	Liberal Party	43.2	9 504 104	22 400 000	42.4
1979 ⁸	Liberal Party	39.8	11 541 000	23 690 000	48.7
1980 ⁸	Liberal Party	44.1	11 015 514	24 043 000	45.8
1984 ⁹	Conservative Party	50.0	12 545 973	25 128 000	49.9
1988 ⁹	Conservative Party	43.0	13 073 499	25 911 000	50.5
1993 ⁹	Liberal Party	41.2	13 388 500	28 947 000	46.3
1997 ¹⁰	Liberal Party	38.4	12 984 069	30 004 000	43.3
2000 ¹¹	Liberal Party	40.8	12 857 962	30 650 000	42.0

National referendums

1942 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

State referendums

1980 ²	1 referendum in Quebec	-	-	-	1.0
1995 ³	1 referendum in Quebec	-	-	-	1.0

1. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 68-69. See also World Parliaments 1998: 112-28.
2. Scarrow 1962: 19-22; Courtney 1967: 22. Cf. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 68-69.
3. Urquhart 1965: 604-620. Cf. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 68-81.
4. Review of Elections 1961-62: 16-19; 1963-64: 17-19. Cf. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 80-81.
5. Canada Year Book 1967: 102; Courtney 1967: 22; Global Report 1997: 59.
6. IPU 1967-68. Cf. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 80-81.
7. Keesing's 1972: 25891. Cf. Global Report 1997: 59.

8. Mackie and Rose 1975: 322; 1980: 350; 1981: 320. Cf. Global Report 1997: 59.
9. IPU 1984-85; 1988-89; 1993-94; Cf. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 29; Global Report 1997: 59.
10. IPU 1997. Cf. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 58. House of Commons election, 2 June 1997.
11. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; IPU 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43847. House of Commons election, 27 November 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix B.
3. Keesing's 1995: 40496, 40719, 40765.

33. Cape Verde

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1975-

1975 ¹	African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC)	100.0	105 503	250 000	42.0
1980 ²	African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV)	93.0	151 875	296 000	51.3
1985 ²	PAICV	94.0	98 792	334 000	29.3
1991 ²	Movement for Democracy	68.0	118 127	349 000	33.8
1995 ³	Movement for Democracy	69.4	152 122	386 000	39.4
2001 ⁴	African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde	55.6	136 091	420 000	32.4

1. Banks 1977: 63-64; Kurian 1987: 371-73; Elections in Africa 1999: 194-195. Distribution of seats. Constituent Assembly election.
2. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86; 1990-91; Africa Research Bulletin, Febr. 15, 1986; Keesing's 1991: 37948, 37994; Elections in Africa 1999: 198-200.
3. IPU 1995-96; Elections in Africa 1999: 198. Cf. World Parliaments 1998: 128-29; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 31; Banks 1997: 144-51. National People's Assembly election, 17 December 1995. Distribution of seats.
4. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 43934. National Assembly election, 14 January 2002. Distribution of seats.

34. Central African Republic

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1960-92

1960 ¹	David Dacko	100.0	0	1 230 000	0
1964 ²	David Dacko	99.4	686 829	1 340 000	51.2
1966 ³	Military government	100.0	0	1 440 000	0
1972 ³	Jean-Bédél Bokassa	100.0	0	---	0
1979 ⁴	Military governments	100.0	0	2 277 000	0
1986 ⁵	Gen. A.-D. Kolingba	92.2	754 807	2 740 000	27.5

Concurrent powers, 1993- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1993 ⁶	Central African People's Liberation Party	40.0	793 971	3 134 000	25.3
1998 ⁷	Union of Forces for Peace and Democratic Development	50.5	841 000	3 485 000	24.1

Presidential elections:

1993 ⁶	Ange-Felix Patasse	53.5	679 235	3 134 000	21.7
1999 ⁸	Ange-Felix Patasse	58.5	885 143	3 550 000	24.9

National referendums

1981 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Kalck 1974: 308. The National Assembly invested the Head of Government, David Dacko, with the powers of the Head of State.
2. Review of Elections 1963-64: 79-80; Elections in Africa 1999: 215.
3. Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 201; Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Central African Republic;" Banks 1977: 64-65; Elections in Africa 1999: 216. Coup d'état on January 1, 1966. Colonel Bokassa declared himself President. The Social Movement of Black Africa (MESAN) appointed Bokassa President for Life on 2 March 1972. He assumed the title of Emperor Bokassa I on December 4, 1976.
4. Africa South of the Sahara 1982-83: 269-71; Banks 1988: 100-103. Coup d'état on September 20, 1979, deposed Bokassa. The former president David Dacko proclaimed himself President. A new military coup on September 1, 1981, and military governments in 1981-85.
5. Africa Contemporary Record 1986-87: B 180; Banks 1988: 100-101; Elections in Africa 1999: 213. Kolingba was elected by a referendum.
6. IPU 1993-94; African Research Bulletin 1993: 11142; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 21; Elections in Africa 1999: 210, 214-16. Distribution of seats. The second round of voting in the presidential election. See also Banks et al. 1997: 147-51; World Parliaments 1998: 129-31.
7. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1988: 42658. National Assembly elections, 22 November and 13 December 1998. Distribution of seats.
8. Keesing's 1999: 43184. Presidential election, 2 October 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 213.

35. Chad

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960-61</u>					
1959 ¹	Chad Progressive Party	68.7	568 257	2 920 000	19.4
1961 ¹	Union for the Progress of Chad	100.0	568 257	2 920 000	19.4
<u>Executive dominance, 1962-</u>					
1962 ²	Francois Tombalbaye	100.0	698	3 100 000	0
1969 ²	Francois Tombalbaye	100.0	1 556 113	3 620 000	43.0
1975 ³	Military governments	100.0	0	4 030 000	0
1996 ⁴	Idriss Deby	71.6	2 937 475	6 899 000	42.6
2001 ⁵	Idriss Déby	63.2	2 427 558	7 800 000	31.1
<u>National referendums</u>					
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Review of Elections 1960: 17; Review of Elections 1961-62: 76; Le Cornec 1963: 364; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2243; Elections in Africa 1999: 232. See also Blaustein and Flanz 1974: "Chad." In 1961, the two parties (Chad Progressive Party and African Nationalist Party) merged under the leadership of Francois Tombalbaye.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2244; Review of Elections 1961-62: 76; Africa Contemporary Record 1969-70: B 395-96; Elections in Africa 1999: 238-29. Tombalbaye was elected by an electoral college in 1962.

3. See Africa Contemporary Record 1974-75: B 562; Keesing's 1975: 27100; Banks 1997: 152-59; World Parliaments 1998: 132. A coup d'état in April 1975, and various military governments, coups, and civil wars in 1975-1995.
4. Elections in Africa 1999: 238. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41178; Banks 1997: 155-59; WFB 2000: 96. Presidential election, 3 July 1996. Second round.
5. Keesing's 2001: 44141, 44200. Cf. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001. Presidential election, 20 May 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 231.

36. Chile

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1818-</u>					
1817 ¹	Bernardo O'Higgins	100.0	---	650 000	0
1823 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	758 000	0
1831 ¹	Joaquin Prieto	100.0	---	926 000	0
1836 ¹	Joaquin Prieto	(100.0)	---	1 031 000	(1.8)
1841 ¹	Manuel Bulnes	100.0	---	1 136 000	(1.8)
1846 ²	Manuel Bulnes	100.0	---	1 241 000	(1.8)
1851 ²	Manuel Montt	81.5	---	1 330 000	(1.8)
1856 ³	Manuel Montt	100.0	---	1 490 000	(1.8)
1861 ⁴	José Joaquín Pérez	100.0	---	1 676 000	(1.8)
1866 ⁴	José Joaquín Pérez	88.0	---	1 846 000	(1.6)
1971 ⁵	F. Errázuriz Zañartu	79.3	---	1 980 000	(1.6)
1876 ⁶	Aníbal Pinto	95.4	---	2 089 000	(2.5)
1881 ⁷	Domingo Santa María	83.6	---	2 158 000	(4.9)
1886 ⁸	José Manuel Balmaceda	98.2	---	2 488 000	(3.6)
1891 ⁹	Jorge Montt	100.0	---	2 644 000	(3.6)
1896 ¹⁰	Federico Errazuriz	50.6	---	2 759 000	(3.6)
1901 ¹¹	German Riesco	68.5	---	2 983 000	(3.8)
1906 ¹¹	Pedro Montt	(80.0)	---	3 181 000	(3.8)
1910 ¹¹	Ramón Barros Luco	100.0	---	3 346 000	(3.8)
1915 ¹¹	Juan Luis Sanfuentes	50.1	---	3 547 000	(3.8)
1920 ¹²	Luis Barros Borgonño	50.0	166 115	3 785 000	4.4
1924 ¹³	Provisional government	100.0	0	4 017 000	0

1925 ¹⁴	E. Figueroa Larraín	71.4	260 895	4 073 000	6.5
1927 ¹⁴	C. Ibáñez del Campo	96.7	231 372	4 188 000	5.5
1931 ¹⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	4 429 000	0
1932 ¹⁴	A. Alessandri Palma	54.6	343 892	4 495 000	7.6
1938 ¹⁴	P. Aguirre Gerda	50.5	441 329	4 914 000	9.0
1942 ¹⁴	J. Antonio Ríos Morales	56.0	464 854	5 268 000	8.8
1946 ¹⁴	G. Gonzáles Videla	40.2	477 785	5 643 000	8.5
1952 ¹⁶	C. Ibáñez del Campo	46.8	954 131	6 300 000	15.1
1958 ¹⁶	J. Alessandri Rodriguez	31.6	1 235 752	7 320 000	16.9
1964 ¹⁶	Eduardo Frei Montalva	56.1	2 512 147	8 500 000	29.6
1970 ¹⁶	Salvador Allende	36.6	2 923 294	9 370 000	31.2
1973 ¹⁷	Military government	100.0	0	9 900 000	0
1989 ¹⁸	Patricio Alwin Azócar	55.0	6 978 083	12 961 000	53.8
1993 ¹⁹	Eduardo Frei	58.0	7 045 844	13 771 000	51.2
2000 ²⁰	Ricardo E. Lagos	51.3	7 178 727	15 200 000	47.2

National referendums

1925 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1980 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1988 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Gil 1966: 35-40; Herring 1968: 645-50; Nohlen 1993: 175-78. Chile's independence was proclaimed on February 12, 1818. Revolution in 1823 and provisional governments in 1823-30.
2. Encina 1949, Vol. XII: 55-57, 325-33; Gil 1966: 86-87. Distribution of the votes cast by electors. According to the 1833 constitution, president was elected indirectly by special electors who were popularly elected. The number of votes cast in the parliamentary election of 1846 was 24,317. It is probable that the degree of electoral participation was

approximately the same in the election of electors.

3. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol.III: 140. Montt was elected unopposed.
4. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. III: 157, 180-81; Nohlen 1973: 369. The number of voters was 30,636 in the 1869 parliamentary election.
5. Donoso 1946: 420-22; Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. III: 190.
6. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. III: 233-34; Encina 1950, Vol. XV: 515-17; Urzua Valenzuela 1968: 43.
7. Encina 1951, Vol. XVII: 549-50; Nohlen 1973: 369. The number of voters was 104,041 in the 1879 parliamentary election. Cf. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. III: 302.
8. Encina 1951, Vol. XVIII: 232-34; Nohlen 1973: 369. The number of voters was 89,977 in the 1887 parliamentary election.
9. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. III: 263; Gil 1966: 46-51; Herring 1968: 655-59. Revolution and civil war in 1891. After the civil war in 1891, the Congress was supreme in Chile until 1920, but because the distribution of votes was approximately the same in both elections, only the results of presidential elections are given over the period 1891-1920.
10. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. IV: 266-67; Urzua Valenzuela 1968: 57.
11. Frias Valenzuale 1949, Vol. IV: 270, 273, 277, 279-80; Nohlen 1973: 369. The number of voters was 149,813 in the 1915 parliamentary election.
12. Nohlen 1993: 212. Cf. Vives 1959: 211; Rivas Vicuna 1964, Vol. II: 418-20.
13. Galdames 1964: 374-75. Coup d'état in 1924.
14. Nohlen 1993: 212-14; Urzua Valenzuela 1968: 68, 76, 83, 86, 88. Cf. Gil 1966: 60, 69, 71-72.
15. Gil 1966: 64-65; Urzua Valenzuela 1968: 70-71. Coup d'état in 1931.
16. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 75; Nohlen 1973: 370-71; Nohlen 1993: 214-15. Cf. Global Report 1997: 90.
17. Keesing's 1973: 26149-54; Petras and Petras 1973: 163-76; Banks 1977: 69-71; Banks 1997: 160-61. Military coup d'état in September 1973 and General Pinochet's military government in 1973-88.
18. Europa 1991; Nohlen 1993: 216. Cf. Global Report 1997: 90.
19. Keesing's 1993: 39773; IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 29. Presidential election, 11 December 1993.

20. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 26. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43353-54. Presidential election, 16 January 2000. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Nohlen 1993: 192-93; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

37. China

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Imperial China

Executive dominance, 1810-1911

1810 ¹	Emperor	100.0	0	---	0
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2. Republic of China

Concurrent powers, 1912-1913 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1912 ²	Nationalist Party	(50.0)	---	408 772 000	0
1913 ³	Nationalist Party	(50.0)	---	410 000 000	0

Presidential elections:

1912 ⁴	Yüan Shih-k'ai	100.0	0	408 772 000	0
1913 ⁵	Yüan Shih-k'ai	(55.0)	---	410 000 000	0

Executive dominance, 1914-1946

1914 ⁶	Military governments	100.0	0	410 000 000	0
1928 ⁶	Kuomintang government	100.0	0	432 743 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1947-1948 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1947 ⁷	Kuomintang Party	90.0	---	456 901 000	0
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Presidential election:

1948 ⁸	Chiang Kai'shek	88.0	2 734	463 493 000	0
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3. People's Republic of China

Executive dominance, 1949-53

1949 ⁹	Mao Zedong's government	100.0	0	536 360 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1954-</u>					
1954 ¹⁰	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	571 920 000	0
1959 ¹⁰	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	624 920 000	0
1964 ¹⁰	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	682 640 000	0
1975 ¹¹	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	895 340 000	0
1978 ¹²	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	933 030 000	0
1983 ¹²	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	1 038 419 000	0
1988 ¹²	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	1 121 957 000	0
1993 ¹²	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	1 190 360 000	0
1998 ¹³	Communist Party and allies	100.0	---	1 255 698 000	0

1. See Whiting 1963: 118-19; Tung 1968: 1-2. China was an absolute monarchy until the abdication of the emperor on February 12, 1912.
2. Tung 1968: 24-25. Most members of the first Legislative Assembly were elected indirectly or appointed by military governors of provinces. It is assumed that approximately half of the members supported the Nationalist Party of Sun Yat-sen in 1913.
3. Houn 1957: 64-67; Tung 1968: 31-38, 48-49. There are no exact data on the party affiliations of the 274 Senators and 596 Representatives elected to the first parliament. This estimation is based on the fact that when President Yüan Shih-k'ai disbanded the Nationalist Party on November 4, 1913, he unseated 438 members of parliament who belonged to the Nationalist Party. Houn estimates that when the parliament was assembled in April 1913, the Kuomintang Party had about 400 members.
4. Houn 1957: 26; Tung 1968: 30-31. The Legislative Assembly unanimously elected Yüan Shih-k'ai the provisional president on February 14, 1912.
5. Houn 1957: 80; Tung 1968: 40. Yüan Shih-k'ai was elected by a simple majority of the votes on the third ballot on October 6, 1913.
6. See Houn 1957: 83-150; Whiting 1963: 122-23; Tung 1968: 47-82, 111-28. President Yüan Shih-k'ai unlawfully dissolved the parliament in 1914 and began to rule by decree. China was

in a state of internal disorder from 1917 until the establishment of the Nationalist government of the Kuomintang party in 1928.

7. China Handbook 1950: 143. Data refer to the election of the National Assembly in December 1947. The Kuomintang Party won 90 per cent of the seats in the National Assembly.
8. China Handbook 1950: 156; Tung 1968: 212. Chiang Kai-shek was elected by the National Assembly.
9. See Tung 1968: 239-40, 269-73; World Parliaments 1998: 140-56; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 352. China was ruled by the government of Mao Tse-tung under a provisional constitution from 1949 to 1954.
10. See Tung 1968: 278-79; Political Handbook of the World 1975: 61-62; Keesing's 1975: 26965. The National People's Congress elected in 1964 did not meet after 1965.
11. See Keesing's 1975: 26965; Banks 1977: 76.
12. IPU 1977-78; 1982-83; 1987-88; 1992-93. Indirect elections.
13. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42124. National People's Congress elections from 1 October 1997 to 31 January 1998. Indirect elections.

38. Colombia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1819-</u>					
1. Gran Colombia					
1819 ¹	Símon Bolívar	100.0	---	2 603 000	0
2. New Granada					
1830 ¹	Joaquín Mosquera	(100.0)	---	1 765 000	0
1831 ¹	José María Obando	(100.0)	---	1 784 000	0
1832 ¹	Fr. de Paula Santander	(100.0)	---	1 803 000	0
1837 ¹	José Ignacio Márquez	(100.0)	---	1 898 000	0
1841 ¹	Pedro Alcántra Herrán	(100.0)	---	1 974 000	0
1845 ¹	Tomás C. de Mosquera	(100.0)	---	2 050 000	0
1849 ²	José Hilario López	53.6	84	2 204 000	0
1853 ³	José María Obando	(90.0)	---	2 339 000	0
1854 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	2 371 000	0
1857 ⁴	M. Ospina Rodríguez	45.7	210 000	2 468 000	8.5
1859 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	2 532 000	0
1861 ⁵	Mosquera dictatorship	100.0	0	2 597 000	0
3. Colombia 1863-					
1863 ⁶	T. Cipriano de Mosquera	60.6	61	2 661 000	0
1864 ⁷	Manuel Murillo Toro	78.0	9	2 695 000	0
1866 ⁸	T. Cipriano de Mosquera	(78.0)	9	2 767 000	0
1867 ⁹	Provisional government	100.0	0	2 804 000	0

1868 ¹⁰	Santos Gutiérrez	(78.0)	9	2 840 000	0
1870 ¹¹	Eustorgio Salgar	78.0	9	2 914 000	0
1872 ¹¹	Manuel Murillo Toro	67.0	9	3 043 000	0
1874 ¹¹	Santiago Pérez	(78.0)	9	3 229 000	0
1876 ¹²	Aquileo Parra	57.1	84	3 414 000	0
1878 ¹³	Julián Trujillo	(100.0)	9	3 600 000	0
1880 ¹⁴	Rafael Núñez	78.0	9	3 786 000	0
1882 ¹⁴	Francisco Javier Zaldúa	89.0	9	3 895 000	0
1884 ¹⁵	Rafael Núñez	67.0	9	3 929 000	0
1886 ¹⁶	Rafael Núñez	(100.0)	9	3 962 000	0
1892 ¹⁶	Rafael Núñez	79.8	2 544	4 062 000	0.1
1898 ¹⁷	M. Antonio Sanclemente	(83.7)	3 941	4 163 000	0.1
1900 ¹⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	4 196 000	0
1904 ¹⁷	Rafael Reyes	50.3	1 976	4 263 000	0
1905 ¹⁷	Rafael Reyes dictatorship	100.0	0	4 280 000	0
1909 ¹⁷	Ramón Gonzáles Valencia	59.5	79	4 733 000	0
1910 ¹⁸	Carlos E. Restrepo	53.5	43	4 846 000	0
1914 ¹⁸	José Vicente Concha	89.1	337 498	5 317 000	6.3
1918 ¹⁸	Marco Fidel Suárez	53.2	407 134	5 837 000	7.0
1922 ¹⁹	Pedro Nel Ospina	61.7	669 844	6 336 000	10.6
1926 ²⁰	Miguel Apadía Mendez	99.8	370 926	6 895 000	5.4
1930 ²⁰	Enrique Olaya Herrera	44.9	824 454	7 425 000	11.1
1934 ²¹	Alfonso López Pumarejo	99.6	942 335	8 038 000	11.7
1938 ²²	Eduardo Santos	99.7	513 520	8 702 000	5.9
1942 ²³	Alfonso López Pumarejo	58.6	1 147 806	9 505 000	12.1
1946 ²³	Mariano Ospina Pérez	41.4	1 366 097	10 318 000	13.2
1949 ²³	Laureano Gómez Castro	100.0	1 140 145	11 015 000	10.3
1953 ²³	Military governments	100.0	0	12 111 000	0
1958 ²³	Alberto Lleras Camargo	79.9	3 108 567	14 480 000	21.5
1962 ²³	Guillermo León Valencia	62.1	2 634 840	16 420 000	16.0

1966 ²³	Carlos Lleras Restrepo	71.4	2 649 258	18 620 000	14.2
1970 ²³	Misael Bastrana Borrero	40.3	4 028 259	21 120 000	19.1
1974 ²⁴	Alfonso Lopez Michelsen	56.3	5 199 542	22 980 000	22.6
1978 ²⁵	Alfonso C. Turbay Ayala	49.7	5 037 865	25 640 000	19.6
1982 ²⁶	Belisario Betancur Cuartas	46.8	6 815 700	26 965 000	25.3
1986 ²⁶	Virgilio Barco Vargas	58.2	7 221 818	29 188 000	24.7
1990 ²⁷	César Gaviria Trujillo	48.2	6 047 566	32 300 000	18.7
1994 ²⁸	Ernesto Samper Pizano	50.9	7 232 778	34 520 000	20.9
1998 ²⁹	Andrés Pastrana Arango	50.3	12 146 929	40 827 000	29.7
2002 ³⁰	Alvaro Uribe Velez	53.0	11 244 288	43 500 000	25.8

National referendums

1957 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1990 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Bermudez 1937: 215-16; Herring 1968: 540-42; Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Colombia;" Nohlen 1993: 457-58.
2. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 643; Bermudez 1937: 215-16.
3. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 663-68; Bermudez 1937: 222-23; Puentes 1942: 169; Gibson 1948: 194, 218; Perez Aquirre 1959: 19-24. Coup d'état in 1854 and provisional governments in 1854-57.
4. Henao and Arrubla 1936: 671; Puentes 1942: 193; Perez Aquirre 1959: 56-67.
5. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 674-85; Perez Aquirre 1959: 146-80. Civil war in 1859-62 and the dictatorship of Mosquera in 1861-63.
6. Henao and Arrubla 1936, vol. II: 691-92. Mosquera was elected by the 1863 Constituent Assembly.
7. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol.II: 693.
8. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 693; Bermudez 1937: 238-39; Perez Aguirre 260-61. A majority of states voted for Mosquera.

9. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 693-704; Bermudez 1937: 238-40; Perez Aguirre 269-74.
Coup d'état in May 1867 and a provisional government.
10. Pérez Aguirre 1959: 278. A majority of states voted for Gutierrez.
11. Pérez Aguirre 1959: 297, 317, 330-31.
12. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 705-706; Pérez Aguirre 1959: 371-77. Because only four out of nine states had voted for Parra, the Congress elected the president.
13. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 710; Puentes 1942: 355.
14. Puentes 1942: 357, 362-65.
15. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 714; Puentes 1942: 369.
16. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 753, 769; Puentes 1942: 412-16. Núñez was elected president by the Council of National Delegates in December 1885 for the years 1886-92 and indirectly by electors (according to the 1886 constitution) in 1892 for the years 1892-98.
17. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 776-85, 796; Bermudez 1937: 261-63, 269-71; Puentes 1942: 471-71, 597, 602. Coup d'état in July 1900 and the government of vice president José Manuel Morroquin in 1900-1904. Rafael Reyes dissolved the Congress in 1905 and ruled as dictator in 1905-1909. Gonzáles Valencia was elected president by the Congress in August 1909 for one year.
18. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 799, 803-804; Puentes 1942: 603, 609-610; Nohlen 1993: 500. Restrepo was elected by the National Assembly in 1910. Cf. Camacho-Leyva 1962: 55.
19. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 824; Camacho-Leyva 1962: 55; Nohlen 1993: 500.
20. Henao and Arrubla 1936, Vol. II: 836-37, 848; Nohlen 1993: 501.
21. Camacho-Leyva 1962: 55; Dix 1967: 14; Nohlen 1993: 501.
22. Camacho-Leyva 1962: 55; Colombia Politica 1972: 154. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 502.
23. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 27-28, 76; Nohlen 1993: 503-504. Global Report 1997: 90. Cf. Camacho-Leyva 1962: 55. Military coup in June 1953 and the government of General G. Rojas Pinilla in 1953-57. Coup d'état in May 1957 and a military junta in 1957-58.
24. Nohlen 1993: 504. Cf. Keesing's 1974: 26549; Global Report 1997: 90.
25. Europa 1982:163; Nohlen 1993: 505. Cf. Global Report 1997: 90.
26. Keesing's 1982: 31720, 34801-802; Nohlen 1993: 505-506. Cf. Global Report 1997: 90.
27. Nohlen 1993: 506; Global Report 1997: 90. Cf. Europa 1991: 768.

28. Europa 1996: 893; Keesing's 1994: 40049. Cf. Global Report 1997: 90. Second round of voting.
29. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 27. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42263, 42329. Presidential election, 21 June 1998. Second round. See also Hoskin and Murillo 2001.
30. Keesing's 2002: 44776-77; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 26 May 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Nohlen 1993: 480-81.
2. Keesing's 1998: 42489.

39. Comoros

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1975-</u>					
1975 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	300 000	0
1978 ²	Ahmed Abdallah	100.0	195 290	300 000	65.0
1984 ²	Ahmed Abdallah	99.4	245 510	431 000	56.8
1989 ¹	Interim government	100.0	0	524 000	0
1990 ³	Saïd Mohamed Djohar	55.3	187 422	523 000	35.8
1995 ⁴	Military government	100.0	0	606 000	0
1996 ⁵	Mohamed Taki Abdulkarim	61.2	179 655	632 000	28.4
1999 ⁶	Military governments	100.0	0	676 000	0
2002 ⁷	Col. Azali Assoumani	100.0	---	720 000	(20.0)
<u>National referendums</u>					
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2001 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
<u>State referendums</u>					
2002 ⁴	3 state referendums	-	-	-	3.0

1. See Banks 1997: 182. Temporary governments and coups in 1975-77. President Abdallah was killed on November 27, 1989. He was succeeded, on an interim basis, by the president of the

Supreme Court, Saïd Mohamed Djohar.

2. Keesing's 1978: 29334; 1984: 33201. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 250.
3. Keesing's 1990: 37309; Europa 1991: 782; Elections in Africa 1999: 255. Cf. Global Report 1997: 90; World Parliaments 1998: 175-76.
4. Banks 1997: 183. A military coup on 27-28 September 1995 ousted President Djohar.
5. Global Report 1997: 90. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 40988; Banks 1997: 183; Europa 1998: 988-89, 994; Elections in Africa 1999: 256. Second round of voting.
6. Keesing's 1999: 42713. 42770, 42879, 42927, 43447; 2002: 44602. Ben Said Massonde, who had been nominated as Interim President for a three months period after president Abdulkarim's death on 6 November 1998, announced that he would continue in office after the expiry of his mandate on 5 February 1999, because it was "impossible" to hold presidential election. He was deposed by a military coup by Col. Azali Assoumi, who assumed powers of president on 6 May 1999.
7. Keesing's 2002: 44712. See also CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 14 April 2002. Second round. Two other contestants of the first round boycotted the election. Turnout was only 44.4 percent of registered voters on Grande Comore.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 252.
2. Keesing's 1996: 41308; Elections in Africa 1999: 252.
3. Keesing's 2991: 44492. Constitutional referendum, 23 December 2001.
4. Keesing's 2002: 44659.

40. Congo, Republic of (Brazzaville)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960</u>					
1959 ¹	Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests	83.6	331 263	750 000	44.2
<u>Executive dominance, 1961-91</u>					
1961 ²	Abbée Fulbert Youlou	97.5	405 437	780 000	51.9
1963 ³	Alphonse Massamba-Débat	100.0	1 078	810 000	0.1
1969 ⁴	Military government	100.0	0	920 000	0
1974 ⁵	Marien Ngouabi	100.0	0	1 320 000	0
1977 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	1 440 000	0
1979 ⁶	Maj. Sassou-Nguesso	100.0	---	1 491 000	0
1984 ⁷	Col. Sassou-Nguesso	100.0	---	1 695 000	0
1989 ⁸	Denis Sassou-Nguesso	100.0	---	2 166 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1992-96 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1992 ⁹	Pan-African Union for Social Democracy	31.2	874 296	2 372 000	36.8
1993 ¹⁰	Presidential Tendency coalition	51.2	---	2 444 000	(35.0)
Presidential elections:					
1992 ⁹	Pascal Lissouba	61.3	825 791	2 372 000	34.8
<u>Executive dominance, 1997-</u>					
1997 ¹¹	Military government	100.0	0	2 709 000	0

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2002 ¹²	Denis Sassou-Nguesso	89.4	1 203 518	3 100 000	38.8
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National referendums

1963 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1973 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1979 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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2002 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Elections in Africa 1999: 266, 269, 271. Cf. Encyclopédie Africaine et Malgache, République du Congo 1964: 22; Gauze 1973: 75; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1044, 1052; Clark 1997: 62-63.
2. Gauze 1973: 104; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1053; Elections in Africa 1999: 273.
3. Review of Elections 1963-64: 81-82; Keesing's Africa 1972: 228; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1053. Massamba-Débat was elected unopposed by an electoral college.
4. See House 1971; Keesing's Africa 1972: 229-231. The army took power in 1968. Captain Ngouabi named himself President on December 31, 1968.
5. Keesing's 1974: 26964; Africa Contemporary Record 1974-75: B 573. Ngouabi was elected as the chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party on December 30, 1974. The chairman of the Central Committee was also the President of the Republic.
6. Keesing's 1979: 30059; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 106-107. President Ngouabi was killed in 1977, and a temporary military government in 1977-78.
7. Keesing's 1984: 33201.
8. Banks 1997: 187.
9. IPU 1992-93; Africa Research Bulletin 1992: 10646, 10680; Keesing's 1992: 39040-41; Global Report 1997: 60; Elections in Africa 1999: 274. See also World Parliaments 1998: 178-80. Distribution of seats.
10. IPU 1992-93; IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 30. Distribution of seats.

11. Keesing's 1997: 41848, 41896; Elections in Africa 1999: 276; WFB 2000: 114. The former president Sassou-Nguesso seized military control after four months of civil war in October 1997 and declared himself President. See also Keesing's 1999: 42710, 42827.
12. Keesing's 2002: 44658; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 10 March 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 269.
2. Keesing's 2002: 44542; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002.

41. Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960-66</u>					
1960 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	14 700 000	0
1965 ¹	General Mobuto	100.0	0	15 630 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1967-</u>					
1967 ¹	General Mobuto	100.0	0	16 350 000	0
1970 ²	Gen. Mobuto	100.0	10 131 669	21 690 000	46.7
1977 ²	Gen. Mobuto	100.0	10 492 247	26 310 000	39.9
1984 ²	Gen. Mobuto	99.2	14 885 977	29 671 000	50.2
1991 ³	Gen. Mobuto	100.0	0	36 672 000	0
1997 ⁴	Laurent Kabila	100.0	0	47 087 000	0
2001 ⁵	Joseph Kabila	100.0	0	52 000 000	0
<u>National referendums</u>					
1964 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1967 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2424; Keesing's Africa 1972: 252-73; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Zaire;" Elections in Africa 1999: 288-93. Multiparty elections were organized in 1960, but constitutional system collapsed two months after independence on September 14, 1960, when Col. Mobuto took over supreme power and temporarily suspended political activities. Prime Minister Lumumba was assassinated in January 1961. After that civil war and unrest continued until November 1965 when General Mobuto seized power

permanently and established an authoritarian system. He promulgated a new presidential constitution in 1967 and declared himself President. Transitional provisions of the 1967 constitution conferred on President Mobuto power to rule by decree until the first presidential election in 1970.

2. Elections in Africa 1999: 294. Cf. Africa South of the Sahara 1975: 977; Keesing's 1977: 28825; 1984: 33268.
3. Keesing's 1991: 38662; Africa Demos 1993 Vol. 3, 1: 5-6; Banks 1997: 954-56. Mobuto's third term as president expired on December 4, 1991, but he refused to step down. He decided to remain in office until elections could be organized.
4. See Banks 1997: 957-63; Keesing's 1997: 41621-22; World Parliaments 1998: 176-78. The revolt led by Laurent Kabila against Mobuto started in October 1996. Kabila insurgents entered Kinshasa on May 16, 1997, and Laurent Kabila established the Democratic Republic of Congo and named himself president.
5. Keesing's 2001: 43932. Laurent Kabila was assassinated on 16 January 2001, after which his son Joseph Kabila assumed presidency. An unelected 300-member legislature confirmed his appointment as President on 26 January 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 291.

42. Costa Rica

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1838-</u>					
1838 ¹	Braulio Carrillo	100.0	0	59 000	0
1842 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	71 000	0
1849 ²	Juan Rafael Moro	(100.0)	---	93 000	(0.2)
1853 ²	Juan Rafael Moro	(100.0)	---	107 000	(0.2)
1859 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	127 000	0
1860 ³	José Montealegre	(100.0)	---	130 000	0
1863 ⁴	Jesus Jiménez	98.7	301	141 000	0.2
1866 ⁵	María Castro	(70.0)	---	151 000	(0.2)
1868 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	158 000	0
1869 ⁵	Jesus Jiménez	(95.0)	---	161 000	(0.2)
1870 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	165 000	0
1872 ⁶	Tómas Guardia	(100.0)	---	167 000	(0.2)
1876 ⁶	Aniceto Esquivel	100.0	---	172 000	(0.2)
1876 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	172 000	0
1882 ⁶	Próspero Fernández	100.0	---	180 000	(0.2)
1886 ⁶	Bernardo Soto	100.0	---	202 000	(0.2)
1890 ⁷	José Joaquín Rodríguez	(80.0)	---	229 000	(0.2)
1894 ⁷	Rafael Yglesias	52.8	564	261 000	0.2
1898 ⁸	Rafael Yglesias	100.0	---	285 000	(0.2)
1902 ⁸	Ascensión Esquivel	(80.0)	---	311 000	(0.2)
1906 ⁸	Cleto González Viquez	(40.0)	---	343 000	(0.2)
1910 ⁸	Ricardo Jiménez	(90.0)	---	381 000	(0.2)

1914 ⁹	Alfredo Gonzáles Flores	(45.0)	---	413 000	(10.0)
1917 ¹⁰	Provisional governments	100.0	0	415 000	0
1919 ¹¹	Julio Acosta	89.1	47 495	417 000	11.4
1923 ¹¹	Ricardo Jiménez	42.0	69 255	439 000	15.7
1928 ¹¹	C. González Viquez	59.4	70 281	479 000	14.6
1932 ¹¹	Ricardo Jiménez	46.6	75 782	518 000	14.6
1936 ¹¹	León Cortés Castro	60.3	87 592	563 000	15.5
1940 ¹¹	R. A. Calderón Guardia	84.2	107 383	620 000	17.3
1944 ¹¹	Th. Picado Michalski	65.1	124 414	685 000	18.1
1948 ¹²	Provisional government	100.0	0	756 000	0
1949 ¹²	O. Ulate Blanco	55.3	99 369	777 000	12.7
1953 ¹²	José Figueres Ferrar	62.5	197 489	950 000	20.7
1958 ¹²	Maria Echanti Jiménez	44.8	229 543	1 150 000	20.0
1962 ¹²	Francisco Olich Bolmarich	49.3	391 406	1 340 000	29.2
1966 ¹²	José J. Trejos Fernández	49.3	451 490	1 540 000	29.3
1970 ¹²	José Figueres Ferrer	52.6	562 766	1 730 000	32.5
1974 ¹³	Daniel Oduber Quirós	42.6	699 340	1 920 000	36.4
1978 ¹⁴	Rodrigo Carazo Odio	48.8	860 206	2 130 000	40.4
1982 ¹⁵	Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez	57.3	991 679	2 324 000	42.7
1986 ¹⁴	Oscar Arias Sánchez	52.3	1 185 222	2 666 000	44.4
1990 ¹⁶	Rafael Angel Calderón	51.4	1 384 326	2 805 000	49.3
1994 ¹⁶	José Maria Figueres Olsen	48.5	1 525 979	3 071 000	49.7
1998 ¹⁷	M. A. Rodríguez Echeverría	46.9	1 386 000	3 526 000	39.3
2002 ¹⁸	Abel Pacheco de la Espriella	58.0	1 389 702	3 800 000	36.6

1. Statesman's Year Book 1874: 520; Veliz 1968: 176; Nohlen 1993: 221. See also Herring 1968: 496-97. Carrillo was an unconstitutional caudillo . Provisional governments of caudillos and presidents in 1842-48.
2. Montero Barrantes 1892 Vol. I: 343-47; Monge Alfaro 1960: 172-74. Presidential and congressional elections were indirect until the 1913 electoral reform. The degree of

participation was estimated on the basis of the number of electors.

3. Montero Barrantes 1894 Vol. II: 89-94; Monge Alfaro 1960: 182-87. Coup d'état in August 1859 and Montealegre's provisional government. The 1860 Constituent Assembly elected Montealegre for the first term after the 1959 coup. See also Zeledon 1945: 88-91.
4. Montero Barrantes 1894 Vol. II: 107.
5. Montero Barrantes 1894 Vol. II: 117, 122-30. Castro was elected by a majority of votes. Coup d'état in November 1868 and Jesus Jiménez' provisional government in 1868-69. Jiménez got nearly all the votes in the election after the 1868 coup.
6. Montero Barrantes 1894 Vol. II: 148-70, 181-82, 189-99, 249, 298-99; Gonzalez Viguez 1958: 11-19; Monge Alfaro 1960: 189-91, 199-202. Coup d'état in April 1870 and Gen. Tomás Guardia's provisional government. Coup d'état in July 1876 and military governments in 1876-82. Fernandez was elected unopposed in 1882 and Soto in 1886.
7. Montero Barrantes 1894 Vol. II: 307-20; Monge Alfaro 1960: 207-15. See also Statesman's Year Book 1894: 444.
8. Monge Alfaro 1960: 217, 232-38. Esquivel was elected with a large majority. No candidate won an absolute majority of electors in 1906. In the 1910 election Jiménez won with a very large majority.
9. Monge Alfaro 1960: 239-41. No candidate won an absolute majority in the 1914 direct presidential election. Congress elected Gonzáles Flores. See also Statesman's Year Book 1915: 812.
10. Monge Alfaro 1960: 251-55; Veliz 1968: 176. Coup d'état in January 1917 and provisional governments in 1917-18.
11. Nohlen 1993: 240-42; Aquilar n.d.: 2-04 - 2-17.
12. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 30, 80; Nohlen 1993: 223, 242-45; Global Report 1997: 91. See also Veliz 1968: 179-80; Denton 1969: 38-43. Coup d'état in April 1948 and a provisional government in 1948-49. Ulate Blanco was elected on February 10, 1948, but because of the short civil war and a provisional government he assumed the presidency on November 8, 1949.
13. Keesing's 1974: 26391; Bowdler and Cotter 1982: 228; Nohlen 1993: 244; Global Report 1997: 91.

14. Keesing's 1978: 28975; 1986: 34350; Nohlen 1993: 244-45; Global Report 1997: 91.
15. Cerdas 1986; Nohlen 1993: 245; Global Report 1997: 91.
16. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 4; Nohlen 1993: 246; Global Report 1997: 91. Cf. IPU 1989-90; Europa 1991: 802; Keesing's 1994: 39857.
17. Keesing's 1998: 42058. Presidential election, 1 February 1998.
18. Keesing's 2002: 44608, 44719. Cf. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 7 April 2002. Second round.

43. Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1960-

1960 ¹	Felix Houphouet-Boigny	100.0	1 641 352	3 230 000	50.8
1965 ²	Felix Houphpuet-Boigny	100.0	1 867 937	3 840 000	48.6
1970 ³	Felix Houphouet-Boigny	100.0	2 004 300	4 310 000	46.5
1975 ⁴	Felix Houphouet-Boigny	100.0	2 361 619	6 710 000	35.2
1980 ⁵	Felix Houphouet-Boigny	100.0	2 795 150	8 172 000	34.2
1985 ⁵	Felix Houphouet-Boigny	100.0	3 516 542	9 810 000	35.9
1990 ⁵	Felix Houphpuet-Boigny	81.7	2 993 806	11 717 000	25.5
1995 ⁵	Henri Konan-Bedie	96.0	1 912 823	14 230 000	13.4
1999 ⁶	Gen. Robert Guëi	100.0	0	14 526 000	0
2000 ⁷	Laurent Gbagdo	51.0	1 700 000	14 500 000	11.7

National referendums

1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2000 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Zolberg 1970: 75; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 681; Elections in Africa 1999: 310.

2. Année Africaine 1965: 206; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 681; Elections in Africa 1999: 310.

3. Africa Contemporary Record 1970-71: B 379; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 681; Elections in Africa 1999: 310.

4. Africa Research Bulletin 1975: 3826; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 681; Elections

in Africa 1999: 311. Cf. IPU 1975-76.

5. Elections in Africa 1999: 311. Cf. Keesing's 1980: 30667; 1985: 33963; 1995: 40759; IPU 1990-91; Banks 1997: 196; World Parliaments 1998: 185-86.

6. Keesing's 1999: 43301. A military coup led by Gen. Robert Guëi on 24-24 December 1999.

7. Keesing's 2000: 43780, 43840. See also IPU 2000; Freedom in the World 2001: 158-59.

Presidential election, 22 October 2000. Turnout was only 30 percent. The presidential election was followed by violent demonstrations and fighting, which helped the supporters of Laurent Gbagdo to usurp power from General Guëi.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

2. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43661.

44. Croatia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Croatian Democratic Union	57.6	---	4 778 000	(54.0)
1992 ²	Croatian Democratic Union	61.6	2 565 240	4 782 000	53.6
1995 ²	Croatian Democratic Union	59.1	2 417 374	4 669 000	51.8
2000 ³	Coalition of Social Democratic Party and Croatian Liberal Party	47.0	2 890 966	4 600 000	62.8

Presidential elections:

1990 ⁴	Franjo Tudjiman	(100.0)	---	4 778 000	0
1992 ⁵	Franjo Tudjiman	57.8	2 627 061	4 782 000	54.9
1997 ⁶	Franjo Tudjiman	61.4	2 178 792	4 572 000	47.6
2000 ⁷	Stipe Mesic	56.0	2 559 341	4 600 000	55.6

1. Keesing's 1990: 37381, 37463; Eastern Europe 1992. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 1992-93; 1995-96; Europa 1993: 866. Cf. Global Report 1997: 60. Distribution of seats.

3. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43382. House of Representatives election, 3 January 2000.

Distribution of seats.

4. Keesing's 1990: 37381, 37463. Croatian Assembly elected Tudjiman.

5. Keesing's 1992: 39064; Europa 1993: 866. Cf. Global Report 1997: 91.

6. Keesing's 1997: 41705; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 59. Presidential election, 15 June 1997.

7. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 27; Keesing's 2000: 43382, 43432. Presidential election, 7 February 2000. Second round.

45. Cuba

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1902-75</u>					
1901 ¹	Tomás Estrada Palma	100.0	158 970	1 850 000	8.6
1905 ²	Tomás Estrada Palma	100.0	306 874	1 983 000	15.5
Temporarily occupied by the United States in 1906-1908. ²					
1909 ³	José Miguel Gómez	60.7	331 455	2 116 000	15.7
1912 ⁴	Mario García Menocal	51.7	416 000	2 218 000	18.8
1916 ⁵	Mario García Menocal	(100.0)	---	2 570 000	(13.0)
1920 ⁶	Alfredo Zayas	51.7	312 765	2 977 000	10.5
1924 ⁷	G. Machado y Morales	59.5	336 000	3 329 000	10.1
1928 ⁸	G. Machado y Morales	100.0	---	3 681 000	(11.0)
1933 ⁹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	4 083 000	0
1940 ¹⁰	F. Batista Zaldivar	54.7	1 141 157	4 574 000	24.9
1944 ¹¹	Ramón Grau San Martín	56.2	1 644 000	4 884 000	33.7
1948 ¹⁰	Carlos Prío Socarrás	45.8	1 955 934	5 268 000	37.1
1952 ¹⁰	Military government	100.0	0	5 725 000	0
1954 ¹²	F. Batista Zaldivar	87.0	1 451 753	6 020 000	24.1
1959 ¹³	Castro's government	100.0	0	6 690 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1976-</u>					
1976 ¹⁴	Communist party	100.0	---	9 460 000	0
1981 ¹⁴	Communist party	100.0	---	9 724 000	0
1986 ¹⁴	Communist party	100.0	---	10 246 000	0
1993 ¹⁵	Communist party and				

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	independents	100.0	7 300 629	10 904 000	66.9
1998 ¹⁶	Communist party	100.0	7 533 222	11 160 000	67.5

National referendums

1976 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Martínez Ortiz 1929 Vol. I: 374-75; Riera Hernandez 1968: 45; Nohlen 1993: 530.
2. Statesman's Year Book 1907: 851; 1910: 717; Chapman 1927: 187-212; Fagg 1965: 57-58; Millet 1968: 52; Nohlen 1993: 530.
3. Martínez Ortiz 1929 Vol. II: 454; Nohlen 1993: 530. Gómez was elected in November 1908, and took office in January 1909. At the same time the occupation forces of the United States left Cuba.
4. Fagg 1965: 63. Cf. Chapman 1927: 313-16; Nohlen 1993: 530.
5. Chapman 1927: 346-61; Primellas 1955: 155-65, 235-39; Fitzgibbon 1964: 152-56; Fagg 1965: 65-67; Gonzales 1974: 28. Menocal became elected by fraudulent means.
6. Chapman 1927: 399-406; Fitzgibbon 1964: 165-66.
7. Fagg 1965: 73-74. Cf. Chapman 1927: 484-91; Fitzgibbon 1964: 184.
8. Fitzgibbon 1964: 188; Fagg 1965: 76; Riera Hernandez 1968: 111-13; Nohlen 1993: 531.
9. Fagg 1965: 79-86; Riera Hernandez 1968: 130-68. Coup d'état in 1933 and provisional governments in 1933-39.
10. Keesing's 1940: 4226; Fagg 1965: 87-94; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 32-33, 82. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 532-33. Coup d'état in March 1952 and Batista's provisional government in 1952-53.
11. Fagg 1965: 88.
12. Nohlen 1993: 533.
13. Fagg 1965: 98-111; Keegan 1979: 152-56; Gonzalez 1974: 40-52, 168-89. Revolution and coup d'état in January 1959. Fidel Castro's revolutionary government in 1959-75.
14. IPU 1976-77; 1981-82; 1986-87; Banks 1997: 205. Indirect elections. In 1992 the existing terms of both the national and subnational assemblies were extended by one year.
15. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39311, 39360; Banks 1997: 205-208. Direct elections were introduced in 1991.

16. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42006. National Assembly election, 24 February 1998.

Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

46. Cyprus

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960-</u>					
1960 ¹	Patriotic Front	60.0	216 254	570 000	37.9
1970 ²	Working People's Party	39.8	195 737	600 000	32.5
1976 ³	Democratic Front	60.0	229 223	610 000	37.5
1981 ⁴	Progressive Party of the Working People	32.8	291 021	634 000	45.9
1985 ⁴	Democratic Rally	33.6	319 457	665 000	48.0
1991 ⁴	Democratic Rally	36.0	342 038	693 000	49.5
1996 ⁴	Democratic Rally	34.5	369 521	743 000	49.7
2001 ⁵	Progressive Party of the Working People	34.7	405 224	760 000	53.3

1. Europa 1963: 374-76; 1966: 438, 445; The Middle East and North Africa 1966-67: 169-74, 181-84; IPU 1970-71. Distribution of seats. The House of Representatives was elected in 1960 for a term of five years, but since 1965 its term was extended on a year-to-year basis until 1970. Serious conflict broke out between the Greek and Turkish communities in December 1963. The Turkish members did not attend the House of Representatives since January 1964. Total votes given in the presidential election in December 1959.
2. IPU 1970-71. Cf. Keesing's 1970: 24117; Global Report 1997: 60; World Parliaments 1998: 195-99. The governmental system of Cyprus is presidential, but because the degree of competition has been more or less similar in parliamentary and presidential elections,

electoral data are based on the results of parliamentary elections. The degree of participation is calculated from the total population of Cyprus, including the Turkish sector (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus).

3. Keesing's 1976: 27980; IPU 1976-77. Cf. Global Report 1997: 60. Distribution of seats.

4. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86; 1990-91; 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 26. Cf. Global Report 1997: 60-61.

5. IPU 2001. House of Representatives election, 27 May 2001.

47. Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1918-

1. Czechoslovakia 1918-92

1918 ¹	Agrarians	20.8	---	12 920 000	(15.0)
1920 ²	Social Democratic Party	26.2	6 061 726	12 979 000	46.7
1925 ²	Agrarians	14.4	6 764 897	13 537 000	50.0
1929 ²	Agrarians	15.0	7 385 084	13 884 000	53.2
1935 ²	Agrarians	14.3	8 215 222	14 339 000	57.3

Czechoslovakia was occupied by Germany from 13 March 1939 to May 1945.³

1945 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	12 900 000	0
1946 ⁴	Communist Party	37.9	7 102 893	12 916 000	55.0
1948 ⁵	National Front	89.2	7 198 766	12 339 000	58.3
1954 ⁶	National Front	97.9	8 677 030	12 950 000	67.0
1960 ⁶	National Front	99.7	9 085 432	13 660 000	66.5
1964 ⁶	National Front	99.9	9 425 000	14 060 000	67.0
1971 ⁷	National Front	99.6	10 197 234	14 390 000	70.9
1976 ⁸	National Front	100.0	10 609 255	14 920 000	71.1
1981 ⁸	National Front	100.0	10 730 205	15 320 000	70.0
1986 ⁸	National Front	99.9	10 884 947	15 534 000	70.1
1990 ⁹	Civic Forum and Public Against Violence	46.6	10 638 493	15 661 000	67.9
1992 ⁹	Civic Democratic Party / Christian Democratic Party	33.9	9 583 436	15 600 000	61.4

2. Czech Republic 1993-

1992 ¹⁰	Civic Democratic Party	38.0	---	10 318 000	(61.0)
1996 ¹¹	Civic Democratic Party	34.0	6 059 215	10 331 000	58.6
1998 ¹²	Czech Social Democratic Party	37.0	5 969 666	10 295 000	58.0
2002 ¹³	Czech Social Democratic Party	35.0	4 768 006	10 300 000	46.3

1. Cook and Paxton 1975: 34, 80, 113. Distribution of seats. A provisional National Assembly was established on November 14, 1918, when independent Czechoslovakia was founded. Because the party representation in the National Assembly was based on the results of the 1911 parliamentary elections in the Cisleithanian Austria, it is assumed that the degree of participation was the same as in the 1911 Austrian elections. See *Österreichisches Statistisches Handbuch 1911*: 408-11; *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 959.
2. *Aperçu statistique de la République Tchécoslovaque 1930*: 263-69; Hoch 1936; *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 1322; Cook and Paxton 1975: 113-115.
3. Seton-Watson 1964: 53-57, 146-49, 181-82; Roberts 1967: 510-15; *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 1301-304. A provisional government in 1945.
4. *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 1324; Cook and Paxton 1975: 116.
5. See Seton-Watson 1964: 179-90; *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 1306-308. Communists usurped power in February 1948, and President Benes resigned on 6 June 1948.
6. *Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969*: 1325.
7. Keesing's 1971: 24996; IPU 1971-72.
8. IPU 1976-77; 1980-81; 1985-86; Keesing's 1976: 28092.
9. IPU 1989-90; 1991-92; Keesing's 1990: 37619; 1992: 38944-45.
10. Keesing's 1992: 38945. See also *World Parliaments 1998*: 199-204. Distribution of seats.
11. IPU 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 26; *Global Report 1997*: 61. Distribution of seats.
12. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 27. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42358. Distribution of seats. Chamber of Deputies elections, 19-29 June 1998.
13. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44867. Distribution of seats. Chamber of Deputies elections, 14-15 June 2002.

48. Denmark

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-48</u>					
1810 ¹	King Frederick VI	100.0	0	1 040 000	0
1839 ¹	King Christian XIII	100.0	0	1 273 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1849-1900 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1849 ²	Conservative groups	54.0	66 300	1 402 000	4.7
1852 ²	Conservative groups	50.5	56 500	1 451 000	3.9
1854 ²	Venstre groups	49.5	44 300	1 488 000	3.0
1855 ²	Venstre groups	46.5	34 900	1 507 000	2.3
1858 ²	Venstre groups	43.6	54 600	1 564 000	3.5
1861 ²	Conservative groups	48.5	77 700	1 622 000	4.8
1864 ²	Conservative groups	49.5	64 700	1 676 000	3.9
1865 ²	Venstre groups	46.1	90 300	1 694 000	5.3
1866 ²	Venstre groups	52.0	81 770	1 712 000	4.8
1869 ²	Venstre groups	50.0	80 000	1 766 000	4.5
1872 ²	Venstre	55.9	112 400	1 821 000	6.2
1873 ²	Venstre	52.0	146 200	1 839 000	7.9
1876 ²	Venstre	72.5	142 700	1 893 000	7.5
1879 ²	Venstre groups	63.7	145 100	1 950 000	7.4
1881 ²	Venstre groups	73.5	177 000	1 988 000	8.9
1884 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	56.3	142 000	2 048 000	6.9
1887 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	58.1	227 000	2 114 000	10.7
1890 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	53.0	232 000	2 185 000	10.6

1893 ³	Conservatives	34.8	224 000	2 250 000	10.1
1895 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	40.5	222 000	2 294 000	9.7
1898 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	43.8	224 000	2 372 000	9.4
Executive elections					
1848 ⁴	King Frederick VII	100.0	0	1 389 000	0
1863 ⁴	King Christian IX	100.0	0	1 658 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1901-</u>					
1901 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	39.4	198 590	2 450 000	8.1
1903 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	46.1	216 202	2 512 000	8.6
1906 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	31.1	301 316	2 605 000	11.5
1909 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	30.0	320 687	2 719 000	11.8
1910 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	34.1	348 856	2 757 000	12.7
1913 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	28.6	362 540	2 811 000	12.9
1918 ³	Liberals (Venstre)	29.4	916 929	3 136 000	29.3
1920 ⁵	Liberals (Venstre)	34.0	1 211 695	3 243 000	37.3
1924 ⁵	Social Democrats	36.6	1 282 937	3 389 000	37.8
1926 ⁵	Social Democrats	37.2	1 337 647	3 452 000	38.7
1929 ⁵	Social Democrats	41.8	1 420 246	3 518 000	40.4
1932 ⁵	Social Democrats	42.7	1 547 082	3 603 000	42.9
1935 ⁵	Social Democrats	46.1	1 646 438	3 695 000	44.5
1939 ⁵	Social Democrats	42.9	1 699 889	3 805 000	44.7
1943 ⁵	Social Democrats	44.5	2 010 783	3 973 000	50.6
1945 ⁵	Social Democrats	32.8	2 049 148	4 057 000	50.5
1947 ⁵	Social Democrats	40.0	2 084 141	4 146 000	50.3
1950 ⁵	Social Democrats	39.6	2 054 330	4 270 000	48.1
1953 ⁵	Social Democrats	41.3	2 166 391	4 370 000	49.6
1957 ⁵	Social Democrats	39.4	2 310 175	4 490 000	51.4
1960 ⁵	Social Democrats	42.1	2 431 947	4 580 000	53.1
1964 ⁵	Social Democrats	41.9	2 631 384	4 720 000	55.7
1966 ⁵	Social Democrats	38.3	2 794 007	4 800 000	58.2

1968 ⁶	Social Democrats	34.1	2 854 647	4 860 000	58.7
1971 ⁷	Social Democrats	37.3	2 883 900	4 960 000	58.1
1973 ⁸	Social Democrats	25.7	3 070 253	5 020 000	61.2
1975 ⁸	Social Democrats	29.9	3 068 302	5 080 000	60.4
1977 ⁸	Social Democrats	37.0	3 106 297	5 090 000	61.0
1979 ⁹	Social Democrats	38.3	3 171 002	5 120 000	61.9
1981 ⁹	Social Democrats	32.9	3 123 563	5 122 000	61.0
1984 ⁹	Social Democrats	36.6	3 362 010	5 112 000	65.8
1987 ⁹	Social Democrats	29.3	3 362 557	5 127 000	65.6
1988 ⁹	Social Democrats	29.6	3 329 129	5 130 000	64.9
1990 ⁹	Social Democrats	37.4	3 239 662	5 140 000	63.0
1994 ⁹	Social Democrats	34.6	3 327 597	5 205 000	63.9
1998 ¹⁰	Social Democrats	35.9	3 405 997	5 301 000	64.3
2001 ¹¹	Liberal Party (Venstre)	31.2	3 449 668	5 360 000	64.3

National referendums

1916 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1920 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1939 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1953 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1961 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1963 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1969 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2000 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Winding 1967: 145-229; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 153-4; Friisberg 1975: 11-50; Cook and Paxton 1975: 17; Societies of Europe 2000: 193. Executive and legislative powers were in the hands of the king until the 1849 constitution.
2. Holm 1949: 8-15; Nordengaard 1948: 22-243. Cf. Aagaard 1949: 32-100; Societies of Europe 2000: 193-94. Distribution of seats.
3. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 87-97. Cf. Holm 1949: 12-17; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 175-79; Societies of Europe 2000: 196-201.
4. See Miller 1968: 32-36; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 153-58; Friisberg 1975; Cook and Paxton 1975: 17. The government remained responsible to the king until 1901.
5. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 73-76; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 96-193; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 175-79. Cf. Holm 1949: 24-25.
6. IPU 1967-68.
7. Folketingsvalget den 21. september 1971 samt folkeafstemninger 1972: 34-38; IPU 1971-72; Cook and Paxton 1975: 119.
8. Mackie and Rose 1974b; 1976; 1978. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 61.
9. IPU 1979-80; 1981-82; 1983-84; 1987-88; 1990-91; 1994-95. Cf. Global Report 1997: 61.
10. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42151. Parliamentary election, 11 March 1998.
11. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44470. Parliamentary election, 20 November 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1998: 42289.
3. Keesing's 2000: 43757, 43757.58.

49. Djibouti

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1977-

1977 ¹	Popular Independence Rally	100.0	75 621	300 000	25.0
1982 ¹	Popular Rally for Progress	100.0	78 031	372 000	21.0
1987 ¹	Popular Rally for Progress	100.0	88 193	443 000	19.9
1992 ²	Popular Rally for Progress	74.6	71 827	554 000	13.0
1997 ³	Popular Rally for Progress	78.6	91 747	617 000	14.7

National referendums

1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. IPU 1976-77; 1981-82; 1986-87; Keesing's 1982: 31747-48; Europa 1988; Banks 1997: 226-30; Elections in Africa 1999: 323-24.

2. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1992: 39226; Global Report 1997: 61; Elections in Africa 1999: 324.

3. IPU 1997; Elections in Africa 1999: 324. See also World Parliaments 1998: 211; WFB 2000: 136; Keesing's 2002: 45076. Chamber of Deputies election, 19 December 1997.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1992: 39085; Elections in Africa 1999: 322.

50. Dominica

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1978-

1975 ¹	Dominica Labour Party	49.3	23 107	80 000	28.7
1980 ²	Dominica Freedom Party	52.3	30 729	74 000	41.5
1885 ²	Dominica Freedom Party	56.2	33 281	76 000	43.7
1990 ³	Dominica Freedom Party	49.4	33 693	72 000	45.8
1995 ⁴	United Workers' Party	57.1	37 124	71 000	52.3
2000 ⁵	Dominica Labor Party	47.6	36 264	65 000	55.8

1. Keesing's: 27217; 1980: 30484; Europa 1996: 1062; Global Report 1997: 61. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 255-57. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86; Global Report 1997: 61. Cf. Europa 1996: 1062; Nohlen 1993: 255-57.

3. Nohlen 1993: 255-57; Global Report 1997: 61. Cf. Europa 1996: 1063; IPU 1989-90.

4. Europa 1996: 1066. Cf. IPU 1984-85; Global Report 1997: 62. House of Assembly election, 12 June 1995. Distribution of seats.

5. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43356. House of Assembly election, 31 January 2000. Distribution of seats.

51. Dominican Republic

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1844-</u>					
1844 ¹	Pedro Santana	100.0	---	156 000	0
1849 ¹	Buenaventura Báez	100.0	---	176 000	0
1853 ¹	Pedro Santana	100.0	---	192 000	0
1856 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	204 000	0
1859 ¹	Pedro Santana	92.5	134	216 000	0.1
Santo Domingo was as a colony of Spain in 1861-65. ²					
1866 ¹	José Maria Gabral	86.9	5 047	244 000	2.0
1968 ²	Baez' government	100.0	0	252 000	0
1874 ¹	Ignacio Maria Gonzalez	77.9	19 949	276 000	7.2
1976 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	284 000	0
1880 ¹	Fernando A. de Merino	91.5	19 011	300 000	6.3
1882 ¹	Ulises Heureaux	99.4	23 172	323 000	7.2
1884 ¹	Francisco G. Billini	59.4	58 786	346 000	17.0
1886 ¹	Ulises Heureaux	62.6	69 877	369 000	18.9
1888 ¹	Ulises Heureaux	98.8	565	392 000	0.1
1892 ¹	Ulises Heureaux	77.5	507	442 000	0.1
1896 ¹	Ulises Heureaux	99.8	600	496 000	0.1
1899 ¹	Juan Isidoro Jiménez	98.6	579	536 000	0.1
1902 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	562 000	0
1903 ¹	Alejandro Woss y Gil	94.8	537	568 000	0.1
1904 ¹	Carlos F. Morales	96.5	428	574 000	0.1
1906 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	586 000	0

1908 ¹	Ramón Cáceres	96.3	600	598 000	0.1
1911 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	616 00	0
1914 ¹	Juan Isidoro Jiménez	53.3	632	663 000	0.1

Dominican Republic was occupied by the United States from 1916 to 1924.⁴

1924 ⁵	Horacio Vásquez	69.8	301	1 017 000	0
1930 ⁷	Rafael L. Trujillo	99.2	225 796	1 256 000	17.9
1934 ⁷	Rafael L. Trujillo	100.0	256 423	1 438 000	17.8
1938 ⁷	Jacinto B. Peynado	100.0	319 680	1 596 000	20.0
1942 ⁷	Rafael L. Trujillo	100.0	518 937	1 763 000	29.4
1947 ⁷	Rafael L. Trujillo	93.0	840 340	1 982 000	42.4
1952 ⁷	Hector B. Trujillo	100.0	1 038 816	2 290 000	45.3
1957 ⁷	Hector B. Trujillo	100.0	1 265 681	2 730 000	46.3
1962 ⁷	Juan Bosch	59.5	1 054 944	3 260 000	32.3
1963 ⁸	Provisional governments	100.0	0	3 380 000	0
1966 ⁸	Joaquin Balaquer	56.5	1 345 404	3 750 000	35.9
1970 ⁸	Joaquin Balaquer	54.7	1 111 717	4 320 000	25.7
1974 ⁹	Joaquin Balaquer	84.7	1 113 419	4 560 000	24.4
1978 ¹⁰	S. A. Guzmán	52.7	1 646 236	5 120 000	32.1
1982 ¹¹	Jorge Blanco	46.6	1 834 000	5 744 000	31.9
1986 ¹¹	Joaquin Balaquer	41.6	2 062 000	6 565 000	31.4
1990 ¹²	Joaquin Balaquer	35.5	1 910 253	7 170 000	26.6
1994 ¹²	Joaquin Balaquer	43.6	---	7 769 000	(26.0)
1996 ¹³	Leonel Fernandez Reyna	51.2	2 850 727	7 833 000	36.4
2000 ¹⁴	Hipolito Meija	49.9	3 194 816	8 350 000	38.2

1. Campillo Perez 1966: 287-90. See also Statesman's Year Book 1873: 556; 1877: 569; 1881: 569; 1886: 639; 1889: 672; 1898: 921; 1909: 1198; Urena 1929: 17-65; Nohlen 1993: 259.

2. Schoenrich 1918: 52-65; Welles 1928 Vol. I: 168-88, 208-223, 291-311, 333-41. See also Nohlen 1993: 259. Coups d'état and provisional governments in 1856-59. Coup d'état in 1868 and Baez' government in 1868-73. After the successful coup of 1868, the National Assembly

- proclaimed Báez president. He was deposed by a revolution in 1873.
3. Schoenrich 1918: 66-67, 73-78, 83-89; Welles 1928 Vol. I: 409-40; Vol. II: 746-47. Several coups and short-lived governments in 1876-79. Coup d'état in 1899. Coup d'état in 1902 and provisional governments. Coup d'état in 1906 and vice president Cáceres' provisional government in 1906-1907. The assassination of Cáceres in November 1911 and several coups in 1911-13.
 4. Area Handbook for the Dominican Republic 1966: 40-41; Herring 1968: 447-48; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Dominican Republic."
 5. Galindez 1956: 23-24; Campillo Perez 1966: 287-90; Dominican Republic, Election Factbook 1966: 9; Wiarda 1968: 30-31. The constitution was changed in 1928 to continue Vásquez' tenure until 1930. Coup d'état in 1930.
 7. Campillo Perez 1966: 287-90; Nohlen 1993: 280-82. Cf. Galindez 1956: 48, 65, 85, 111, 203; Wiarda 1968: 65-66; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 83. Coup d'état in 1962.
 8. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 34-37, 83; Nohlen 1993: 282-83. Cf. Global Report 1997: 91. Coup d'état in September 1963 and provisional governments in 1963-65.
 9. Nohlen 1993: 283. Cf. Global Report 1997: 91; Keesing's 1974: 26567.
 10. Nohlen 1993: 283. Cf. Europa 1982: 242; Keesing's 1978: 29199.
 11. Keesing's 1982: 31794; 1986: 35057; Nohlen 1993: 284. Cf. Global Report 1997: 91.
 12. Keesing's 1990: 37529; 1994: 40002; Europa 1991: 923; 1996: 1070-71, 1077; Nohlen 1993: 284. Because of irregularities in the 16 May 1994 presidential election, the president's term of office was restricted to two years.
 13. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 27; Global Report 1997: 91. Presidential election, 30 June 1996. Second round of voting.
 14. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 26; Keesing's 2000: 43566. Presidential election, 16 May 2000.

52. East Timor

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 2002- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

2001 ¹	Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor	62.5	407 000	790 000	51.5
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Presidential elections:

2002 ²	José Xanana Gusmao	82.7	378 538	800 000	47.2
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1. Keesing's 2001: 44351. Constituent Assembly elections, 30 August 2001. Distribution of seats. Turnout was 91.3 %. The number of registered voters was 446,256 in the 2002 presidential election.

2. Keesing's 2002: 44734; Europa 2002: 1414. Cf. CNN.com./World/election.watch 2002.

Presidential election, 16 April 2002. East Timor achieved independence on May 30, 2002. See Keesing's 2002: 44781-83.

53. Ecuador

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1830-</u>					
1830 ¹	Juan José Flores	100.0	---	564 000	0
1835 ¹	Vicente Rocafuerte	100.0	---	609 000	0
1839 ¹	Juan José Flores	100.0	---	648 000	0
1843 ¹	Juan José Flores	100.0	---	687 000	0
1845 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	706 000	0
1852 ²	José María Urbina	100.0	---	774 000	0
1856 ³	Francisco Robles	100.0	900	812 000	0.1
1859 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	841 000	0
1861 ³	Gabriel García Moreno	100.0	---	861 000	0
1867 ³	Jerónimo Carrion	(60.0)	---	911 000	(3.0)
1868 ³	Javier Espinosa	(80.0)	---	917 000	(3.0)
1869 ³	Gabriel García Moreno	100.0	---	923 000	0
1875 ⁴	Antonio Borrero	86.7	45 000	958 000	4.7
1876 ⁵	Veintimilla dictatorship	100.0	0	964 000	0
1878 ⁵	Ignacio de Veintimilla	100.0	---	976 000	0
1883 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 016 000	0
1884 ⁵	J. Maria Placida Caamano	(80.0)	---	1 033 000	0
1888 ⁶	Antonio Flores Jíjon	(60.0)	---	1 049 000	(5.0)
1892 ⁶	Luis Cordero	(60.0)	---	1 166 000	(5.0)
1895 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 216 000	0
1897 ⁶	Eloy Alfaro	80.9	63	1 249 000	0
1901 ⁶	Leonidas Plaza Gutiérrez	88.8	74 074	1 320 000	5.6

1905 ⁶	Lizardo Garcia	93.0	69 208	1 400 000	4.9
1906 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 420 000	0
1907 ⁶	Eloy Alfaro	(90.0)	---	1 440 000	(5.0)
1911 ⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 520 000	0
1912 ⁷	Leonidas Placa Gutiérrez	97.7	63 830	1 540 000	4.1
1916 ⁷	Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno	93.6	136 032	1 530 000	8.9
1920 ⁷	José Luis Tamayo	99.1	128 105	1 541 000	8.3
1924 ⁷	Gonzalo S. Gordova	93.2	186 538	1 685 000	11.1
1925 ⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 724 000	0
1929 ⁷	Isidro Ayora	100.0	---	1 891 000	0
1931 ⁸	Provisional governments	100.0	0	1 995 000	0
1933 ⁸	José Maria Velasco	80.2	63 929	2 095 000	3.1
1934 ⁸	Provisional governments	100.0	0	2 140 000	0
1940 ⁸	Carlos Arroyo del Rio	53.2	82 100	2 426 000	3.4
1944 ⁹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	2 700 000	0
1948 ¹⁰	Galo Plaza Lasso	40.9	282 256	3 017 000	9.3
1952 ¹⁰	J. M. Velasco Ibarra	43.0	357 654	3 430 000	10.4
1956 ¹⁰	Camilo Ponce Enríquez	29.0	614 423	3 870 000	15.9
1960 ¹⁰	J. M. Velasco Ibarra	48.7	766 614	4 360 000	17.6
1963 ⁹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	4 810 000	0
1968 ¹⁰	J. M. Velasco Ibarra	32.9	852 823	5 700 000	15.0
1970 ⁹	Velasco dictatorship	100.0	0	6 090 000	0
1979 ¹¹	J. Roldos Aguilera	68.5	1 496 000	8 150 000	18.4
1984 ¹¹	León Febres Cordero	52.2	2 430 213	9 115 000	26.7
1988 ¹¹	Rodrigo Borja Cevallos	54.0	3 149 146	9 794 000	32.2
1992 ¹¹	Sixto Durán Ballén	58.0	3 759 342	10 741 000	35.0
1996 ¹²	Abdalá Bucarem Ortiz	54.5	4 198 048	11 600 000	36.2
1998 ¹³	Jamil Mahuad Witt	51.2	3 536 000	12 175 000	29.0
2002 ¹⁴	Lúcio Gutierrez	54.8	5 116 097	13 200 000	38.7

National referendums

1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1995 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1997 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

- Herring 1968: 578-79. Revolution in 1845. Provisional governments, juntas, and civil wars in 1845-51.
- Reyes 1942 Vol. II: 261-65; Cevallos Garcia 1964: 335-40. Urbina was elected by the Constituent Assembly nearly unanimously in 1852.
- Reyes 1942 Vol. II: 269-70, 282, 286-92; Cevallos Garcia 1964: 342, 348-49, 362-73; Herring 1968: 579-81. Robles was elected by 900 electors. Garcia Moreno was elected by the Constituent Assembly in 1861 and 1869. Carrion and Espinosa were elected by popular vote. Coup d'état in 1859 and provisional governments in 1859-61. Coup d'état in 1869.
- Pareja Diezcanseco 1956: 136-37; Cevallos Garcia 1964: 374.
- Reyes 1942 Vol. II: 310-25; Cevallos Garcia 1964: 376-86. Coup d'état in September 1876 and the dictatorship of Veintimilla in 1876-78. Veintimilla was elected by the Constituent Assembly in 1878. Coup d'état in 1883 and a provisional government in 1883-84. Caamano was elected by the Constituent Assembly in 1884. Coup d'état in 1895 and Eloy Alfaro's provisional government in 1895-97.
- Reyes 1942 Vol. II: 337, 345, 353, 371-83; Cevallos Garcia 1864: 390-419; Nohlen 1993: 310. Eloy Alfaro was elected by the Constituent Assembly in 1897. Coup d'état in 1906.
- Nohlen 1993: 311-12; Reyes 1942 Vol. II: 386-95, 407-409, 418; Cevallos Garcia 1964: 426-43. Coup d'état in 1911 and provisional governments in 1911-12. Coup d'état in July 1925 and Ayora's provisional government in 1925-29.
- Nohlen 1993: 312-13; Reyes 1942 Vol. II: 423-39; Blanksten 1951: 10-11; Llerena 1959: 25-72; Cevallos Garcia 1964: 444-54. Coup d'état in 1931 and short-lived governments in 1931-33. Coup d'état in 1934 and provisional governments in 1934-39.
- Llerena 1959: 93-100; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 38-39; Guide to the Political Parties of South America 1973: 365-67; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 134-37. Coup d'état in 1944

and provisional governments in 1944-48. Military coup d'état in July 1963 and provisional governments in 1963-68. The dictatorship of Velasco Ibarra from June 1970 to February 1972. Military coup d'état in February 1972 and military governments in 1972-79.

10. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 84; Nohlen 1993: 313-15. Cf. Ecuador, Election Factbook 1968: 16-17; Guide to the Political Parties of South America 1973: 339-40, 346-47, 353-54, 366; Global Report 1997: 91.

11. Keesing's 1979: 29729, 29916; 1984: 32974; 1988: 36097; 1992: 38907-908; Nohlen 1993: 315-17. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92. Second round of voting.

12. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 27. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92.

13. Keesing's 1998: 42264; Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 4: 177; WFB 2000: 142. See also IPU 1998. Presidential election 12 June 1998. Turnout was approximately 50 percent. President Witt was ousted in a bloodless coup on 21 January 2000 and replaced by Vice President Noboa. Congress accepted the change of the president. See Keesing's 2000: 43355; Lucero 2001.

14. Keesing's 2002: 45084. Cf. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002; Facts on File 2002: 913. Presidential election, 20 October 2002. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 302.

2. Keesing's 1995: 40819.

3. Keesing's 1997: 41632.

54. Egypt

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1922- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1922 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	---	0
1923 ¹	Wafd Party	87.5	---	---	0
1925 ¹	Anti-Wafd parties	60.0	---	---	0
1926 ¹	Wafd Party	69.8	---	---	0
1929 ¹	Wafd Party	83.9	---	---	0
1936 ¹	Wafd Party	72.8	---	---	0
1942 ¹	Wafd Party	90.9	---	---	0
1945 ¹	Saadist Party	47.4	---	---	0
1950 ¹	Wafd Party	70.5	---	20 300 000	0
1952 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	21 573 000	0
1957 ³	National Union	100.0	5 500 000	24 081 000	22.8
1960 ⁴	National Union	100.0	0	25 920 000	0
1964 ⁵	Arab Socialist Union	100.0	6 100 000	28 660 000	21.3
1969 ⁶	Arab Socialist Union	100.0	6 368 511	32 500 000	19.6
1971 ⁷	Arab Socialist Union	100.0	4 300 000	34 080 000	12.6
1976 ⁷	Arab Socialist Union	81.9	3 803 973	37 870 000	10.0
1979 ⁷	National Democratic Party	88.5	5 400 000	40 899 000	13.2
1984 ⁸	National Democratic Party	72.9	5 146 565	47 191 000	10.9

1987 ⁹	National Democratic Party	78.4	6 824 908	49 050 000	13.9
1990 ⁹	National Democratic Party	80.0	6 902 982	53 270 000	13.0
1995 ⁹	National Democratic Party	71.6	9 812 942	59 226 000	16.6
2000 ¹⁰	National Democratic Party	79.9	---	69 000 000	(17.0)

Executive elections:

1917 ²	King Fuad	100.0	0	---	0
1936 ²	King Faruk	100.0	0	---	0
1952 ²	Gen. Mohammed Naguib	100.0	0	21 473 000	0
1956 ¹¹	Gamal Abdel Nasser	99.9	5 504 822	23 530 000	23.4
1958 ¹¹	Gamal Abdel Nasser	100.0	6 102 381	24 660 000	24.7
1965 ¹¹	Gamal Abdel Nasser	100.0	6 950 163	29 390 000	23.7
1970 ¹¹	Anwar Sadat	90.0	7 143 839	33 330 000	21.4
1976 ¹¹	Anwar Sadat	99.9	9 156 888	37 870 000	24.2
1981 ¹²	M. Hosni Mubarak	98.5	9 717 554	43 314 000	22.4
1987 ¹²	M. Hosni Mubarak	97.1	12 672 000	49 050 000	25.8
1993 ¹²	M. Hosni Mubarak	95.0	15 876 000	56 488 000	28.1
1999 ¹³	M. Hosni Mubarak	93.8	19 480 000	67 226 000	29.0

National referendums

1956 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1958 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1965 ¹	1 referendums	-	-	-	5.0
1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1971 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1974 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1976 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1977 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1979 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1980 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

Egypt 3

1981 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1990 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 294. See also Young 1927: 279-82; Political Handbook 1929: 52; 1930: 54; 1931: 54; 1937: 58; 1943: 53; 1945: 54; 1950: 57; Little 1967: 78, 81; World Parliaments 1998: 218-24. Distribution of seats. Elections were indirect.
2. Encyclopedia International Vol. 6, 1964: 329-31; Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Egypt;" Keesing's Africa 1972: 61-65. Executive power was vested in the king until the military coup in 1952. A military coup d'état of General Naguib on July 23, 1952. Egypt was ruled by the Revolutionary Command Council from 1952 to 1956 when a new constitution was proclaimed.
3. Asian Recorder 1957, July 20-26: 1546; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 268; Elections in Africa 1999: 337, 343. Votes cast in the 1956 presidential election.
4. Keesing's 1960: 17302; Keesing's Africa 1972: 66-67; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 273. President Nasser appointed all members to the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic.
5. Keesing's 1964: 20027-28; Elections in Africa 1999: 337. It is assumed that the number of voters was not higher than in the 1958 presidential election (6,104,259).
6. IPU 1968-69.
7. Keesing's 1971: 25065-66; IPU 1976-77; 1971-72; 1978-79; Elections in Africa 1999: 337, 343. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the number of voters was approximately 60 percent of the number of voters in the presidential elections in 1970 and 1976 respectively.
8. IPU 1983-84. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 337, 343-44; Global Report 1997: 62.
9. IPU 1986-87; 1990-91; 1995-96. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 342-44; Global Report 1997: 62. Distribution of seats.
10. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43881. People's Assembly election, 18 October – 8 November 2000. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 parliamentary election.
11. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Africa 1978: 295; Keesing's 1965: 20901; 1970: 24262; Keesing's

Africa 1972: 65-66; Elections in Africa 1999: 344-45.

12. Keesing's 1981: 31253-54; 1987: 35673; 1993: 39711; Elections in Africa 1999: 345.

13. Keesing's 1999: 43177. The re-election of Mubarak was approved by national referendum on 26 September 1999. Turnout was 79.2 percent of some 24.6 million eligible voters.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 340-41.

55. El Salvador

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1841-1993</u>					
1841 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	222 000	0
1850 ²	Doroteo Vasconcelos	(100.0)	---	276 000	0
1852 ²	Francisco Duenas	(100.0)	---	288 000	0
1854 ²	José María San Martín	(100.0)	---	300 000	0
1856 ²	Rafael Campo	(100.0)	---	316 000	(3.0)
1858 ²	Miguel Santín	(100.0)	---	333 000	(3.0)
1859 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	342 000	0
1860 ³	Gerardo Barrios	(95.0)	---	350 000	(3.0)
1863 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	375 000	0
1864 ⁴	Francisco Duenas	(100.0)	---	384 000	0
1871 ⁴	Santiago González	(100.0)	---	450 000	0
1876 ⁴	Provisional governments	100.0	0	525 000	0
1885 ⁵	Menéndez' government	100.0	0	613 000	0
1887 ⁵	Francisco Menéndez	(80.0)	---	644 000	(3.0)
1890 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	692 000	0
1891 ⁵	Carlos Ezeta	(100.0)	---	883 000	(3.0)
1894 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	755 000	0
1895 ⁵	Rafael Antonio Gutiérrez	(100.0)	---	771 000	(3.0)
1898 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	818 000	0
1899 ⁵	Tomás Regalado	100.0	---	834 000	0
1903 ⁵	Pedro José Escalón	(100.0)	---	897 000	(3.0)

1907 ⁵	Fernando Figueroa	(100.0)	---	961 000	(3.0)
1910 ⁶	Manuel Enrique Araujo	(100.0)	---	1 008 000	(3.0)
1913 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 056 000	0
1915 ⁶	Carlos Meléndez	(100.0)	---	1 070 000	(5.0)
1919 ⁶	Jorge Meléndez	100.0	---	1 143 000	(5.0)
1923 ⁶	A. Quinónez Molina	100.0	---	1 244 000	(5.0)
1927 ⁷	Pio Romero Bosque	100.0	---	1 351 000	(5.0)
1931 ⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 456 000	0
1935 ⁷	M. Hernandez Martínez	100.0	---	1 531 000	(5.0)
1944 ⁸	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 700 000	0
1945 ⁹	S. Castaneda Castro	99.7	313 694	1 764 000	17.8
1948 ⁸	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 811 000	0
1950 ⁹	Oscar Osorio	56.4	611 410	1 860 000	32.8
1952 ⁹	Oscar Osorio	100.0	700 979	1 970 000	35.6
1956 ⁹	José María Lemus	93.4	723 000	2 200 000	32.9
1960 ⁸	Provisional government	100.0	0	2 450 000	0
1962 ⁹	J. A. Rivera Carballo	92.2	400 118	2 630 000	15.2
1967 ⁹	Fidel Sánchez Hernández	57.4	420 110	3 150 000	13.3
1972 ¹⁰	Arturo Armando Molino	43.4	770 594	3 670 000	21.0
1977 ¹¹	Carlos Humberto Romero	67.3	1 206 942	4 260 000	28.3
1979 ¹¹	Military junta	100.0	0	4 660 000	0
1982 ¹²	Alvaro Magana	69.0	53	4 662 000	0
1984 ¹³	José Napoleón Duarte	53.6	1 404 366	4 780 000	29.4
1989 ¹⁴	Alfredo Felix Cristiani	53.8	939 078	5 193 000	18.1

Concurrent powers, 1994- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1994 ¹⁵	National Republican Alliance	46.4	1 500 000	6 154 000	24.4
1997 ¹⁵	National Republican Alliance	33.3	2 679 055	5 908 000	45.3
2000 ¹⁵	Farabundo Marti National				

	Liberation Front	36.9	1 210 269	6 250 000	19.4
Presidential elections:					
1994 ¹⁶	Armando Calderón Sol	68.2	1 197 244	5 641 000	21.2
1999 ¹⁷	Francisco Flores	52.0	1 182 248	6 154 000	19.2
<u>National referendums</u>					
1950 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Callardo 1961 Vol. I: 601-602, Vol. II: 313-23; Veliz 1968: 188-89; Nohlen 1993: 321-22. Provisional governments in 1841-49.
2. Garcia 1948 Vol. 9: 347-48, 381; Jongh Osborne 1956: 57; Larde y Larin 1958: 32-35; Gallardo 1961 Vol. I: 615-17.
3. Garcia 1932 Vol. 4: 453-55, 474-75, 509; Larde y Larin 1958: 35-36; Lopez Vallecillos 1965: 9-11. Coup d'état in 1859 and Barrios' provisional government in 1859-60. Barrios was elected nearly unanimously in 1860.
4. Garcia 1928 Vol. 2: 565-72; 1929 Vol. 3: 4; Larde y Larin 1958: 37-40; Callardo 1961 Vol. I: 643-44, 651-61; Dalton 1963: 42-43. Coup d'état in 1863. Coup d'état in 1871. The 1864 Constituent Assembly elected Duenas, and the 1871 Constituent Assembly elected Gonzáles president. Coup d'état in 1876 and the government of Rafael Zalvivar in 1876-85.
5. Vincenzi 1955: 85-120, 209-216; Larde y Larin 1958: 41-43; Callardo 1961 Vol. I: 699-701, 711-18; Castaneda 1966: 41-64, 102-103, 142-43, 151-61, 182-83; Dalton 1963: 44. Coup d'état in 1885 and Menéndez' government in 1885-86. Coup d'état in 1890 and Carlos Ezeta's provisional government. Coup d'état in 1894 and Gutiérrez' provisional government in 1894-95. Coup d'état in 1898 and Regalato's provisional government in 1898-99.
6. Garcia 1928 Vol. 2: 102-103, 118-19; Larde y Larin 1958: 43-46; Callardo 1961 Vol I: 725-28. Coup d'état in 1913 and provisional governments in 1913-14.
7. Larde y Larin 1958: 46-49; Callardo 1961 Vol. I: 733-46, 749-59. Coup d'état in 1931 and Martínez' provisional government in 1931-35.
8. Callardo 1961 Vol. I: 759-81; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 40-42. Coup d'état in 1944 and

military governments in 1944-45. Coup d'état in 1948 and military governments in 1948-50.

Coup d'état in October 1960 and provisional governments in 1960-62.

9. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 86; Nohlen 1993: 339-40. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92.
10. Nohlen 1993: 341. Cf. Facts on File 1972: 151; West Indies and Caribbean Year Book 1973: 512; Global Report 1997: 92.
11. Keesing's 1977: 28291; 1979: 30045-47; Bowdler and Cotter 1982: 27-29; Banks 1988: 176; Global Report 1997: 92; Nohlen 1993: 341. Coup d'état in 1979 and a military junta in 1979-81.
12. Keesing's 1982: 31613-14. Magana was elected interim president by the Constituent Assembly on April 29.
13. Chitnis 1984: 980; Nohlen 1993: 341-42. Cf. Keesing's 1984: 32853-55, 33205; Global Report 1997: 92. Second round of voting.
14. Statistical Abstract of Latin America 1990, Vol. 28: 267; Europa 1991: 976; Nohlen 1993: 342. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92.
15. IPU 1963-64, 1997, 2000. Distribution of seats.
16. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 4: 37; Keesing's 1994: 39953; Europa 1996: 1135. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92. Second round.
17. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 27; Keesing's 1999: 42829. Presidential election, 7 March 1999.

Referendums:

1. Nohlen 1993: 332.

56. Equatorial Guinea

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1968-

1968 ¹	Francisco Macias Nguema	66.4	71 400	280 000	25.3
1969 ²	M. Nguema dictatorship	100.0	0	290 000	0
1972 ³	Francisco Macias Nguema	100.0	0	300 000	0
1979 ³	Military government	100.0	0	345 000	0
1982 ⁴	Theodoro Obiang Nguema	95.8	140 877	367 000	38.1
1989 ⁵	Theodoro Obiang Nguema	99.0	---	340 000	(38.0)
1996 ⁶	Theodoro Obiang Nguema	97.8	183 544	410 000	44.8
2002 ⁷	Theodoro Obiang Nguema	95.5	---	450 000	(44.8)

National referendums

1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1973 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1982 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 362. Cf. Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 285; Keesing's Africa 1972: 288-89. Macias Nguema won the second round of presidential election.

2. Africa Contemporary Record 1969-70: B 456-57; Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 285-88; Keesing's Africa 1972: 288-89. An abortive coup in March 1969. Opposition parties ceased to function in November 1969. All political parties were fused into the United National Party in November 1969. A single party system was established, the constitution was suspended, and president assumed dictatorial powers. A coup d'état on August 3, 1979, and a military

government of Lt.-Col. Obiang Nguema in 1979-81.

3. Africa South of the Sahara 1982-83: 358-59. President Macias Nguema assumed the presidency for life in July 1972.
4. Africa Contemporary Record 1982-83: B 391. Referendum on a new constitution, which designated Col. Obiang Nguema president for the first seven years.
5. Keesing's 1989: 36727; Europa 1991: 982; Elections in Africa 1999: 363. Nguema was elected unopposed.
6. Elections in Africa 1999: 363; Africa 1999: 363. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 40937; Global Report 1997: 92; WFB 2000: 150. Presidential election, 25 February 1996.
7. Keesing's 2002: 45130; Facts on File 2002: 974; afrol News 2003; Elections in Equatorial Guinea 2003. Presidential election, 15 December 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 358-59.

57. Eritrea

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1993-

1993 ¹	Transitional government	100.0	0	3 028 000	0
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National referendums

1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Banks 1997: 259-61; World Parliaments 1998: 228; Elections in Africa 1999: 370-72. The transitional government of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). On June 15, 1992, the Provisional Government of Eritrea proclaimed the EPLF Central Committee as the country's legislative body. Eritrea's independence was declared on May 24, 1993, and Isaias Afwerki, Secretary General of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, was installed as Eritrean president.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 370-71.

58. Estonia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1918-37

1918 ¹	Bourgeois groups	60.0	---	1 100 000	(30.0)
1919 ²	Social Democratic Party	33.2	458 216	1 115 000	41.1
1920 ³	Labor Party	21.0	471 228	1 115 000	42.2
1923 ³	Agrarians	21.6	460 085	1 115 000	41.3
1926 ³	Estonian Socialist Labor Party	22.9	523 480	1 115 000	46.9
1929 ³	Estonian Socialist Labor Party	24.0	504 996	1 117 000	45.2
1932 ³	United Agrarian Party	39.8	500 512	1 122 000	44.6
1934 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 126 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1938-39 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1938 ⁵	People's Front	80.0	446 477	1 134 000	39.3
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Presidential elections:

1938 ⁵	Konstantin Päts	92.0	338	1 134 000	0
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Estonia was occupied by the Soviet Union (and Germany in 1941-44) and incorporated into the Soviet Union from June 1940 to August 20, 1991.⁶

Parliamentary dominance, 1991-

1990 ⁷	Popular Front	32.0	910 000	1 571 000	57.9
1992 ⁸	Fatherland	22.0	462 000	1 544 000	29.9
1995 ⁸	Coalition Party/Rural Union	32.2	545 770	1 530 000	35.7
1999 ⁹	Center Party	23.4	484 239	1 412 000	34.3

National referendums

1923 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1932 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1933 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1936 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

- Graham 1927: 253-67. Cf. Õispuu 1992: 68-80; Elango et al. 1998: 68-182; Kiaupa et al. 1999: 129-34. Estonian National Council election, 30 March – 12 April 1917. Distribution of seats. Data on the number of voters are not available. German occupation in 1918. Estonia achieved full independence in November 1918 when the German occupation ended.
- Elango et al. 1998: 183-87. Cf. Graham 1927: 267-69. Election to the Estonian Constituent Assembly on April 5-7, 1919.
- Elango et al. 1998: 222-28. Cf. Graham 1927: 305-313; Õispuu 1992: 93-103.
- Cook and Paxton 1975: 119-20; Kaslas 1976: 114-15; Misiunas and Taagepera 1983: 11; Õispuu 1992: 102-105; Estonia. A Reference Book 1993: 23; Elango et al. 1998: 265-99. A new authoritarian constitution had been accepted by referendum in October 1933. The Acting President Konstantin Päts made a coup d'etat on March 12, 1934, by declaring the state of emergency. Päts ruled by presidential decree until 1938.
- Elango et al. 1998: 299-304. Distribution of seats. Cf. Cook and Paxton 1975: 120; Õispuu 1992: 106-108; Estonia. A Reference Book 1993: 23.
- Olberg 1941; Misiunas and Taagepera 1983; Õispuu 1992; Estonia. A Reference Book 1993: 24-27; Banks 1997: 262. During the Second World War, Estonia was occupied by Germany from July 1941 to September 1944.
- Taagepera 1990. Cf. Keesing's 1990: 37322; Õispuu 1992: 270-80; Global Report 1997: 63.
- IPU 1992-93; 1994-95; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 33; Global Report 1997: 63.
- IPU 1999: IFES Vol. 8, 2: 28; Keesing's 1999: 42851-52. Legislative election, 7 March 1999.

Referendums:

- Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

59. Ethiopia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1889-1954

1889 ¹	Emperor Menelik II	100.0	---	---	0
1914 ¹	Emperor Lij Yasu	100.0	---	8 545 000	0
1916 ¹	Empress Zauditu	100.0	---	8 725 000	0
1930 ¹	Emperor Haile Selassie I	100.0	---	9 687 000	0

Most of Ethiopia was occupied by Italy from 1936 to 1941, after which Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa in May 1941.¹

1941 ¹	Emperor Haile Selassie I	100.0	0	12 000 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1955-73 (50-50 %)

Parliamentary elections:

1955 ²	Independents	100.0	2 542 600	19 100 000	13.3
1961 ²	Independents	100.0	2 850 200	21 160 000	13.5
1965 ³	Independents	100.0	3 203 100	22 700 000	14.1
1969 ⁴	Independents	100.0	3 674 000	24 770 000	14.8
1973 ⁵	Independents	100.0	4 234 000	26 190 000	16.2

Executive elections:

1955 ¹	Emperor Haile Selassie I	100.0	0	19 100 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1974-94

1974 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	26 780 000	0
1987 ⁷	Col. Mengistu	100.0	835	44 146 000	0
1991 ⁸	Interim government	100.0	0	49 947 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1995-

1995 ⁹	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary				
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	Democratic Front	86.1	19 826 290	54 649 000	36.3
2000 ¹⁰	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front	87.9	18 226 000	64 400 000	29.2

National referendums

1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Legum 1969: 105-116; World Parliaments 1998: 234. Ethiopia is an ancient country, although it has been taken into account only since 1889 when Menelik II became Emperor and established a strong central authority. See also Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Ethiopia."
2. Ethiopia. Statistical Abstract 1964: 1, Table 1. Cf. Review of Elections 1961-62: 76-77. Political parties were not allowed to function or to take part in elections.
3. Ethiopia. Statistical Abstract 1965: 35.
4. Africa Research Bulletin 1969: 1436, 1492.
5. IPU 1973-74; Africa Contemporary Record 1973-74: B 149-50.
6. Delury 1987; Banks 1988: 183-87; Elections in Africa 1999: 384-85. The army took power in 1974 and deposed the emperor on September 12, 1974. Military government ruled the country from 1974 to 1987.
7. IPU 1986-87; Africa Research Bulletin 1987: 8394-95, 8563, 8623; Keesing's 1987: 35367-68. The Workers' Party of Ethiopia was the only legal party. The National Assembly elected Col. Mengistu as the country's first president.
8. See Keesing's 1991: 38174, 38276; Taylor 1993; Banks 1997: 266-68; World Parliaments 1998: 235-37. Insurgent troops encircled Addis Ababa on May 21, 1991. Colonel Mengistu resigned as head of state and fled to Zimbabwe. An interim government in 1991-94.
9. Elections in Africa 1999: 382-83. Cf. IPU 1994-95; Keesing's 1995: 40665; World Parliaments 1998: 234; WFB 2000: 156. Council of People's Representatives election in May 1995. Distribution of seats.
10. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43557, 43611; CNN.com 2000. Council of People's Representatives election, 14 May 2000. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 381.

60. Fiji

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1970-</u>					
1966 ¹	Alliance Party	61.0	(150 000)	480 000	(31.0)
1972 ²	Alliance Party	57.5	169 126	540 000	31.3
1977 ²	Alliance Party	52.2	201 245	600 000	33.5
1982 ²	Alliance Party	51.8	242 712	663 000	36.6
1987 ³	Military government	100.0	0	721 000	0
1992 ⁴	Fijian Political Party	43.0	235 969	746 000	31.6
1994 ⁵	Fijian Political Party	44.3	227 046	784 000	29.0
1999 ⁶	Fijian Political Party	44.3	227 046	806 000	28.2
2000 ⁷	Interim government	100.0	0	810 000	0
2001 ⁸	Fijian United Party	43.7	389 000	820 000	47.4

1. Keesing's 1966: 21780. Fiji became independent in 1970. Distribution of seats. Turnout was 80-90 percent. See also *The Far East and Australasia* 1971: 1163-64.
2. *Elections in Asia Vol. II* 2001: 654, 657-58. Cf. IPU 1971-72; 1977-78; 1982-83; 1986-87; Keesing's 1977: 28681; 1982: 32259-60. Each voter was entitled to cast four votes in nearly all constituencies.
3. IPU 1986-87; West 1988; Banks 1997: 273-74. A military coup on May 14, 1987, and semi-military governments 1987-91.
4. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1992: 38917. Distribution of seats.
5. IPU 1993-94; Europa 1996: 1193; Global Report 1997: 63; *Elections in Asia Vol. II* 2001: 654, 659 Distribution of seats.
6. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42948; *Elections in Asia Vol. II* 2001: 654, 659. House of

Representatives election, 8 and 25 May 1999.

7. Keesing's 2000: 43578-89, 43630, 43677. An armed coup on 19 May 2000. The 1997 constitution was abolished and an interim government was established in June 2000.
8. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44353; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001. House of Representatives election, 25 August – 2 September 2001. Distribution of seats.

61. Finland

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes / seats	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1917</u>					
1917 ¹	Social Democrats	44.8	992 762	3 050 000	32.5
<u>Concurrent powers, 1918- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1919 ¹	Social Democrats	38.0	961 101	3 096 000	31.0
1922 ¹	Social Democrats	25.1	865 421	3 211 000	26.9
1924 ¹	Social Democrats	29.0	878 941	3 272 000	26.9
1927 ¹	Social Democrats	28.8	910 191	3 368 000	27.0
1929 ¹	Agrarians	26.2	951 270	3 424 000	27.8
1930 ¹	Social Democrats	34.2	1 130 028	3 449 000	32.8
1933 ¹	Social Democrats	37.3	1 107 823	3 526 000	31.4
1936 ¹	Social Democrats	38.6	1 173 382	3 601 000	32.6
1939 ¹	Social Democrats	39.8	1 297 319	3 686 000	35.2
1945 ¹	Social Democrats	25.1	1 698 376	3 786 000	44.8
1948 ¹	Social Democrats	26.3	1 879 968	3 912 000	48.0
1951 ¹	Social Democrats	26.5	1 812 817	4 050 000	44.7
1954 ¹	Social Democrats	26.2	2 008 257	4 190 000	47.9
1958 ¹	People's Democrats	23.2	1 944 235	4 360 000	44.6
1962 ¹	Agrarians	23.0	2 301 998	4 510 000	51.1
1966 ²	Social Democrats	27.2	2 370 046	4 580 000	51.0
1970 ²	Social Democrats	23.4	2 535 782	4 610 000	55.0
1972 ²	Social Democrats	25.8	2 577 948	4 640 000	55.5
1975 ³	Social Democrats	24.9	2 765 148	4 710 000	58.7
1979 ³	Social Democrats	23.9	2 906 066	4 765 000	61.0
1983 ⁴	Social Democrats	26.7	2 975 866	4 856 000	61.2
1987 ⁴	Social Democrats	24.1	2 877 520	4 932 000	58.3
1991 ⁴	Finland's Centre	24.8	2 723 019	5 014 000	54.3
1995 ⁴	Social Democrats	28.3	2 778 203	5 108 000	54.4
1999 ⁴	Social Democrats	22.9	2 681 291	5 165 000	51.9
Presidential (executive) elections:					
1918 ⁵	C. G. Mannerheim	72.3	101	3 000 000	0.0

1919 ⁶	K. J. Ståhlberg	72.6	197	3 096 000	0.0
1925 ⁶	Lauri Kr. Relander	19.9	621 919	3 304 000	18.8
1931 ⁶	P. E. Svinhufvud	21.6	836 758	3 476 000	24.1
1937 ⁶	Kyösti Kallio	16.6	1 112 646	3 626 000	30.7
1940 ⁷	Risto Ryti	96.0	300	3 700 000	0.0
1943 ⁷	Risto Ryti	89.7	300	3 750 000	0.0
1944 ⁸	C. G. Mannerheim	100.0	176	3 750 000	0.0
1946 ⁹	J. K. Paasikivi	86.4	184	3 806 000	0.0
1950 ¹⁰	J. K. Paasikivi	58.9	1 577 043	4 010 000	39.3
1956 ¹¹	Urho Kekkonen	26.9	1 896 655	4 280 000	44.3
1962 ¹²	Urho Kekkonen	63.3	2 202 204	4 510 000	48.8
1968 ¹³	Urho Kekkonen	64.9	2 038 561	4 630 000	44.0
1973 ¹⁴	Urho Kekkonen	85.4	199	4 670 000	0.0
1978 ¹⁵	Urho Kekkonen	82.4	2 448 384	4 753 000	51.5
1982 ¹⁵	Mauno Koivisto	43.1	3 177 525	4 827 000	65.8
1988 ¹⁶	Mauno Koivisto	47.9	3 094 449	4 946 000	62.6
1994 ¹⁷	Martti Ahtisaari	53.9	3 197 132	5 088 000	62.8
2000 ¹⁸	Tarja Halonen	51.6	3 185 335	5 180 000	61.5

National referendums

1931 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 96-101; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 110-19. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 431-3.
2. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 118-19. Cf. IPU 1969-70; 1971-72; Global Report 1997: 63.
3. Mackie and Rose 1976: 331; 1980: 351; Global Report 1997: 63.
4. IPU 1982-83; 1986-87; 1990-91; 1994-95; 1999. Cf. Global Report 1997: 63.
5. Juva 1961: 286-8; Lindman 1968: 316. Mannerheim was elected as regent by parliament in December 1918. Before him P.E. Svinhufvud had been regent from May 1918 to December 1918.
6. Hirvikallio 1958: 17, 19-83. Parliament elected the first president Ståhlberg. Data on 1925, 1931 and 1937 concern the elections of electors by parties and presidential candidates.
7. Hirvikallio 1958: 84-123. The 300 electors elected in 1937 elected president in 1940 and 1943. President Kallio resigned because of illness in November 1940, and Ryti was elected for the last years of Kallio's term.
8. Hirvikallio 1958: 124-31; Valtioapäivät 1944. Pöytäkirjat I: 531-2. Ryti resigned on July 31, 1944, and parliament passed a law making Mannerheim president on August 4, 1944.
9. Hirvikallio 1958: 132-42. Mannerheim resigned on March 4, 1946, and parliament elected Paasikivi for the last years of Mannerheim's term.

10. Hirvikallio 1958: 143-51. Paasikivi's votes in the election of electors. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92.
11. Official Statistics of Finland XXIX. Elections of presidential electors 1956: 7.
12. Official Statistics of Finland XXIX A: 27. Elections of presidential electors 1962: 8.
13. Official Statistics of Finland XXIX A: 30. Elections of presidential electors 1968: 7-8.
14. Valtiopäivät 1972. Pöytäkirjat. 17. viikko: 4466-7. In January 1973, parliament nominated by law Kekkonen for a period of four years from 1974 to 1978. The law was passed by a vote of 170 to 29.
15. Mackie and Rose 1979: 306; 1983: 345. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92.
16. Tilastokeskus, Presidential election 1988. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92.
17. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 31; Global Report 1997: 92. Presidential election, 21 March 1994. Second round.
18. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 27; Keesing's 2000: 43426. Presidential election, 6 February 2000. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Hugh and Sciarini 2000: 21; Keesing's 1994: 40061, 40241.

62. France

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes / seats	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1810-29

1810 ¹	Emperor Napoleon	100.0	0	28 000 000	0
1814 ¹	King Louis XVIII	100.0	0	28 400 000	0
1824 ²	King Charles X	100.0	0	30 465 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1830-51 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1830 ³	Opposition groups	63.0	86 915	32 569 000	0.3
1831 ³	Constitutional Orleanists	(60.0)	125 090	32 763 000	0.4
1834 ³	Center groups	60.0	129 211	33 346 000	0.4
1837 ³	Center groups	66.0	151 720	33 816 000	0.4
1839 ³	Opposition coalition	55.0	164 862	34 092 000	0.5
1842 ³	Governmental groups	(55.0)	173 694	34 698 000	0.5
1846 ³	Governmental groups	(70.0)	199 827	35 465 000	0.6
1848 ⁴	Moderate republicans	55.0	6 867 072	35 592 000	19.3
1849 ⁴	Party of Order	50.2	6 594 000	35 656 000	18.5
1851 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	35 783 000	0

Executive elections:

1830 ³	King Louis Philippe	87.0	252	32 569 000	0
1848 ⁵	President Louis Napoleon	74.7	7 407 873	35 592 000	20.8
1851 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	35 783 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1852-70(25-75%)

Parliamentary elections:

France 2

1852 ⁷	Government party	97.0	6 222 983	35 834 000	17.4
1857 ⁷	Government party	89.1	6 118 317	36 398 000	16.8
1863 ⁷	Government party	74.2	7 290 170	37 929 000	19.2
1869 ⁷	Government party	55.0	8 125 017	38 205 000	21.3

Executive elections:

1852 ⁶	Emperor Louis Napoleon	96.9	8 077 334	35 834 000	22.5
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Parliamentary dominance, 1871-1939

1871 ⁸	Monarchists	60.0	---	36 050 000	(20.0)
1876 ⁹	Republicans	55.7	7 230 000	36 906 000	19.6
1877 ⁹	Republicans	54.4	7 979 000	37 059 000	21.5
1881 ⁹	Republicans	74.1	6 917 000	37 672 000	18.4
1885 ⁹	Republicans	56.1	7 793 000	38 109 000	20.4
1889 ⁹	Republicans	54.6	7 977 000	38 293 000	20.8
1893 ¹⁰	Moderate Republicans	44.6	7 146 620	38 412 000	18.6
1898 ¹⁰	Moderate Republicans	41.4	7 838 913	38 695 000	20.2
1902 ¹⁰	Left Republicans	29.7	8 412 727	39 020 000	21.6
1906 ¹⁰	Consevatives	29.2	8 812 493	39 252 000	22.4
1910 ¹⁰	Radical Socialists	20.4	8 445 773	39 532 000	21.4
1914 ¹⁰	Republican Union	18.8	8 431 056	39 740 000	21.2
1919 ¹⁰	Republican Union	22.3	8 148 090	38 500 000	21.2
1924 ¹⁰	Republican Union	35.3	9 026 837	40 020 000	22.5
1928 ¹⁰	Republican Union	22.0	9 469 861	40 670 000	23.3
1932 ¹⁰	Socialist Party	20.5	9 579 482	41 330 000	23.2
1936 ¹⁰	Socialist Party	19.9	9 847 266	41 300 000	23.8

Occupied by Germany from June 1940 to August 1944.¹¹

1944 ¹¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	40 000 000	0
1945 ¹⁰	Communist Party	26.2	19 100 000	40 200 000	47.5
1946 ¹⁰	Communist Party	28.6	19 203 000	40 282 000	47.7
1951 ¹⁰	Communist Party	26.7	19 129 064	42 060 000	45.5
1956 ¹⁰	Communist Party	25.9	21 490 886	43 840 000	49.0

Concurrent powers, 1958- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1958 ¹²	Independents and Moderates	19.9	20 341 908	44 790 000	45.4
1962 ¹²	Gaullists and Republicans	36.3	18 329 986	47 000 000	39.0
1967 ¹²	Fifth Republic	37.7	22 392 317	49 550 000	45.2
1968 ¹²	Fifth Republic	43.6	22 138 657	49 910 000	44.4
1973 ¹³	Democratic Union	23.9	24 259 050	52 130 000	46.5
1978 ¹³	Rally for the Republic	22.6	28 560 243	53 376 000	53.5
1981 ¹⁴	Socialists and allies	37.5	25 141 190	54 182 000	46.4
1986 ¹⁴	Socialist Party	31.0	28 037 180	55 546 000	50.5
1988 ¹⁴	Socialist Party	34.8	24 432 095	56 118 000	43.5
1993 ¹⁴	Rally for the Republic	20.4	25 442 403	57 667 000	44.1
1997 ¹⁵	Socialist Party	23.5	25 189 627	58 630 000	43.0
2002 ²²	Union for the Presidential Majority	33.3	25 246 045	60 500 000	41.7

Presidential elections:

1958 ¹⁶	Charles de Gaulle	78.5	79 470	44 790 000	0.2
1965 ¹⁷	Charles de Gaulle	43.7	23 557 669	48 760 000	48.3
1969 ¹⁷	Georges Pompidou	44.0	22 204 687	50 320 000	44.1
1974 ¹⁸	Gisgard d'Estaing	32.6	25 558 636	52 490 000	48.7
1981 ¹⁸	Francois Mitterand	25.9	29 038 117	54 182 000	53.6
1988 ¹⁹	Francois Mitterand	34.1	30 406 038	56 118 000	54.2
1995 ²⁰	Jacques Chirac	52.6	29 943 671	58 139 000	51.5
2002 ²¹	Jacques Chirac	19.9	28 498 471	60 500 000	47.1

National referendums

1815 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1851 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1852 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1870 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

France		4				
1945 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	-	10.0
1946 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	-	10.0
1958 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1962 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	-	10.0
1969 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1988 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
2000 ²	2 referendums	-	-	-	-	10.0

1. Seignobos 1903: 93-117; Deslandres 1933: 65-119; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 451-55; Societies of Europe 2000: 296-98. Emperor Napoleon in 1810-14. King Louis XVIII in 1814-24 and King Charles X in 1824-30.¹
2. Seignobos 1903: 117-21; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 456-58; Societies of Europe 2000: 298-99. Revolution in July 1830. King Charles X was deposed. King Louis Philippe had to accept the principle of parliamentary government.
3. Seignobos 1903: 122-49; Deslandres 1933: 180-83, 200, 205-206, 266, 289-315; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 457-59, 514; Societies of Europe 2000: 302. Distribution of seats. Cf. Lavissee 1921; Campbell 1958: 62-63. A new revolution in February 1848.
4. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 123-24; Societies of Europe 2000: 302. Cf. Bouillon 1956; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 514.
5. Deslandres 1933: 397-98. Cf. Seignobos 1903: 152-58; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 458-60; Societies of Europe 2000: 300.
6. Seignobos 1903: 158-70; Deslandres 1933: 463-515; Ogg and Zink 1953: 437-38; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 460-61; Societies of Europe 2000: 300. Coup d'état by President Louis Napoleon on December 2, 1851. He was declared Emperor in 1852, and the plebiscite on December 10, 1852, confirmed his new position.
7. Campbell 1958: 68; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 461-62, 514; Societies of Europe 2000: 302. Distribution of seats in 1852. See also Deslandres 1933: 557-670.

8. Gouault 1954: 73-75; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 520. See also Deslandres 1933: 673-730; Campbell 1958: 69-70; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 124.
9. Campbell 1958: 70-85. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 473, 520-21.
10. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 132-37. Cf. Campbell 1958: 70-85; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 520-24; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 123-27; Global Report 1997: 63.
11. Ogg and Zink 1953: 496-508; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 482. A provisional government in 1944.
12. Macridis 1968: 226-27. The results of the first ballot. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 527-28; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 126-27; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 136-37; Global Report 1997: 64.
13. Mackie and Rose 1974b: 294; 1979: 307. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64.
14. IPU 1981-82; 1985-86; 1987-88; 1992-93; 1997. The results of the first ballot. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64.
15. IPU 1997. National Assembly election, 25 May – 1 June 1997.
16. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 498-99. First round.
17. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 126-27. First round. Cf. Macridis 1968: 232; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1432; Global Report 1997: 92.
18. Mackie and Rose 1975: 323; 1982: 335. First round. Cf. Global Report 1997: 92-93.
19. Keesing's 1988: 35979-81; Europa 1991: 1054. First round. Cf. Global Report 1997: 93.
20. Keesing's 1995: 40520; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 345. Presidential election, 23 April 1995. Second round.
21. Keesing's 2002: 44736-37, 44798-99. Presidential election, 5 May 2002. First round.
22. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44852-53. National Assembly elections, 9 and 16 June 2002. First round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Referendums. 24 September 2000.

63. Gabon

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960</u>					
1957 ¹	Gabon Democratic Bloc	40.0	119 916	408 000	29.2
<u>Executive dominance, 1961-89</u>					
1961 ²	Léon M'ba	100.0	315 335	450 000	(25.0)
1964 ²	Léon M'ba	55.4	257 093	460 000	(25.0)
1967 ²	Léon M'ba	100.0	346 587	468 000	(25.0)
1973 ²	Albert-Bernard Bongo	100.0	515 841	510 000	(25.0)
1979 ³	El Hadj Omar Bongo	99.8	727 270	1 050 000	(25.0)
1986 ⁴	El Hadj Omar Bongo	100.0	904 039	1 172 000	(25.0)
<u>Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1990 ⁵	Gabonese Democratic Party	55.0	---	1 146 000	(25.0)
1996 ⁶	Gabonese Democratic Party	83.3	(230 000)	1 107 000	20.8
2001 ⁷	Gabonese Democratic Party	71.4	262 000	1 500 000	17.5
Presidential elections:					
1986 ⁴	El Hadj Omar Bongo	100.0	904 039	1 172 000	(25.0)
1993 ⁸	El Hadj Omar Bongo	51.2	408 844	1 018 000	(25.0)
1998 ⁸	El Hadj Omar Bongo	66.6	316 900	1 188 000	26.7
<u>National referendums</u>					
1995 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 710-12. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 399.

2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 699-710, 714; Africa South of the Sahara 1982-83: 399-400; Elections in Africa 1999: 402-403. See also World Parliaments 1998: 260-63.
French troops helped M'ba to resume power after an attempted military coup in February 1964. M'Ba was reelected to a seven-year presidential term on March 19, 1967, but he died in November 1967 and was succeeded by Vice President Bongo. Because data on the votes cast in these elections and/or data on Gabon's population seem to be highly unreliable, it is assumed that the degree of electoral participation was 25 percent in these elections as well as in several later elections.
3. Keesing's 1979: 30276; Bulletin de l'Afrique Noire 1980: 19923; Elections in Africa 1999: 403-405.
4. Keesing's 1986: 35047; Elections in Africa 1999: 403.
5. IPU 1990-91; Banks 1997: 295-99. Distribution of seats.
6. IPU 1995-96; Banks 1997: 295-99; Elections in Africa 1999: 396, 401; WFB 2000: 175.
National Assembly election in December 1996. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the number of voters was approximately the same as in the 1995 referendum (228,169).
7. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44494. National Assembly election, 9 December 2001.
Distribution of seats.
8. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 31; Elections in Africa 1999: 396, 404. Cf. Keesing's 1993: 39767; 1998: 42658; Africa Research Bulletin 1993: 11265; Journal of Democracy 1999 Vol. 10, 1: 174; Global Report 1997: 93. Presidential election, 6 December 1998.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1995: 40489; Elections in Africa 1999: 398.

64. Gambia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1965-95</u>					
1962 ¹	People's Progressive Party	50.0	---	300 000	(25.0)
1966 ²	People's Progressive Party	75.0	124 992	330 000	37.6
1972 ³	People's Progressive Party	87.5	103 851	490 000	21.0
1977 ⁴	People's Progressive Party	79.4	177 181	550 000	32.2
1982 ⁴	People's Progressive Party	77.1	166 102	635 000	26.1
1987 ⁴	People's Progressive Party	86.1	208 479	808 000	25.7
1992 ⁵	People's Progressive Party	69.4	223 200	878 000	25.4
1994 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	1 072 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1996- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1996 ⁶	No elected parliament	100.0	0	1 150 000	0
1997 ⁷	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	73.3	307 303	1 189 000	25.8
2002 ¹⁰	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	93.7	94 586	1 350 000	7.0
Presidential elections:					
1996 ⁸	Yahya Jammeh	55.8	394 494	1 150 000	34.3
2001 ⁹	Yahya Jammeh	53.0	458 533	1 330 000	34.4
<u>National referendums</u>					
1965 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1970 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 746. Distribution of seats.
2. Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 336; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 745-46; Elections in Africa 1999: 418-19. Distribution of seats.
3. IPU 1971-72; Banks 1977: 134-135. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64; Elections in Africa 1999: 418-19. Distribution of seats.
4. Keesing's 1977: 28339; 1982: 31684; 1987: 35109-110; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 246; IPU 1981-82; 1986-87; Global Report 1997: 64; Elections in Africa 1999: 418-20. Distribution of seats.
5. Africa Research Bulletin 1992: 10575; Keesing's 1992: 38855, 38899; Global Report 1997: 64; Elections in Africa 1999: 418-20. Distribution of seats.
6. Africa Demos 1994 Vol. 3, 3: 23-24; Banks et al. 1997: 299-302. A military coup d'état on July 22, 1994, and a military government led by Lt. Yahya Jammeh in 1994-96.
7. IPU 1997; Elections in Africa 1999: 419-420. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 1: 27. National Assembly election, 2 January 1997. Distribution of seats.
8. Elections in Africa 1999: 421. Cf. Banks 1997: 299-300; Global Report 1997: 93; WFB 2000: 178. Presidential election, 26 September 1996.
9. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44382-83; Saine 2003. Presidential election, 18 October 2001. Turnout was 89.9 percent.
10. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44545. Legislative elections, 17 January 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 417.
2. Keesing's 1996: 41216.

65. Georgia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Round Table/Free Georgia	37.0	---	5 464 000	(45.0)
1992 ²	Peace Bloc	19.3	2 592 117	5 442 000	47.6
1995 ³	Citizens' Union of Georgia	23.7	2 127 946	5 457 000	39.0
1999 ⁴	Citizens' Union	51.5	1 948 659	5 399 000	36.1

Presidential elections:

1991 ⁵	Zviad Gamsakhurdia	86.5	---	5 433 000	(45.0)
1992 ⁶	Eduard Shervardnadze	95.0	---	5 442 000	(45.0)
1995 ⁷	Eduard Shervardnadze	74.9	2 121 510	5 417 000	39.1
2000 ⁸	Eduard Shervardbadze	78.8	2 343 176	5 450 000	43.0

1. Europa 1993; Keesing's 1990: 37788, 37863-64; Fuller 1990.

2. IPU 1992-93. Keesing's 1992: 39156. Distribution of seats concerning multi-member districts.

3. IPU 1995-96; Europa 1996:1339.

4. IPU 1999. Parliamentary election, 31 October and 14 November 1999. Distribution of seats.

5. Keesing's 1991: 38206; Fuller 1990. Voter turnout was around 80 percent.

6. Keesing's 1992: 38731, 39156. Gamsakhurdia was ousted by violent means in January 1992.

7. Europa 1996: 1338; WFB 2000: 182. Presidential election, 5 November 1995.

8. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 26; Keesing's 2000: 43541. Presidential election, 9 April 2000.

66. German Democratic Republic

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1949-1989

1949 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	18 600 000	0
1950 ²	National Front	99.6	12 139 932	18 390 000	66.0
1954 ²	National Front	100.0	11 892 849	18 060 000	65.8
1958 ²	National Front	99.9	11 707 715	17 350 000	67.5
1963 ²	National Front	100.0	11 533 859	16 150 000	71.4
1967 ²	National Front	99.9	11 208 816	17 080 000	65.6
1971 ³	National Front	99.8	11 224 539	17 060 000	65.8
1976 ⁴	National Front	99.9	11 262 946	16 790 000	67.1
1981 ⁵	National Front	99.9	12 252 128	16 736 000	73.2
1986 ⁵	National Front	99.9	12 399 606	16 624 000	74.6
(1990 ⁶	Alliance for Germany	48.0	11 541 155	16 692 000	69.1)

National referendums

1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 320-28; Banks 1977: 142-43. A provisional government of the Socialist Unity Party in 1949.

2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 376. See also Cook and Paxton 1975: 124-25.

3. IPU 1971-72.

4. Keesing's 1976: 28115.

5. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86.

6. IPU 1989-90; Banks 1997: 309. The People's Chamber was elected on March 18, 1990, on the

basis of the February 1990 Electoral Law. The freely elected People's Chamber accepted the reunification with the Federal Republic of Germany. The unification took place on October 2-3, 1990.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

67. Germany

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Prussia 1810-66

Executive dominance, 1810-66

1810 ¹	King Frederick William III	100.0	0	10 000 000	0
1840 ¹	King Frederick William IV	100.0	0	14 928 000	0
1861 ¹	King William I	100.0	0	18 491 000	0

2. North German Confederation 1867-70

Concurrent powers, 1867-70 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1867 ²	National Liberals	26.0	---	40 060 000	(8.0)
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Executive elections:

1867 ³	King William I	100.0	0	40 060 000	0
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3. German Reich 1871-1948

Concurrent powers, 1871-1933 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1871 ⁴	National Liberals	30.2	3 892 200	41 392 000	9.4
1874 ⁴	National Liberals	29.7	5 190 300	42 393 000	12.2
1877 ⁴	National Liberals	29.7	5 401 000	43 729 000	12.4
1878 ⁴	National Liberals	25.8	5 760 900	44 231 000	13.0
1881 ⁴	Centre Party	23.2	5 097 800	45 558 000	11.2
1884 ⁴	Centre Party	22.6	5 663 000	46 531 000	12.2
1887 ⁴	National Liberals	22.3	7 540 900	47 884 000	15.7

1890 ⁴	Social Democrats	19.7	7 228 500	49 428 000	14.6
1893 ⁴	Social Democrats	23.3	7 674 000	51 139 000	15.0
1898 ⁴	Social Democrats	27.2	7 752 700	54 732 000	14.2
1903 ⁴	Social Democrats	31.7	9 489 000	58 931 000	16.1
1907 ⁴	Social Democrats	29.0	11 253 400	62 355 000	18.0
1912 ⁴	Social Democrats	34.8	12 207 500	66 640 000	18.3
1919 ⁴	Social Democrats	37.9	30 400 300	60 900 000	49.9
1920 ⁴	Social Democrats	21.6	28 196 300	61 794 000	45.6
1924 ⁴	Social Democrats	26.0	30 311 900	62 697 000	48.3
1928 ⁴	Social Democrats	29.8	30 753 200	64 393 000	47.8
1930 ⁴	Social Democrats	24.5	34 960 900	65 048 000	53.7
1932 ⁴	National Socialists	33.1	35 470 800	65 716 000	54.0
1933 ⁴ (Nov.)	National Socialists	92.1	43 053 473	66 027 000	65.2

Executive elections:

1871 ⁵	Emperor William I	100.0	0	41 392 000	0
1888 ⁵	Emperor William II	100.0	0	48 399 000	0
1919 ⁶	Friedrich Ebert	84.4	328	60 900 000	0
1925 ⁷	Paul von Hindenburg	48.5	30 351 813	63 166 000	48.1
1932 ⁷	Paul von Hindenburg	53.0	36 490 761	65 716 000	55.5

Executive dominance, 1934-48

1934 ⁸	Hitler's dictatorship	100.0	0	66 409 000	0
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Germany was ruled by allied military governments from May 9, 1945, to the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany on September 15, 1949, and the German Democratic Republic on October 7, 1949.⁸

4. Federal Republic of Germany 1949-89

Parliamentary dominance, 1949-89

1949 ⁴	Christian Democrats	31.0	23 732 398	47 088 000	50.4
1953 ⁴	Christian Democrats	45.2	27 551 272	49 150 000	56.1
1957 ⁴	Christian Democrats	50.2	29 905 428	51 430 000	58.1

1961 ⁴	Christian Democrats	45.3	31 550 901	54 030 000	58.4
1965 ⁴	Christian Democrats	47.6	32 620 442	56 840 000	57.4
1969 ⁴	Christian Democrats	46.1	32 966 024	58 710 000	56.2
1972 ⁹	Social Democrats	45.8	37 459 750	61 870 000	60.5
1976 ¹⁰	Christian Democrats	48.6	37 822 500	61 510 000	61.5
1980 ¹¹	Christian Democrats	44.5	37 938 981	61 561 000	61.6
1983 ¹¹	Christian Democrats	48.8	38 940 687	61 421 000	63.4
1987 ¹¹	Christian Democrats	44.3	37 867 319	61 050 000	62.0

5. Germany 1990-

Parliamentary dominance, 1990-

1990 ¹¹	Christian Democrats	43.8	46 455 772	79 365 000	58.5
1994 ¹¹	Christian Democrats	41.5	47 105 174	81 410 000	57.9
1998 ¹²	Social Democratic Party	40.9	49 308 512	82 024 000	60.1
2002 ¹³	Social Democratic Party	38.5	47 841 724	82 400 000	58.1

National referendums

1926 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1929 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1933 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1934 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1936 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1938 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

State referendums

1998 ²	1 state referendum	-	-	-	1.0
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1. Seignobos 1903: 353-78, 402-49; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 189-212; Cook and Paxton 1978: 4-5, 18-19; Societies of Europe 2000: 380-82. Power was concentrated in the hands of the king and the government responsible to him.

2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 350; Societies of Europe 2000: 383. The North German

Reichstag election in August 1867. Distribution of seats.

3. Seignobos 1903:449-57; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 212-14; Cook and Paxton 1978: 19. Executive power was in the hands of the Prussian king.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 352-69; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 154-61; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 148-63. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64; Societies of Europe 2000: 384.
5. Seignobos 1903: 457-91; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 214-76; Cook and Paxton 1978: 19. Executive power was in the hands of the German Emperor until the introduction of parliamentary system of government by the constitutional reform of October 28, 1918. In the Weimar Republic from 1919 to 1933, the parliament and the president shared power.
6. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 251; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 141. The Constituent Assembly elected the first president of the Weimar Republic.
7. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 364; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 141-42. The results of the second ballot.
8. Ogg and Zink 1953: 685-748; Deutsch and Nordlinger 1968: 318-30; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 274-83. Chancellor Hitler and his National Socialist party usurped power by unconstitutional means in 1933-4. After the death of President Hindenburg, Hitler merged the office of president with that of chancellor. He had abolished all other parties already in 1933. His position as Führer from 1934 to 1945 was not dependent on elections, although parliamentary elections were held in 1936 and 1938.
9. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 162-3. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64.
10. Mackie and Rose 1977: 321. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64.
11. IPU 1980-81; 1982-83; 1986-87, 1990-91, 1994-95. Valid 'second votes'. 'Christian Democrats' includes Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union of Bavaria. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64.
12. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42509. Federal Assembly (Bundestag) election, 27 September 1998. Valid "second votes."
13. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44989. Federal Assembly (Bundestag) election, 22 September 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1998: 42519. Referendum in Schleswig-Holstein.

68. Ghana

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1957-59</u>					
1956 ¹	Convention People's Party	68.3	696 757	6 020 000	11.6
<u>Executive dominance, 1960-68</u>					
1960 ²	Kwame Nkrumah	89.1	1 140 699	6 780 000	16.8
1966 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	7 950 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1969-78</u>					
1969 ⁴	Progress Party	75.0	1 504 032	8 740 000	17.2
1972 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	9 090 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1979-91</u>					
1979 ⁶	Hilla Limann	62.0	1 804 537	11 182 000	16.1
1981 ⁷	Jerry Rawling	100.0	0	11 944 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1992- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1992 ⁸	National Democratic Congress	94.0	2 059 415	15 923 000	12.9
1996 ⁹	National Democratic Congress	67.0	5 980 000	18 154 000	32.9
2000 ¹⁰	New Patriotic Party	50.0	6 530 757	20 000 000	32.6
Presidential elections:					
1992 ⁸	Jerry Rawlings	58.0	3 989 115	15 923 000	25.0
1996 ¹¹	Jerry Rawlings	57.4	7 145 772	18 154 000	39.4
2000 ¹²	John Kufour	56.9	6 381 387	20 000 000	31.9
<u>National referendums</u>					

1960 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1964 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1982 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Apter 1970: 290; Global Report 1997: 64; Elections in Africa 1999: 434. Distribution of seats.
2. Keesing's Africa 1972: 94. Cf. Global Report 1997: 64.
3. Keesing's Africa 1972: 101-103; Wallerstein 1967: 43-46. A coup d'état in 1966 and the government of the National Liberation Council from 1966 to 1969.
4. IPU 1969-70; Elections in Africa 1999: 434-35. Cf. Card and Callaway 1970: 10-15; Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 342-343. Distribution of seats.
5. Africa South of the Sahara 1975: 358-60; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 182-83. A military coup in January 1972 and military governments from 1972 to 1979.
6. Keesing's 1979: 30444-47; Elections in Africa 1999: 438. The second round of the presidential election.
7. Keesing's 1981: 31477-86; Chazan 1988. A military coup d'état on December 31, 1981, and Jerry Rawling's semimilitary government in 1981-91.
8. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1992: 39180, 39228; Africa Research Bulletin 1992: 10852; Global Report 1997: 64; Elections in Africa 1999: 434-35. Distribution of seats.
9. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 64; WFB 2000: 187. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 434-35. Parliamentary election, 7 December 1996. Distribution of seats.
10. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide Org. 2000. Parliamentary election, 7 December 2000. Distribution of seats.
11. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 27; Elections in Africa 1999: 438. Cf. Banks 1997: 1164; Global Report 1997: 93. Presidential election, 7 December 1996.
12. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43892. Presidential election, 28 December 2000. Second round. See also Gyimah-Boadi 2001; Ayee 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 432-33.

69. Greece

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1830-43</u>					
1830 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	630 000	0
1833 ¹	King Otto I	100.0	0	696 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1844-1923 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1844 ²	"French party"	(70.0)	---	938 000	(8.0)
1847 ³	Kolettis' group	(70.0)	---	878 000	(8.0)
1850 ³	Government Front	(70.0)	---	1 006 000	(8.0)
1853 ³	Government Front	(70.0)	---	1 036 000	(8.0)
1856 ³	D.Voulgaris group	(70.0)	---	1 063 000	(8.0)
1859 ³	Supporters of the king	(70.0)	---	1 076 000	(8.0)
1861 ³	Supporters of the king	(70.0)	---	1 086 000	(8.0)
1862 ³	---	(45.0)	---	1 102 000	(8.0)
1865 ³	---	(45.0)	---	1 375 000	(10.0)
1868 ³	D. Voulgaris group	(70.0)	---	1 424 000	(10.0)
1869 ³	Th. Zaimis group	(70.0)	---	1 441 000	(10.0)
1872 ³	D. Voulgaris group	(70.0)	---	1 505 000	(10.0)
1873 ³	E. Deligeorgis group	(70.0)	---	1 529 000	(10.0)
1874 ³	D. Voulgaris group	(70.0)	---	1 553 000	(10.0)
1875 ³	A. Koumoundouros group	(70.0)	---	1 577 000	(10.0)
1879 ³	A. Koumoundouros group	45.0	---	1 680 000	(10.0)
1881 ³	Ch. Trikoupis group	52.0	---	2 032 000	(10.0)
1885 ³	Th. Dilijannis group	(60.0)	---	2 110 000	(10.0)

1887 ³	Th. Dilijannis group	60.0	---	2 149 000	(10.0)
1890 ³	Th. Dilijannis group	71.0	---	2 223 000	(10.0)
1892 ³	Ch. Trikoupis group	85.0	---	2 293 000	(10.0)
1895 ³	Th. Dilijannis group	68.0	---	2 398 000	(10.0)
1899 ³	G. Theotokis group	(60.0)	---	2 486 000	(10.0)
1902 ³	Th. Dilijannis group	(60.0)	---	2 540 000	(10.0)
1905 ³	Th. Dilijannis group	(60.0)	---	2 595 000	(10.0)
1906 ³	G. Theotokis group	(60.0)	---	2 613 000	(10.0)
1910 ⁴	Liberal Party	(80.0)	---	2 692 000	(10.0)
1912 ⁴	Liberal Party	81.0	---	2 733 000	(10.0)
1915 ⁴	Liberal Party	60.0	---	2 567 000	(10.0)
1920 ⁵	Liberal Party	50.5	744 481	5 008 000	14.8
1923 ⁶	Liberal Party	63.0	---	6 010 000	(15.0)

Executive elections:

1844 ¹	King Otto I	100.0	0	938 000	0
1863 ¹	King Georg	100.0	0	1 118 000	0
1913 ¹	King Constantine XII	100.0	0	4 367 000	0
1922 ¹	King Georg II	100.0	0	5 097 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1924-35

1926 ⁸	Liberal Party	31.6	958 392	6 042 000	15.9
1928 ⁸	Liberal Party	46.9	1 017 281	6 210 000	16.4
1932 ⁸	Liberal Party	33.4	1 171 637	6 544 000	17.9
1933 ⁸	Populists	38.1	1 141 331	6 624 000	17.2
1935 ⁸	Coalition	65.0	1 029 196	6 837 000	15.1

Executive dominance, 1936-45

1936-40 ⁹	Metaxas dictatorship	0	0	---	0
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Occupied by Germany, Italy, and Bulgaria from 1941 to October 1944.⁹

1944 ⁹	Povisional government	100.0	0	7 400 000	0
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Parliamentary dominance, 1946-

1946 ⁸	Coalition	58.2	1 108 473	7 426 000	14.9
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1950 ⁸	Populists	24.8	1 688 923	7 566 000	22.3
1951 ⁸	Hellenic Movement	44.2	1 708 904	7 650 000	22.3
1952 ⁸	Hellenic Movement	49.2	1 591 807	7 730 000	20.6
1956 ⁸	National Radical Union	55.0	3 364 361	8 030 000	41.9
1958 ⁸	National Radical Union	57.0	3 847 785	8 170 000	47.1
1961 ⁸	National Radical Union	58.7	4 620 751	8 400 000	55.0
1963 ⁸	Centre Union	46.0	4 667 159	8 480 000	55.0
1964 ⁸	Centre Union	57.0	4 598 839	8 510 000	54.0
1967 ¹⁰	Military government	100.0	0	8 720 000	0
1974 ¹¹	New Democracy	54.3	4 912 356	8 960 000	54.8
1977 ¹¹	New Democracy	41.8	5 129 884	9 280 000	55.3
1981 ¹²	Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK)	48.0	5 671 057	9 729 000	58.3
1985 ¹²	PASOK	45.8	6 365 094	9 934 000	64.1
1989 ¹²	New Democracy	46.2	6 696 484	10 090 000	66.4
1990 ¹²	New Democracy	46.9	6 585 197	10 161 000	64.8
1993 ¹²	PASOK	46.9	6 900 616	10 379 000	66.5
1996 ¹²	PASOK	41.5	6 783 445	10 476 000	64.7
2000 ¹³	PASOK	43.8	6 868 133	10 700 000	64.2

National referendums

1862 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1920 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1924 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1935 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1946 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1973 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1974 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Seignobos 1903: 617-22; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 555-60; Cook and Paxton 1975: 37; 1978: 24-25; Societies of Europe 2000: 462-64. Greece was an absolute monarchy from 1833 to 1843. King Georg II left the country after the December 1923 election, and the parliament declared Greece a republic on March 23, 1924.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 561-62. Cf. Societies of Europe 2000: 462-63. The 1844 new constitution re-established the elected National Assembly. Distribution of seats.
3. Korisis 1966: 45-46, 204. See also Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 562-67; Societies of Europe 2000: 263-64, 472. Distribution of seats. The voting age was decreased from 25 years to 21 years from 1864. According to Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969 (p. 566), the number of voters was approximately 10 per cent of the total population until the World War I.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 566-68. Distribution of seats.
5. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 568-69.
6. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 570. Distribution of seats.
7. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 570.
8. Rokkan and Meyriat 1959: 176-82. See also Cook and Paxton 1975: 127-28. Distribution of seats, but votes in 1952.
9. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 573-74. The parliament abolished the republic on October 10, 1935. King Georg II returned to Greece. After the January 1936 elections, a provisional government was established. On August 4, 1936, the prime minister Metaxas proclaimed an emergency, dissolved the parliament, and established an authoritarian dictatorship. A provisional government in 1944-45.
10. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 589; Banks 1977: 148-50. A military coup d'etat on April 21, 1967, and military governments in 1967-73. Proclamation of a republic on June 1, 1973. The crisis of Cyprus brought down the military government on July 24, 1974.
11. Keesing's 1974: 26893; 1977: 28781; IPU 1974-75; 1977-78.
12. IPU 1981-82; 1984-85; 1989-90; 1993-94; 1995-96; IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 32; 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 28.
13. IPU 2000; IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 26. Parliamentary election, 9 April 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

70. Grenada

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1974-

1972 ¹	Grenada United Labour Party	58.9	34 679	100 000	34.0
1976 ¹	Grenada United Labour Party	51.8	41 238	110 000	37.3
1979 ²	Provisional governments	100.0	0	106 000	0
1984 ³	New National Party	58.4	41 041	111 000	36.9
1990 ⁴	National Democratic Congress	46.7	39 471	91 000	43.3
1995 ⁵	New National Party	53.3	43 405	92 000	46.7
1999 ⁶	New National Party	62.2	41 548	97 000	42.8

1. Nohlen 1993: 354-56; Global Report 1997: 65. Cf. Keesing's 1972: 25131; Banks 1997: 326; Europa 1996: 1419.

2. Europa 1996: 1419-20. Coup d'état on March 13, 1979, and provisional governments in 1979-83. US military intervention on October 25, 1983.

3. IPU 1984-85; Nohlen 1993: 354-56.

4. IPU 1989-90; Europa 1991: 1366; Nohlen 1993: 354-56. Distribution of seats.

5. IPU 1994-95; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 32; Europa 1996: 1423. House of Representatives election, 20 June 1995. Distribution of seats.

6. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 28; Keesing's 1999: 42725; Europa 2000: 1658. House of Representatives election, 18 January 1999.

71. Guatemala

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1839-</u>					
1838 ¹	J.R. Carrera dictatorship	100.0	0	440 000	0
1844 ¹	José Rafael Carrera	100.0	---	489 000	0
1848 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	529 000	0
1849 ¹	José Rafael Carrera	100.0	---	539 000	0
1865 ²	Vicente Cerna	100.0	---	649 000	0
1869 ²	Vicente Cerna	100.0	---	659 000	0
1871 ²	Provisional governments	100.0	0	665 000	0
1873 ³	Justo Rufino Barrios	(90.0)	---	670 000	0
1876 ³	Justo Rufino Barrios	100.0	---	679 000	0
1880 ³	Justo Rufino Barrios	100.0	36 627	690 000	5.3
1885 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	728 000	0
1886 ⁴	Manuel Lisandro Barillas	100.0	---	742 000	0
1891 ⁴	J. Maria Reyna Barrios	(60.0)	---	802 000	(5.0)
1897 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	843 000	0
1898 ⁴	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	100.0	---	857 000	0
1904 ⁴	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	100.0	---	987 000	(5.0)
1910 ⁴	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	100.0	---	1 096 000	(5.0)
1916 ⁴	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	100.0	---	1 195 000	(5.0)
1920 ⁵	Carlos Herrera	94.6	260 907	1 272 000	20.5
1921 ⁵	José M. Orellano	(95.0)	---	1 319 000	(15.0)
1926 ⁵	Lazaro Chacón	88.6	324 352	1 557 000	20.8
1930 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 755 000	0

1931 ⁵	Jorge Ubico	100.0	308 334	1 813 000	17.0
1935 ⁵	Jorge Ubico	99.9	885 847	1 975 000	44.8
1941 ⁵	Jorge Ubico	100.0	0	2 249 000	0
1944 ⁶	J. J. Arévalo Bermejo	87.1	294 413	2 448 000	12.0
1950 ⁶	J. Arbenz Guzmán	63.2	416 274	2 810 000	14.8
1954 ⁶	Military governments	100.0	0	3 159 000	0
1958 ⁶	M. Ydígoras Fuentes	38.7	493 115	3 640 000	13.5
1963 ⁶	Military governments	100.0	0	4 190 000	0
1966 ⁶	J. C. Mendes Montenegro	39.4	531 191	4 580 000	11.6
1970 ⁶	Carlos Arana Osorio	39.2	640 684	5 110 000	12.5
1974 ⁷	K. E. Laugerud Garcia	44.6	670 131	5 910 000	11.3
1978 ⁷	K. E. Laugerud Garcia	40.3	652 073	6 620 000	9.8
1982 ⁸	Military governments	100.0	0	7 315 000	0
1985 ⁸	Cerezo Arévalo	68.4	1 657 000	7 963 000	20.8
1990 ⁹	Jorge Serrano Elias	68.0	1 552 620	9 198 000	16.9
1993 ¹⁰	Ramiro de León Carpio	92.2	116	10 030 000	0
1996 ¹⁰	Alvaro Arzú Irigoyen	51.2	1 310 758	10 900 000	12.0
1999 ¹¹	Alfonso Portillo	68.0	2 117 872	11 088 000	19.1

National referendums

1935 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1954 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Burgess 1926: 43-45; Jones 1940: 42-46, 92; Rosenthal 1962: 122-39; Veliz 1968: 196-97;

Herring 1968: 472-73; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Guatemala;" Nohlen 1993: 359-60.

Dictatorship of José Rafael Carrera in 1838-1844. Coup d'état and a provisional government

- in 1848. The 1855 constitution made Carrera president for life.
2. Burgess 1926: 58, 68, 83-86; Jones 1940: 47-49. Cerna was elected by the House of Representatives in 1865 and again in 1869. Coup d'état in 1871 and provisional governments in 1871-73.
 3. Burgess 1926: 117-21, 160-63, 190-92; Jones 1940: 49-50, 60; Rosenthal 1962: 158-62. The 1876 Constituent Assembly continued Barrios' dictatorial powers for four years. The 1879 constitution introduced direct legislative and presidential elections.
 4. Jones 1940: 63-66; Rosenthal 1962: 163-69, Herring 1968: 473-75; Nohlen 1993: 385. A provisional government in 1885. The National Assembly elected Barillas in 1886. Cabrera was, in fact, a dictator. Coup d'état in 1897 and a new coup in 1898. Coup d'état in 1920.
 5. Montuar 1923: 65-68; Jones 1940: 69-70, 97-99, 106; Rosenthal 1962: 191-200; Nohlen 1993: 379, 385. Coup d'état in 1930 and a provisional government in 1930-31. Ubico was elected by referendum in 1935.
 6. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 43-45, 88; Nohlen 1993: 379-81, 385. See also Herring 1968: 475-80; Global Report 1997: 93. Coup d'état in July 1944. Coup d'état in June 1954 and military governments in 1954-57. Coup d'état in 1963 and a military government in 1963-66.
 7. Nohlen 1993: 381-82. Cf. Keesing's 1974: 26419; 1978: 29021; Global Report 1997: 93.
 8. Keesing's 1985: 34285; Delury 1987; Banks 1988; Nohlen 1993: 383; Global Report 1997: 93. A military coup on March 23, 1982, and military governments in 1982-84. Second round of election.
 9. Europa 1991: 1235; Keesing's 1990: 37956. Cf. Global Report 1997: 93.
 10. Keesing's 1993: 39455-56, 39503; 1996: 40897; Europa 1996: 1437; IFES January 1996: 43. Cf. Global Report 1997: 93. Second round of voting. Coup d'état in 1993.
 11. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 433-307. Presidential election, 26 December 1999. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Nohlen 1993: 372.
3. Keesing's 1994: 39811.

4. Keesing's 1999: 42774, 42932.

72. Guinea

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1958-92</u>					
1958 ¹	Sekou Touré	100.0	0	2 900 000	0
1961 ²	Sekou Touré	100.0	1 576 580	3 170 000	49.7
1968 ²	Sekou Touré	100.0	1 990 829	3 750 000	53.1
1974 ²	Sekou Touré	100.0	2 432 129	4 310 000	56.4
1982 ³	Sekou Touré	100.0	3 630 708	5 659 000	64.1
1984 ⁴	Military government	100.0	0	5 931 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1993- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1993 ⁴	No elected parliament	100.0	0	6 660 000	0
1995 ⁵	Party for Unity and Progress	62.2	1 849 983	7 153 000	25.8
2000 ⁶	Elections postponed	100.0	0	7 360 000	0
2002 ⁹	Party for Unity and Progress	74.6	3 162 855	7 400 000	42.7
Presidential elections:					
1993 ⁷	Gen. Lansana Conté	51.7	2 082 840	6 763 000	30.8
1998 ⁸	Lansana Conté	56.1	2 592 859	7 337 000	35.3
<u>National referendums</u>					
2001 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Du Bois 1970: 195-96; Voss 1971: 164; Banks 1977: 156-57. Sekou Touré as the leader of the

dominant party (Democratic Party of Guinea) became automatically president with the establishment of the Republic on October 2, 1958.

2. Keesing's 1961: 17918; Bulletin de l'Afrique Noire 1968:, No. 491: 9905; Africa Contemporary Record 1974-75: B 660; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 839; Elections in Africa 1999: 452, 456.
3. Africa Research Bulletin 1982: 6458; Elections in Africa 1999: 456. Cf. Keesing's 1982: 31785.
4. Banks 1997: 336-40. A military coup d'état on April 3, 1984, and military governments in 1982-92. There was no elected parliament in 1993-94.
5. Elections in Africa 1999: 455. Cf. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 32; IPU 1994-95; Global Report 1997: 66; WFB 2000: 205. People's National Assembly election, 11 June 1995. Distribution of seats.
6. Keesing's 2000: 43841. Legislative elections scheduled to be held on 26 November 2000 were postponed until an unspecified date.
7. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 32; Elections in Africa 1999: 457. Cf. Africa Research Bulletin 1993: 11265-66; 1994: 11296; Keesing's 1993: 39767; Global Report 1997: 93.
8. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 29. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42659; Elections in Africa 1999: 457. Presidential election, 14 December 1998.
9. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44829. Cf. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. National Assembly elections, 30 June 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44439. Referendum on the third term for President Conté, 11 November 2001.

73. Guinea-Bissau

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1974-93

1972 ¹	African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC)	100.0	82 032	500 000	16.4
1977 ²	PAIGC	100.0	136 022	640 000	21.3
1980 ³	Military government	100.0	0	809 000	0
1984 ⁴	PAIGC	100.0	---	875 000	(21.0)
1989 ⁵	PAIGC	100.0	214 400	944 000	22.7

Concurrent powers, 1994- (50-50 %)

Parliamentary elections:

1994 ⁶	PAIGC	62.0	290 968	1 047 000	27.7
1998 ⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 161 000	0
1999 ⁸	Party of Social Renovation	37.3	420 200	1 187 000	35.4

Presidential elections:

1994 ⁶	Gen. João Bernardo Vieira	52.0	309 747	1 047 000	29.5
1998 ⁸	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 161 000	0
2000 ⁹	Koumba Yalla	72.0	354 534	1 200 000	29.5

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 859; Banks 1977: 160-62. The members of the National People's Assembly were indirectly elected. Votes in the election of regional councils.
2. IPU 1976-77; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 197-99. Votes in the election of regional councils, which then elected members to the National People's Assembly.
3. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 197-99; Banks 1988: 238-40. A military coup d'état on

- November 14, 1980, and a military government in 1980-83.
4. Keesing's 1984: 30785-86; Banks 1988: 238-40.
 5. IPU 1988-89; Banks 1990: 261-64. Votes in the election of regional councils.
 6. Elections in Africa 1999: 467, 470. Cf. IPU 1994-95; Keesing's 1994: 40130; Europa 1996: 145758, 1464; Global Report 1997: 66, 93. Distribution of seats. Second round of presidential election. The first direct elections.
 7. Keesing's 1998: 42323, 42380-81, 42430, 42480, 42542-43, 42601, 42659; 1999: 42924, 43301, 43344. Temporary government since a civil war broke out in June 1998. The rebel leader, General Mane, deposed President Vieira in May 1999. The country returned to constitutional order through legislative elections in November 1999 and presidential elections in January 1999.
 8. IPU 1999; Guinea-Bissau. Last elections, 2003. Cf. Elections in Africa 1999: 467. National People's Assembly election, 28 November 1999. Distribution of seats.
 9. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 27. Presidential election, 16 January 2000. Second round.

74. Guyana

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1966-

1964 ¹	People's Progressive Party	45.8	238 530	640 000	37.2
1968 ¹	People's National Congress	55.8	312 291	720 000	43.3
1973 ²	People's National Congress	70.1	350 181	760 000	46.0
1980 ³	People's National Congress	77.7	403 014	865 000	46.6
1985 ³	People's National Congress	79.2	288 630	790 000	36.5
1992 ⁴	People's Progressive Party	53.0	303 000	808 000	37.5
1997 ⁵	People's Progressive Party	52.3	347 788	843 000	41.2
2001 ⁶	People's Progressive Party	53.8	393 709	860 000	45.7

National referendums

1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Keesing's 1968: 23227; IPU 1968-69; Greene 1974: 19; Nohlen 1993: 396; Global Report 1997: 66. See also World Parliaments 1998: 296-301.
2. Jagan 1973: 89; Nohlen 1993: 396-97. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 66. In 1978 the term of the parliament elected in 1973 was prolonged to enable it to draft a new constitution. See Keesing's 1978: 29233-35.
3. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86; Nohlen 1993: 396. Cf. Global Report 1997: 66.
4. IPU 1992-93; IFES 1993 Vol. 3, 3: 12; Keesing's 1992: 39137. Cf. Global Report 1997: 66.
5. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41954; 1988: 42006. National Assembly election, 15 December 1997. Distribution of seats.
6. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44049. National Assembly election, 19 March 2001. Distribution

of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Nohlen 1993: 395.

75. Haiti

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-</u>					
1810 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	420 000	0
1818 ¹	Jean Pierre Boyer	100.0	---	431 000	0
1843 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	657 000	0
1847 ¹	Faustin Soulouque	100.0	---	523 000	0
1859 ¹	Fabre Geffrard	100.0	---	588 000	0
1868 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	651 000	0
1870 ²	Nissage Saget	100.0	---	665 000	0
1873 ²	Michel Dominique	100.0	---	686 000	(0.2)
1876 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	721 000	0
1879 ³	L. F. Lysius Saloman	100.0	---	786 000	0
1886 ³	L. F. Lysius Saloman	100.0	---	938 000	(0.2)
1888 ³	Military government	100.0	0	983 000	0
1889 ³	Florvil Hippolyte	100.0	---	1 007 000	0
1896 ³	T. Simon Sam	100.0	---	1 174 000	(0.2)
1902 ⁴	Nord Alexis	100.0	---	1 337 000	0
1908 ⁴	Antoine Simon	100.0	---	1 599 000	0
1911 ⁵	Provisional governments	100.0	0	1 730 000	0
<u>Occupied by the United States in 1915-1934.⁵</u>					
1934 ⁶	Stenio Vincent	(90.0)	---	2 422 000	0
1935 ⁷	Stenio Vincent	100.0	---	2 614 000	0
1941 ⁸	Elie Lescot	96.5	58	2 920 000	0
1946 ⁸	Dumarsais Estime	100.0	---	3 252 000	0

1950 ⁹	Paul Eugene Magloire	100.0	527 625	3 350 000	15.7
1956 ¹⁰	Provisional governments	100.0	0	3 710 000	0
1957 ¹¹	Francois Duvalier	71.8	946 877	3 780 000	25.0
1961 ¹²	Francois Duvalier	100.0	100 000	4 070 000	2.5
1964 ¹³	Francois Duvalier	100.0	0	4 310 000	0
1971 ¹³	Jean-Claude Duvalier	100.0	0	4 310 000	0
1986 ¹³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	5 989 000	0
1994 ¹⁴	Jean-Bertrand Aristide	67.5	1 640 729	7 041 000	23.3
1995 ¹⁵	René Preval	94.8	862 715	7 180 000	12.0
2000 ¹⁶	Jean-Bertrand Aristide	92.0	2 871 602	8 000 000	35.9

National referendums

1918 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1928 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1935 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1939 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1964 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1971 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1985 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1988 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Davis 1929: 120-28; Fagg 1965: 126-27; Herring 1968: 427-30; Veliz 1968: 291-92; Rotberg 1971: 82-90; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Haiti;" Nohlen 1993: 401. Provisional governments and dictators in 1810-18. Coup d'état in 1843 and provisional governments in 1843-46. A military revolt in 1859. Provisional governments and coups in 1868-70. Boyer, Faustin Soulouque (Emperor Faustin I), and Geffrard were dictators.
2. Statesman's Year Book 1873: 531; Davis 1929: 128-31; Logan 1968: 107; Rotberg 1971: 91-

- 93.
3. Statesman's Year Book 1887: 624; 1891: 653; 1898: 660; Davis 1929: 133-37; Logan 1968: 109-111; Rotberg 1971: 91-93; Nohlen 1993: 417. Coup d'état in 1876 and provisional governments in 1876-79. The 1879 National Assembly unanimously elected Saloman president for seven years. Coup d'état in 1888. The Constituent Assembly elected Hippolyte in 1889.
 4. Davis 1929: 137-43; Logan 1968: 114-15; Nohlen 1993: 417. The army declared Nord Alexis president, and the National Assembly "ratified the pronunciamiento" four days later in December 1902. After a rebellion in 1908, the army selected Simon president.
 5. Fagg 1965: 128-33; Herring 1968: 432-35; Logan 1968: 117-42; Rotberg 1971:105-108. Coup d'état in 1911 and provisional governments and new coups in 1911-14. The USA troops were withdrawn in 1934.
 6. Logan 1968: 138-39. The National Assembly had elected Vincent in 1930.
 7. Logan 1968: 144; Rotberg 1971: 154-55. Vincent's term was continued by changing the constitution in 1935. See also Statesman's Year Book 1936: 1014.
 8. Fagg 1965: 132-34; Logan 1968: 146-48; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 47; Nohlen 1993: 418. Coup d'état in January 1946.
 9. Nohlen 1993: 415, 418. Cf. Fagg 1965: 135; Rotberg 1971: 175-76; Global Report 1997: 93. Coup d'état in 1950.
 10. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 48; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Haiti." Provisional governments and coups in 1956-57.
 11. Rotberg 1971: 196; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 90; Nohlen 1993: 415; Global Report 1997: 94.
 12. Rotberg (1971: 231-33) estimates that about 100,000 voters took part in the 1961 election, whereas the government claimed that the number of voters was 1,320,748. See also Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 90.
 13. Banks 1990: 26970; Banks 1997: 34850; World Parliaments 1998: 302-303; Nohlen 1993: 418-19. In 1964 Duvalier declared himself as President for life. In 1971 Jean-Claude Duvalier succeeded his father as President for life. Provisional governments and coups in 1986-94 and the U.S. military intervention in September 1994.

14. Nohlen 1993: 417. President Aristide, who had been elected president in December 1990, returned from exile on October 15, 1994, after the invasion of US troops.
15. IFES January 1996: 43. See also Keesing's 1995: 40860; 1999: 42725; Global Report 1997: 94; WFB 2000: 211. Presidential election, 17 December 1995.
16. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43852. Presidential election, 26 November 2000.

Referendums:

1. Nohlen 1993: 410-13; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

76. Honduras

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1838-</u>					
1838 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	194 000	0
1840 ¹	Francisco Ferrera	(100.0)	---	196 000	0
1847 ¹	Juan Lindo	(100.0)	---	203 000	0
1848 ¹	Juan Lindo	(100.0)	---	204 000	0
1852 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	211 000	0
1856 ²	Santos Guardiola	(45.0)	---	218 000	(8.0)
1860 ²	Santos Guardiola	98.8	22 873	225 000	10.1
1862 ²	Provisional governments	100.0	0	231 000	0
1864 ²	José María Medina	63.7	20 482	239 000	8.5
1866 ²	José María Medina	(90.0)	---	247 000	(8.0)
1869 ²	José María Medina	100.0	---	259 000	0
1872 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	271 000	0
1875 ³	Ponciano Leiva	(90.0)	---	283 000	(8.0)
1876 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	287 000	0
1877 ⁴	Marcos Aurelia Soto	80.5	20 635	291 000	7.1
1881 ⁴	Marcus Aurelio Soto	82.3	29 795	307 000	9.7
1883 ⁴	Luis Bográn	92.1	44 098	315 000	14.0
1887 ⁴	Luis Bográn	86.3	44 499	331 000	13.4
1891 ⁵	Ponciano Leiva	69.2	49 662	385 000	12.9
1893 ⁵	Domingo Vásquez	94.9	39 124	392 000	9.9
1894 ⁵	Manuel Bonilla	98.8	43 166	395 000	10.9
1898 ⁵	Terencio Sierra	82.5	44 537	429 000	10.4

1903 ⁶	Manuel Bonilla	48.8	58 539	479 000	12.2
1904 ⁶	Manuel Bonilla	100.0	---	489 000	0
1907 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	521 000	0
1908 ⁶	Miguel R. Dávila	100.0	0	531 000	0
1911 ⁶	Manuel Bonilla	100.0	---	564 000	(10.0)
1915 ⁶	Francisco Bertrand	100.0	77 832	640 000	12.2
1919 ⁷	R. López Gutiérrez	80.6	98 124	750 000	13.1
1923 ⁷	Tiburcio Carias Andino	47.0	106 266	823 000	12.9
1924 ⁷	Miguel Paz Baraona	(100.0)	---	841 000	(13.0)
1928 ⁷	V. Mejía Colindres	56.6	110 064	911 000	12.1
1932 ⁷	Tiburcio Carias Andino	56.8	142 854	989 000	14.4
1936 ⁷	Tiburcio Carias Andino	100.0	---	1 058 000	0
1939 ⁷	Tiburcio Carias Andino	100.0	---	1 122 000	0
1948 ⁸	Juan Manuel Gálvez	99.8	255 190	1 353 000	18.8
1954 ⁹	R. Villeda Morales	48.1	251 980	1 608 000	15.6
1954 ¹⁰	Provisional governments	100.0	0	1 608 000	0
1957 ¹¹	R. Villeda Morales	66.1	56	1 769 000	0
1963 ¹⁰	Provisional governments	100.0	0	2 061 000	0
1971 ⁹	Ramón Ernesto Cruz	52.6	569 796	2 720 000	20.9
1972 ¹²	Military governments	100.0	0	2 810 000	0
1981 ¹³	Roberto Suazo Córdova	53.9	1 180 060	3 821 000	30.9
1985 ¹⁴	José Simeón Azona	51.1	1 541 878	4 372 000	35.2
1989 ¹⁵	Rafael Leonardo Calleas	51.0	1 799 146	4 951 000	36.3
1993 ¹⁶	Carlos Roberto Reina	53.0	1 710 737	5 595 000	30.6
1997 ¹⁷	Carlos Roberto Flores	52.7	1 972 646	5 981 000	33.0
2001 ¹⁸	Ricardo Maduro	53.0	2 179 181	6 700 000	32.5

1. Duron 1927: 162-63; Stakes 1950: 39-40; Cáceres Lara 1964: 162-63. Provisional governments in 1838-39. Ferrera was president until 1847. See also World Parliaments 1998: 304-306.

2. Duron 1927: 165-71; Stakes 1950: 40, 330; Cáceres Lara 1964: 35-39. Civil war in 1852-55. Coup d'état in January 1862 and provisional governments in 1862-64. Constituent Assembly declared Madina president for the next four years in 1869. Presidential elections have been direct since 1850.
3. Duron 1927: 172-79; Stakes 1950: 41-42; Cáceres Lara 1964: 379-82. Coup d'état in 1872 and provisional governments in 1872-74. Coup d'état in 1876 and a provisional government in 1876-77.
4. Duron 1927: 127, 181-84.
5. Duron 1927: 185-90, Cáceres Lara 1964: 50, 203-207, 258-60. Coup d'état in February 1894.
6. Duron 1927: 192-201; Stakes 1950: 46-47; Cáceres Lara 1964: 41-46, 63-64, 81-83, Nohlen 1993: 436.441. The 1904 Constituent Assembly nominated Bonilla president. Coup d'état in March 1907 and a provisional government in 1907-1908. Coup d'état in 1911.
7. Duron 1927: 204-206; Stakes 1950: 53-57, 247-56; Cáceres Lara 1964: 7-8, 12, 95-102, 199-202; Nohlen 1993: 437-42. Coup d'état in 1919. Civil war in 1924 after the inconclusive presidential election in 1923.
8. Nohlen 1993: 438. Cf. Keesing's 1948: 9592; Global Report 1997: 94.
9. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 91; Nohlen 1993: 439. Cf. Global Report 1997: 94.
10. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 49; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Honduras." Coup d'état in December 1954 and provisional governments in 1954-56. Coup d'état in October 1963 and military governments in 1963-71.
11. Keesing's 1957: 16072.
12. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 206-207. Coup d'état in December 1972 and a military government in 1972-80.
13. Statistical Abstract of Latin America 1984: 731; Nohlen 1993: 439. Cf. Keesing's 1981: 31407; Global Report 1997: 94.
14. Keesing's 1985: 34288-89; Nohlen 1993: 440. Cf. Global Report 1997: 94.
15. Europa 1991: 1286; Nohlen 1993: 440. Cf. Global Report 1997: 94.
16. Keesing's 1993: 39731; IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 32-33. Cf. Global Report 1997: 94.
17. Keesing's 1997: 41904, 41953; WFB 2000: 215. Presidential election, 30 November 1997.
18. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44444. Presidential election, 25 November 2001.

77. Hungary

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Transleithanian Hungary

Parliamentary dominance, 1869-1918

1872 ¹	Déak's Party	(60.0)	---	15 572 000	3.0
1869 ¹	Déak's Party	(60.0)	---	15 512 000	3.0
1875 ¹	Liberal Party	(70.0)	---	15 632 000	3.0
1878 ¹	Liberal Party	(70.0)	---	15 692 000	3.0
1881 ¹	Liberal Party	(70.0)	---	15 923 000	3.0
1884 ¹	Liberal Party	(70.0)	---	16 474 000	3.0
1887 ¹	Liberal Party	(70.0)	---	17 027 000	3.0
1892 ¹	Liberal Party	(70.0)	---	17 913 000	3.0
1896 ²	Liberal Party	60.1	654 803	18 580 000	3.5
1901 ²	Liberal Party	61.6	694 147	19 418 751	3.6
1905 ²	Kossuth Party	37.3	717 995	20 070 000	3.6
1906 ²	Kossuth Party	59.9	674 855	20 233 000	3.3
1910 ²	National Workers' Party	47.0	807 636	20 886 487	3.9

2. Hungary

Executive dominance, 1919

1919 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	7 848 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1920-44 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1920 ⁴	National Small Farmers and Farmworkers' Party	41.8	2 530 856	7 909 000	32.0
1922 ⁴	Christian Small Farmers', Farmworkers' and Bourgeois Party	58.4	1 812 906	8 072 000	22.4
1926 ⁴	United Party	69.4	1 712 789	8 349 000	20.5
1931 ⁴	Party of National Union	64.5	---	8 680 000	20.0
1935 ⁴	Party of National Union	69.4	2 402 971	8 958 000	26.8
1939 ⁵	Party of Hungarian Life	69.2	---	9 198 000	20.0
1944 ⁶	Szalasi dictatorship	100.0	0	9 000 000	0
Executive elections:					
1920 ⁶	Regent Horthy	100.0	0	7 909 000	0
1944 ⁶	Szalasi dictatorship	100.0	0	9 000 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1945-</u>					
1945 ⁷	Small Farmers' Party	57.0	4 691 700	9 250 000	50.7
1947 ⁷	Communists and allied parties	60.4	4 994 183	9 131 000	54.5
1948 ⁸	Communist take-over	100.0	0	9 184 000	0
1949 ⁷	People's Front	95.6	5 730 519	9 205 000	62.2
1953 ⁷	Patriotic People's Front	98.2	6 370 519	9 600 000	66.3
1958 ⁷	Patriotic People's Front	99.0	6 493 680	9 880 000	65.7
1963 ⁷	Patriotic People's Front	98.5	6 915 644	10 090 000	68.5
1967 ⁷	Patriotic People's Front	98.8	7 131 151	10 220 000	69.8
1971 ⁹	Patriotic People's Front	99.0	7 334 918	10 370 000	70.7
1975 ¹⁰	Patriotic People's Front	99.6	7 527 169	10 540 000	71.4
1980 ¹¹	Patriotic People's Front	100.0	7 516 663	10 711 000	70.2
1985 ¹¹	Patriotic People's Front	100.0	6 716 387	10 649 000	63.1
1990 ¹¹	Hungarian Democratic Forum	24.7	4 958 580	10 365 000	47.8
1994 ¹¹	Hungarian Socialist Party	33.0	5 374 000	10 261 000	52.4
1998 ¹²	Hungarian Socialist Party	43.0	4 509 982	10 114 000	44.6
2002 ¹³	Hungarian Socialist Party	46.4	5 667 661	10 100 000	56.7

National referendums

1989 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1990 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1997 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Liberale Wahlen in Ungarn im Jahre 1896, 1897: 10-19; Seignobos 1903: 5114-17; Annuaire statistique hongrois 1910: 422; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1366-72, 1395. Data on Transleithanian Hungary's population in 1869-1910, see Mitchell 1975: 21; Cook and Paxton 1978: 220. It is estimated that the degree of electoral participation was 3.0 percent of the total population.
2. Annuaire statistique hongrois 1910: 422-27. See also Liberale Wahlen in Ungarn 1896, 1897: 3-9; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1395-97.
3. See Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1375-76; Polansky 1975: 44-49. Civil war in 1919.
4. Annuaire statistique hongrois 1927: 244-45; Annuaire statistique hongrois 1937: 333; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1395, 1398-99; Cook and Paxton 1975: 128-29. Distribution of seats.
5. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1385.
6. See Seton-Watson 1964: 98-105; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1381; Cook and Paxton 1975: 38; Polonsky 1975: 49-61. Executive power was vested in Regent Horthy from 1 March 1920 to 16 October 1944. Szalasi fascists usurped power with German help on 16 October 1944. Constitutional structures collapsed.
7. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1388-90, 1400; Cook and Paxton 1975: 130-31. See also Seton-Watson 1964: 190-202.
8. Seton-Watson 1964: 190-202. By the end of 1948 communist domination of Hungary was complete. Opposition parties were eliminated or amalgamated into the People's Front in 1947-48. Hungary's political system did not any longer fulfil the minimum criteria of democracy.
9. IPU 1970-71.
10. Keesing's 1975: 27241.
11. IPU 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90, 1993-94. Cf. IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 27; Global Report 1997:

66; World Parliaments 1998: 307-312.

12. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 28. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42300, 42299-300. National Assembly election, 10 and 24 May 1998. Individual constituencies. Second round.

13. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44747. National Assembly election, 7 and 21 April 2002. Distribution of seats. First round of voting.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1884: Appendix A.

2. Keesing's 1997: 41873, 41932.

78. Iceland

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes / seats	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1944-

1942 ¹	Independence Party	38.5	59 668	122 000	48.9
1946 ¹	Independence Party	39.5	66 913	132 000	50.7
1949 ¹	Independence Party	39.5	72 219	140 000	51.6
1953 ¹	Independence Party	37.1	77 410	150 000	51.3
1956 ¹	Independence Party	42.4	82 678	160 000	51.2
1959 ¹	Independence Party	39.7	85 095	170 000	50.0
1963 ¹	Independence Party	41.4	89 352	190 000	46.8
1967 ¹	Independence Party	37.5	96 090	200 000	48.0
1971 ¹	Independence Party	36.2	105 395	210 000	50.0
1974 ²	Independence Party	42.7	115 575	220 000	52.3
1978 ²	Independence Party	32.7	122 207	224 000	54.5
1979 ²	Independence Party	35.4	123 751	226 000	54.4
1983 ²	Independence Party	38.7	130 422	237 000	54.9
1987 ³	Independence Party	27.2	155 500	246 000	63.0
1991 ³	Independence Party	38.6	157 746	258 000	60.9
1995 ³	Independence Party	37.1	165 043	269 000	61.3
1999 ⁴	Independence Party	40.7	165 726	279 000	59.1

National referendums

1944 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 172-77. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 695-708; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 183-94; Global Report 1997: 66-67; Societies of Europe 2000: 518-28. Iceland became independent in 1944.
2. Mackie and Rose 1975: 324; 1979: 308; 1980: 351; 1984: 338. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 67.
3. IPU 1986-87, 1990-91, 1994-95; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 33. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67.
4. IPU 1999; IFES 2999 Vol. 8, 2: 29. Parliamentary election, 8 May 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1884: Appendix A.

79. India

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1947-</u>					
1946 ¹	Congress Party	72.3	26 355 735	---	6.4
1952 ²	Congress Party	45.0	105 944 495	366 300 000	28.9
1957 ²	Congress Party	47.8	120 513 915	402 220 000	30.0
1962 ²	Congress Party	44.7	115 168 890	460 490 000	25.0
1967 ²	Congress Party	40.8	145 848 926	511 130 000	28.5
1971 ³	Congress Party	43.7	146 381 402	551 230 000	26.6
1977 ⁴	Janata Party	41.3	188 917 504	625 820 000	30.2
1980 ⁵	Congress (I)	42.7	196 384 705	675 000 000	29.1
1984 ⁵	Congress (I)	49.1	234 792 840	736 000 000	31.9
1989 ⁵	Congress (I)	40.6	290 366 661	817 488 000	35.5
1991 ⁶	Congress (I)	45.0	276 000 000	851 661 999	32.4
1996 ⁷	Bharatiya Janata Party	29.6	334 873 286	952 000 000	35.2
1998 ⁸	Bharatiya Janata Party	33.3	366 721 838	960 000 000	38.2
1999 ⁹	National Democratic Alliance	54.5	370 579 743	986 611 000	37.6

1. The Indian Annual Register, Vol. I, Jan.-June 1946: "Results of Elections 1946." Distribution of seats. These data refer to the results of provincial assembly elections in 1946. Provincial legislative assemblies elected members to the Constituent Assembly in 1946, which later functioned as the interim parliament of India until the 1952 elections.

2. Fourth General Elections. An Analysis 1967: 2. See also India, Report on the First General

- Elections in India 1951-52, Vol. II: 9-12; India, Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957, Vol. II:100-101; India, Report on the Third General Elections in India 1962: 12-13. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. 1 2001: 572.
3. IPU 1971-72; India, Report on the Fifth General Election to the House of the People in India 1971. Vol. II (Statistical), 1973: 3-15. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 573.
 4. India, Report on the Sixth General Election to the House of the People in India 1977. Vol. II (Statistical), 1978: 8-9; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 573. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67.
 5. IPU 1979-80; 1984-85; 1989-90; Weiner 1983: 150; Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 573-74.
 6. IPU 1990-91; Keesing's 1991: 38286-87. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 574. Distribution of seats.
 7. IPU 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67. Distribution of seats.
 8. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42130; Kohli 1998: 8. Distribution of seats.
 9. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43188-200. House of the People (Lok Sabha) elections, 5 September to 3 October 1999. Distribution of seats.

80. Indonesia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1945-48</u>					
1945 ¹	Sukarno	100.0	0	71 000 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1949-58 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1949 ²	Masjumi	19.3	0	76 000 000	0
1955 ³	Nationalist Party	22.3	37 785 292	83 860 000	45.1
Presidential elections:					
1949 ¹	Sukarno	100.0	0	76 000 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1959-70</u>					
1959 ⁴	Sukarno	100.0	0	91 440 000	0
1965 ⁴	Military government	100.0	0	104 880 000	
1968 ⁵	General Suharto	100.0	---	114 150 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1971- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1971 ⁶	Joint Secretariat of Functional Groups (Golkar)	62.8	54 699 509	122 530 000	44.6
1977 ⁶	Golkar	62.1	63 998 344	141 780 000	45.1
1982 ⁸	Golkar	64.3	75 126 306	153 048 000	49.1
1987 ⁸	Golkar	73.1	85 885 000	172 010 000	49.9
1992 ⁹	Golkar	68.0	97 789 534	184 591 000	53.0
1997 ¹¹	Golkar	74.3	110 938 069	196 500 000	56.5
1999 ¹²	Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle	37.5	106 586 630	207 437 000	51.4

Presidential elections:

1968 ⁵	General Suharto	100.0	---	114 150 000	0
1973 ⁷	General Suharto	100.0	---	128 800 000	0
1978 ⁷	General Suharto	100.0	920	145 100 000	0
1983 ⁷	General Suharto	100.0	920	156 446 000	0
1988 ⁷	General Suharto	100.0	---	175 589 000	0
1993 ¹⁰	General Suharto	100.0	---	187 589 000	0
1998 ¹³	General Suharto	100.0	---	200 000 000	0
1999 ¹⁴	Abdumahman Wahid	54.4	586	207 437 000	0
2001 ¹⁵	Megawati Sukarnoputri	100.0	591	213 000 000	0

1. Wint 1965: 267-68; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Indonesia;" Banks 1977: 179-80. The Indonesian Nationalist leaders proclaimed independence on August 17, 1945; two days after Japan surrendered to the Allies. Sukarno was named President of the Republic. The Netherlands recognized Indonesian's independence on December 27, 1949. Sukarno remained as the President. See also World Parliaments 1998: 334-37.
2. Kahin 1966: 205. Cf. Wint 1965: 268-69. Data refer to the distribution of seats in the interim parliament from 1949 to the 1955 election.
3. Vlekke 1957: 40-41; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 98.. Cf. Tinker and Walker 1956: 106-109; Bruhat 1968: 109-110.
4. Wint 1965: 268-72; The Far East and Australasia 1971: 441-43, 456-58; Banks 1977: 179-81. In July 1959 President Sukarno dissolved the parliament and reintroduced the 1945 presidential constitution. Military coup d'état in October 1965 and Gen. Suharto's provisional government from 1965 to 1967.
5. Keesing's 1968: 22672; Asian Recorder 1968: 8437; Banks 1977: 179. Suharto was elected by the People's Consultative Congress on March 22, 1968.
6. IPU 1971-72; Keesing's 1977: 28474; Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 99.
7. Keesing's 1973: 25859; 1978: 29072-73; 1983: 32253; 1988: 36024-25; Banks 1988.
8. IPU 1981-82; 1986-87; Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 99-100.

9. IPU 1991-92; Keesing's 1992: 38964-65; IFES 1992, No 2; Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 100.
10. Keesing's 1993: 39372.
11. IPU 1997; Global Report 1997: 67; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 100.
12. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 27; Keesing's 1999: 42993, 43068, 43108; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 100. House of Representatives election, 7 June 1999. See also Malley 2000.
13. Keesing's 1998: 42137, 42274-77. As a consequence of economic turmoil, widespread rioting and student protests, President Suharto resigned on May 21, 1998, and was succeeded by Vice President B. J. Habibie.
14. Keesing's 1999: 43203-204. Wahid was elected president by the People's Consultative Assembly on 20 October 1999 by 373 votes to 313.
15. Keesing's 2001: 44260-61. On July 23, 2001, the People's Consultative Assembly voted 591-0 to remove Wahid from office and unanimously elected Vice President Sukarnoputri as his successor.

81. Iran

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Persia (Iran)

Executive dominance, 1810-1905

1810 ¹	Shah	100.0	0	---	0
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Concurrent powers, 1906-1924 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1906 ²	Independents	(30.0)	---	8 939 000	0.0
1908 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	9 042 000	0
1909 ²	Independents	(30.0)	---	9 094 000	0.0
1911 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	9 197 000	0
1914 ²	Independents	(30.0)	---	9 300 000	(1.0)
1915 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	9 400 000	0
1921 ³	Independents	(30.0)	---	10 000 000	(1.0)
1923 ³	Independents	(30.0)	---	10 500 000	(1.0)

Executive elections:

1906 ¹	Mohammad Ali Shah	100.0	0	8 939 000	0
1909 ¹	Ahmad Shah	100.0	0	9 094 000	0

Executive dominance, 1925-40

1925 ⁴	Reza Shah regime	100.0	0	11 000 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1941-78 (50-50 %)

Parliamentary elections:

1941 ⁵	Independents	(30.0)	---	14 900 000	(1.0)
1945 ⁵	Independents	(30.0)	---	15 800 000	(2.0)

1947 ⁶	Democratic Party of Iran	(60.0)	---	16 133 000	(3.0)
1949 ⁷	Independents	(30.0)	---	16 400 000	(3.0)
1952 ⁷	Independents	(30.0)	---	17 067 000	(3.0)
1954 ⁸	Supporters of government	100.0	---	17 896 000	(3.0)
1956 ⁸	Supporters of government	100.0	---	19 260 000	(3.0)
1960 ⁹	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	21 520 000	0
1963 ¹⁰	Union of National Forces	95.0	---	23 430 000	(9.0)
1967 ¹¹	Iran Novin	80.0	2 450 000	26 300 000	9.3
1971 ¹²	Iran Novin	85.8	2 800 000	29 610 000	9.5
1975 ¹³	National Resurgence Party	100.0	6 800 000	32 870 000	20.7

Executive elections:

1941 ¹⁴	Mohammad Reza Shah	100.0	0	14 900 000	0
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2. Islamic Republic

Concurrent powers, 1979- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1979 ¹⁵	Islamic Republican Party	53.0	10 700 000	38 345 000	27.9
1984 ¹⁶	Supporters of Khomeini	(80.0)	15 815 986	43 414 000	36.4
1988 ¹⁷	Radical Islamists	(80.0)	16 783 531	51 909 000	32.3
1992 ¹⁸	Pro-Rafsanjani candidates	75.0	18 476 051	57 153 000	32.3
1996 ¹⁹	Society of Combatant Clergy	44.0	24 718 661	61 128 000	40.4
2000 ²⁰	May 23 Front	76.6	32 000 000	63 600 000	50.3

Supreme leader elections:

1979 ²¹	Ayatollah Khomeini	100.0	0	38 345 000	0
1989 ²²	Ali Hoseini Khamenei	100.0	0	53 187 000	0

National referendums

1953 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1963 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1979 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0

1. See Sahebjan 1966; Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Iran;" Held 1994: 398; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 77. Absolute monarchy until the 1906 constitution.
2. Cuttings from The Times. Persia, Febr. 1906 to Sept. 1911; Avery 1965: 379; Sahebjan 1966: 42-49, 64-74, 133-34. Civil war and provisional governments in 1908-1909. All members of the Majlis were independents. It is assumed that most members were really independent, not controlled by the government or any political group. Therefore it is estimated that the "largest party's" share was not more than 30 percent. The first elections were indirect, except in Teheran, but elections have been direct since 1911. The 1909 Majlis was dissolved in 1911, and the country was ruled without a parliament until 1914. The 1914 Majlis was dissolved in 1915, and the country was ruled without a parliament until 1921.
3. Cuttings from The Times. Persia, Nov. 1918 to April 1930; Sahebjan 1966: 74-76, 134. No organized parties took part in these elections.
4. See Sahebjan 1966: 103, 134-39; Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Iran." The autocratic government of Reza Shah from 1925 to 1941.
5. Sahebjan 1966: 103, 134-39. The Tudeh party won 8 seats out of 136 in the 1944-45 election, The other parties did not win any seats.
6. Sahebjan 1966: 208; Sanghvi 1968: 142. According to Sanghvi, the Democratic Party of Iran "won an overwhelming majority."
7. See Cuttings from The Times. Persia, April 1930 to April 1951, April 1951 to Oct. 1953; Wilber 1963: 95; Sahebjan 1966: 225-58, 268-70, 342-43; Sanghvi 1968: 171-73, 196-97.
8. Sahebjan 1966: 342-43; Area Handbook for Iran 1971: 70, 273, 279-83. After the Mossadeq crisis of 1953, political parties were dissolved until 1957 when the Shah permitted establishment of two parties. Therefore, independents elected in 1954 and 1956 are assumed to have been supporters of the government.
9. Sahebjan 1966: 340-41; Sanghvi 1968: 252-67; Area Handbook for Iran 1971: 284-85. The Shah dissolved the parliaments elected in 1960 and 1961 and ruled without a parliament until 1963.
10. Review of Elections 1963-64: 66-67; Sanghvi 1968: 300-301.

11. IPU 1967-68.
12. IPU 1971-72. Distribution of seats.
13. Keesing's 1975: 27279; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69, 75. A single-party system was introduced in March 1975.
14. Keesing's 1979: 29733-46; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 225-31. Executive power was in the hands of the Shah until the revolution in 1979. Islamic Republic was proclaimed April 1-2, 1979, on the basis of referendum of March 30-31. See also World Parliaments 1998: 338-42.
15. IPU 1979-80; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 231; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69. Distribution of seats.
16. IPU 1983-84; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69. Distribution of seats. No parties were allowed to take part in the election.
17. IPU 1987-88; Banks 1988: 273-78; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69. Distribution of seats. No organized parties took part in the election.
18. IPU 1991-92; Keesing's 1992: 38887, 38935; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69. Cf. Deegan 1993: 56-59; Global Report 1997: 67. Distribution of seats.
19. Global Report 1997: 67; IPU 1995-96; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69. Islamic Consultative Assembly election, 8 March and 19 April 1996. Distribution of seats.
20. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43434, 43598; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 69. Islamic Consultative Assembly election, 18 February – 5 May 2000. Distribution of seats. See also Esfandiari 2000; Boroumand and Boroumand 2000.
21. Banks 1997: 386; World Parliaments 1998: 339-41. The constitution of December 1979 named Ayatollah Khomeini as the nation's religious and supreme leader for life.
22. Banks 1997: 384-86; World Parliaments 1998: 339-41; WFB 2000: 231. The Assembly of Religious Experts elected Khamenei as the supreme religious leader for life on June 4, 1989.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

82. Iraq

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1932-57</u>					
1932 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	3 200 000	0
1933 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	3 434 000	0
1934 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	3 560 000	0
1935 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	3 686 000	0
1935 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	3 686 000	0
1937 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	3 940 000	0
1938 ²	Military government	100.0	0	4 067 000	0
1939 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	4 194 000	0
1940 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	4 200 000	0
1943 ¹	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	4 542 000	0
1947 ³	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	4 816 000	0
1948 ⁴	Pro-government independ.	(70.0)	---	4 965 000	0
1953 ⁵	Supporters of Nuri	73.0	900 000	5 640 000	16.0
1954 ⁶	Pro-government independ.	100.0	---	5 790 000	(2.0)
<u>Executive dominance, 1958-</u>					
1958 ⁷	Military governments	100.0	0	6 490 000	0
1979 ⁸	General Saddam Hussein	100.0	0	12 770 000	0
1995 ⁹	Saddam Hussein	100.0	8 357 560	20 095 000	41.6
2002 ¹⁰	Saddam Hussein	100.0	11 445 638	24 000 000	44.7

1. See Khadduri 1951: 22-31, 103-104, 135-40; Harris 1958: 85-87. There were no organized parties before 1946. Usually the government organized elections in such a way that it got a

clear majority.

2. Khadduri 1951: 85-92, 123-25, 130-33, 148-49, 174-92. A military coup d'état in October 1935 and new coups in 1937. A military coup on December 1938. Several military coups in 1940-41.
3. Longrigg 1953: 339-40. The National Democratic Party won five seats out of 132. The other members were independent supporters of Nuri and Salih Jahr. See also Khadduri 1951: 219-22.
4. Longrigg 1953: 348.
5. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon. Febr. 1949 to Jan, 1954 This was the first election under the direct voting system.
6. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon. Jan. 1954 to March 1956; Harris 1958: 90-95. Before the second elections of 1954, all parties were banned. Most seats were filled without voting.
7. See Khadduri 1969: 15-49, 64-65, 189-96, 216-28, 264-66; Willemart 1969: 83-116; Keegan 1979: 339-51; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 279-80; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 102-103. A military coup d'état in July 1958 and various military-civilian governments from 1958 to 1979.
8. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 279-83; Delury 1982; Banks 1997: 391-92. The Revolutionary Command Council designated General Saddam Hussein president on July 12, 1979, for an indefinite period.
9. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 102. Cf. Europa 1996: 1625; Banks 1997: 392; The Middle East 2000: 256-63; WFB 2000: 234. Saddam Hussein was confirmed as President for a seven-year term by national referendum on 13 October 1995.
10. Keesing's 2002: 44956, 45068. Presidential referendum, 15 October 2002.

83. Ireland

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1922-</u>					
1922 ¹	Pro-Treaty Party	39.1	627 623	3 022 000	20.7
1923 ¹	Cumann na nGaedheal	38.9	1 052 495	3 014 000	34.9
1927 ¹	Cumann na nGaedheal	38.7	1 170 856	2 957 000	39.6
1932 ¹	Fianna Fáil	44.5	1 274 026	2 949 000	43.2
1933 ¹	Fianna Fáil	49.7	1 386 558	2 962 000	46.8
1937 ¹	Fianna Fáil	45.2	1 324 449	2 948 000	44.9
1938 ¹	Fianna Fáil	51.9	1 286 259	2 937 000	43.8
1943 ¹	Fianna Fáil	41.9	1 331 709	2 946 000	45.2
1944 ¹	Fianna Fáil	48.9	1 217 349	2 949 000	41.3
1948 ¹	Fianna Fáil	41.9	1 323 443	2 998 000	44.1
1951 ¹	Fianna Fáil	46.3	1 331 573	2 960 000	45.0
1954 ¹	Fianna Fáil	43.4	1 335 202	2 940 000	45.4
1957 ¹	Fianna Fáil	48.3	1 227 019	2 890 000	42.5
1961 ¹	Fianna Fáil	43.8	1 168 404	2 820 000	41.4
1965 ¹	Fianna Fáil	47.7	1 253 122	2 880 000	43.5
1969 ²	Fianna Fáil	45.7	1 318 953	2 920 000	45.1
1973 ³	Fianna Fáil	46.2	1 366 474	3 120 000	43.8
1977 ³	Fianna Fáil	50.6	1 603 027	3 270 000	49.0
1981 ⁴	Fianna Fáil	45.3	1 718 211	3 440 000	49.9
1982 ⁴	Fianna Fáil	45.2	1 688 720	3 483 000	48.5
1987 ⁴	Fianna Fáil	44.2	1 777 242	3 543 000	50.2
1989 ⁴	Fianna Fáil	44.1	1 656 813	3 515 000	47.1

1992 ⁴	Fianna Fáil	39.1	1 724 853	3 549 000	48.6
1997 ⁵	Fianna Fáil	39.3	1 788 985	3 661 000	48.8
2002 ⁶	Fianna Fáil	41.5	1 858 116	3 850 000	48.3

National referendums

1937 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1959 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1968 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1972 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1974 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1979 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1983 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1995 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ³	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
2001 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2002 ⁵	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0

1. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 203-205; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 674-78; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 189-91. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67; Societies of Europe 2000: 548-51.
2. IPU 1968-69; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 190-91. Cf. Global Report 1997: 67.
3. Mackie and Rose 1974b: 293; 1978: 322. Cf. Global Report 1997: 68.
4. IPU 1980-81; 1982-83; 1986-87; 1989-90; 1992-93. Cf. Global Report 1997: 68.
5. IPU 1997. House of Representatives election, 6 June 1997.
6. Keesing's 2002: 44800; IPU 2002. Lower house elections, 17 May 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1995: 40473.
3. Keesing's 1998: 42288-89; IFES Election Guide.Org. 1998.
4. Keesing's 2001: 44225.
5. Keesing's 2002: 44691, 45061.

84. Israel

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1948-</u>					
1947 ¹	Mapai	32.0	---	800 000	0.0
1949 ²	Labour Party	35.7	434 684	1 066 000	40.7
1951 ²	Labour Party	37.3	687 492	1 520 000	45.3
1955 ²	Labour Party	32.2	853 219	1 750 000	48.8
1959 ²	Labour Party	38.2	969 337	2 060 000	47.0
1961 ²	Labour Party	34.7	1 006 964	2 190 000	46.0
1965 ²	Labour Party	36.7	1 206 728	2 560 000	47.1
1969 ²	Labour party	46.2	1 367 743	2 820 000	48.5
1973 ³	Labour Party and Mapam	39.6	1 566 855	3 280 000	47.7
1977 ⁴	Unity (Likud)	33.4	1 747 820	3 610 000	48.4
1981 ⁵	Likud Front	37.1	1 937 366	3 948 000	49.1
1984 ⁵	Alignment	34.9	2 073 321	4 159 000	49.8
1988 ⁵	Likud	31.1	2 283 125	4 442 000	51.4
1992 ⁵	Labour Party	34.6	2 616 841	5 124 000	51.1
1996 ⁵	Labour Party	26.8	3 052 130	5 696 000	53.6
1999 ⁶	One Israel	20.3	3 309 416	6 125 000	54.0

1. Peretz 1971: 276-79. Mapai had 12 of the 38 seats in the State Council (provisional government) established in May 1948. Cf. Eisenstadt 1973: 289; The Middle East and North Africa 1966-67: 306-307; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 109-17; World Parliaments 1998: 352-59.

2. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 195-203. Cf. Zidon 1967: 317-24; Arazi 1963: 167-68; Global Report 1997: 68; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 118.
3. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 68. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 118.
4. Mackie and Rose 1978: 323. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 68; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 118.
5. IPU 1980-81; 1984-85; 1988-89; 1991-92; 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 28. Cf. Global Report 1997: 68; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 118.
6. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 28; Keesing's 1999: 42969-70; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 118. Parliamentary election, 17 May 1999.

85. Italy

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1861-</u>					
1861 ¹	Ministerials	(60.0)	239 583	21 777 000	1.1
1865 ²	Ministerials	(60.0)	271 800	23 621 000	1.1
1867 ²	Ministerials	(60.0)	258 000	24 679 000	1.0
1870 ¹	Ministerials	(60.0)	240 974	26 266 000	0.9
1874 ¹	Ministerials (Right)	56.0	318 517	27 135 000	1.2
1876 ¹	Ministerials (Left)	76.0	358 258	27 490 000	1.3
1880 ¹	Ministerials	(75.0)	369 624	28 460 000	1.3
1882 ¹	Ministerials	(75.0)	1 223 851	29 013 000	4.2
1886 ¹	Ministerials	(75.0)	1 415 801	29 404 000	4.8
1890 ¹	Ministerials	(75.0)	1 477 173	30 245 000	4.9
1892 ¹	Ministerials	(75.9)	1 639 298	30 665 000	5.3
1895 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	80.2	1 221 598	31 296 000	3.9
1897 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	82.3	1 208 140	31 767 000	3.8
1900 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	73.7	1 269 061	32 475 000	3.9
1904 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	64.8	1 527 180	33 444 000	4.6
1909 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	62.6	1 827 865	34 457 000	5.3
1913 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	55.9	5 014 921	35 239 000	14.2
1919 ³	Ministerial and Opp. Liberals	35.5	5 684 833	36 725 000	15.5
1921 ³	Ministerial and Opposition Liberals and National Bloc	43.1	6 608 141	37 287 000	17.7
1924 ⁴	Fascist Party	65.2	7 165 502	38 207 000	18.7
1925 ⁴	Mussolini's takeover	100.0	0	38 533 000	0

1929 ⁴	Fascist Party	98.4	8 653 611	39 957 000	21.6
1934 ⁴	Fascist Party	99.9	10 043 000	41 668 000	24.1
1943 ⁴	Provisional governments	100.0	0	44 500 000	0
1946 ⁵	Christian Democrats	35.2	23 010 479	44 994 000	51.1
1948 ⁵	Christian Democrats	48.5	26 268 912	45 706 000	57.5
1953 ⁵	Christian Democrats	40.1	27 092 743	47 600 000	56.9
1958 ⁵	Christian Democrats	42.4	29 560 386	49 040 000	60.3
1963 ⁵	Christian Democrats	38.3	30 752 871	50 640 000	60.7
1968 ⁵	Christian Democrats	38.9	31 803 253	52 750 000	60.3
1972 ⁵	Christian Democrats	38.8	33 384 492	54 410 000	61.3
1976 ⁶	Christian Democrats	38.7	36 715 577	56 170 000	65.4
1979 ⁶	Christian Democrats	38.3	36 566 585	56 318 000	64.9
1983 ⁷	Christian Democrats	32.9	37 071 018	56 836 000	65.2
1987 ⁷	Christian Democrats	34.1	38 473 000	57 345 000	67.1
1992 ⁷	Christian Democrats	29.6	38 243 506	56 859 000	67.3
1994 ⁷	Freedom Alliance	46.4	38 594 477	57 204 000	67.5
1996 ⁷	Olive Tree Coalition	34.8	37 500 519	57 380 000	65.3
2001 ⁸	House of Freedoms	42.5	33 818 743	57 350 000	59.0

National referendums

1929 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1934 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1946 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1974 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1978 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1981 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1985 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1990 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0

Italy		3				
1991 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	-	10.0
1993 ¹	8 referendums	-	-	-	-	30.0
1995 ²	more than 6 referendums	-	-	-	-	30.0
1997 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ⁴	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
2000 ⁵	7 referendums	-	-	-	-	30.0
2001 ⁶	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 741. Distribution of seats. See also Seignobos 1903: 343, who says that the largest group's share of the seats was 56 % in 1874 and 76 % in 1876; Societies of Europe 2000: 606-18.
2. Il comportamento elettorale in Italia 1968: 23. Distribution of seats.
3. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 214-15; Cook and Paxton 1978: 126-27. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 741-43.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 721-28, 741-43; Duverger 1971: 578. Cf. Cook and Paxton 1975: 135. In December 1925, Mussolini got nearly unlimited powers to rule by decree as the Head of Government. He suppressed all opposition parties in 1926. Mussolini had to resign in July 1943, after which Italy was ruled by provisional governments until the 1946 parliamentary elections.
5. Duverger 1971: 578; Cook and Paxton 1975: 135. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 741-43; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 248-51; Global Report 1997: 68.
6. Mackie and Rose 1977: 322; 1980: 352. Cf. Global Report 1997: 68.
7. IPU 1982-83; 1986-87; 1991-92; 1993-94 (proportional representation vote); 1995-96 (proportional representation vote). Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 29; Global Report 1997: 68.
8. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2001. Cf. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44175. Chamber of Deputies election, 13 May 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1995: 40375, 40473, 40616.

3. Keesing's 1997: 41697.

4. IFES Election Guide.Org. 1999.

5. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43422, 43593.

6. Keesing's 2001: 44416.

86. Jamaica

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1962-

1962 ¹	Jamaica Labour Party	50.1	575 779	1 660 000	34.7
1967 ²	Jamaica Labour Party	50.5	434 789	1 880 000	23.1
1972 ³	People's National Party	56.6	475 118	1 930 000	24.6
1976 ⁴	People's National Party	56.8	735 948	2 070 000	35.6
1980 ⁵	Jamaica Labour Party	58.9	852 706	2 133 000	40.0
1983 ⁶	Jamaica Labour Party	89.9	27 043	2 268 000	1.2
1989 ⁷	People's National Party	56.0	836 814	2 390 000	35.0
1993 ⁷	People's National Party	60.0	663 518	2 411 000	27.5
1997 ⁸	People's National Party	55.0	720 000	2 540 000	28.3
2002 ⁹	People's National Party	52.4	732 579	2 650 000	27.6

1. Jamaica. Election Factbook 1967: 14, 25, 29; Nohlen 1993: 453-54. Cf. Global Report 1997: 69.

2. Keesing's 1967: 21943; Nohlen 1993: 453-54. Cf. Global Report 1997: 69.

3. IPU 1971-72; Nohlen 1993: 453-54; Global Report 1997: 69.

4. Nohlen 1993: 453-54; Global Report 1997: 69. Cf. Keesing's 1976: 28219.

5. Nohlen 1993: 453-54. Cf. IPU 1980-81; Global Report 1997: 69.

6. Nohlen 1993: 454; Global Report 1997: 69. Cf. Keesing's 1983: 32724. The main opposition party (PNP) boycotted the 1983 election. Consequently, the JLP was opposed only by minor parties and independents in six of the 60 constituencies, and JLP secured all seats, most of them without voting. However, Jamaica's political system did not lose its democratic nature, although the Index of Democratization dropped to zero temporarily.

7. IPU 1988-89; 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39360, 39409; Nohlen 1993: 454.

8. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41956; Global Report 1997; 69. Cf. Europa 2000: 2007. House of Representatives election, 19 December 1997.

9. Keesing's 2002: 45033; IPU 2002; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. House of Representatives election, 16 October 2002.

87. Japan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-1889</u>					
1810 ¹	Togugawa rule	100.0	0	25 000 000	0
1868 ¹	Emperor Meiji	100.0	0	29 243 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1890-1944 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1890 ²	Yayoi Club (Liberal)	43.0	419 794	40 072 000	1.0
1892 ³	Anti-governmental group	56.0	(415 000)	40 937 000	(1.0)
1894 ⁴	Anti-governmental group	56.0	(418 000)	41 907 000	(1.0)
1898 ⁵	Constitutional group	66.0	400 601	43 846 000	0.9
1902 ⁶	Seiyukai	50.0	(835 000)	46 022 000	(1.8)
1903 ⁶	Seiyuksi	51.0	(809 000)	46 733 000	(1.7)
1904 ⁶	Seiyukai	(50.0)	(644 000)	47 215 000	(1.4)
1908 ⁷	Seiyukai	53.0	1 355 000	49 589 000	2.7
1912 ⁸	Seiyukai	54.0	(1 278 888)	52 312 000	(2.4)
1915 ⁹	Doshikai	39.0	(1 314 000)	53 544 000	(2.5)
1917 ¹⁰	Seiyukai	43.0	(1 208 000)	54 101 000	(2.2)
1920 ¹¹	Seiyukai	61.0	2 660 000	55 391 000	4.8
1924 ¹²	Kenseikai	33.0	3 043 000	58 350 000	5.2
1928 ¹³	Seiyukai	47.0	10 136 000	62 070 000	15.3
1930 ¹³	Minseito	59.0	10 535 000	63 872 000	16.5
1932 ¹⁴	Seiyukai	48.4	9 713 319	65 890 000	14.7
1936 ¹⁵	Minseito	40.1	11 117 116	69 590 000	16.0

1937 ¹⁵	Minseito	33.9	10 810 000	70 040 000	15.4
1942 ¹⁵	National Service Political Council	82.0	12 041 662	74 230 000	16.2
Executive elections:					
1890 ¹⁶	Emperor Meiji	100.0	0	40 072 000	0
1912 ¹⁶	Emperor Yoshihito	100.0	0	52 312 000	0
1926 ¹⁶	Emperor Hirohito	100.0	0	60 210 000	0
Occupied by the United States from 1945 to 1952. ¹⁷					
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1947-</u>					
1947 ¹⁸	Liberal Party	26.9	27 361 657	79 866 000	34.3
1949 ¹⁸	Democratic Liberal Party	43.9	30 592 519	82 120 000	37.3
1952 ¹⁸	Liberal Party	47.9	35 336 705	85 500 000	41.3
1953 ¹⁸	Yoshida Liberal Party	38.9	34 602 445	86 690 000	39.9
1955 ¹⁸	Democratic Party	36.6	37 014 837	89 020 000	41.6
1958 ¹⁸	Liberal-Democratic Party	57.8	39 751 661	91 550 000	43.4
1960 ¹⁸	Liberal-Democratic Party	57.6	39 509 123	93 220 000	42.4
1963 ¹⁸	Liberal-Democratic Party	53.9	41 016 540	95 900 000	42.8
1967 ¹⁸	Liberal-Democratic Party	48.8	46 006 570	99 920 000	46.0
1969 ¹⁸	Liberal-Democratic Party	47.6	46 989 890	102 320 000	45.9
1972 ¹⁸	Liberal-Democratic Party	46.9	52 423 477	107 190 000	48.9
1976 ¹⁹	Liberal-Democratic Party	41.8	56 602 764	112 770 000	50.2
1979 ²⁰	Liberal-Democratic Party	44.6	54 010 120	115 890 000	46.6
1980 ²⁰	Liberal-Democratic Party	47.9	59 028 837	116 807 000	50.5
1983 ²⁰	Liberal-Democratic Party	45.8	56 779 701	119 259 000	47.6
1986 ²⁰	Liberal-Democratic Party	49.4	60 448 610	121 492 000	49.7
1990 ²⁰	Liberal-Democratic Party	46.1	65 704 311	123 478 000	53.2
1993 ²⁰	Liberal-Democratic Party	36.6	62 804 145	124 670 000	50.4
1996 ²¹	Liberal-Democratic Party	38.6	55 373 302	125 761 000	44.0
2000 ²²	Liberal Democratic Party	48.5	59 844 601	126 600 000	47.3

1. See Maki 1962: 11-18; Latourette 1964: 387-405. The Togugawa rule until 1867 and the imperial rule in 1869-89. Japan was oligarchically ruled until the 1889 constitution. See also World Parliaments 1998: 374-82.
2. Mason 1969: 185-95. Distribution of seats. Cf. Japan Year Book 1943-44: 155.
3. The Japan Year Book 1943-44: 156. Distribution of seats.
4. The Japan Year Book 1943-44: 156. The anti-governmental group won a majority in the third general election on March 1, 1894. The next general election was held on September 1, 1894, but the results are not given in this source.
5. Sato 1920: 31-32.
6. The Japan Year Book 1943-44: 158. Distribution of seats. Seiyukai's share in the 1904 election is assumed to have been approximately the same as in 1903 and 1908.
7. The Japan Year Book 1910: 184. Distribution of seats.
8. The Japan Year Book 1914: 649; The Japan Year Book 1943-44: 160. Distribution of seats.
9. The Japan Year Book 1916: 644.
10. The Japan Year Book 1918: 644.
11. The Japan Year Book 1920-21: 666.
12. The Japan Year Book 1927: 90.
13. The Japan Year Book 1931: 91-92.
14. The Japan Year Book 1933: 162.
15. The Japan Year Book 1943-44: 168, 171, 187.
16. See Maki 1962; Ward 1963; Latourette 1964: 535-43; Blaustein and Flanz 1973: "Japan." Executive power was in the hands of the emperor. Governments were more responsible to the emperor than to the parliament.
17. See, for example, Maki 1962: 33-60; Scalapino and Masumi 1962: 22-53. The emperor remained as the head of state during the occupation years, and a new parliamentary system was introduced in 1947.
18. Mackie and Rose 1974: 223-233. Cf. Scalapino and Masumi 1962: 157-60; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 364-70..
19. Mackie and Rose 1977: 323; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 370.
20. IPU 1979-80; 1983-84; 1986-87; 1989-90; 1993-94. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 370-

72.

21. IPU 1995-96. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 28-29; Global Report 1997: 68; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 372. Votes in 300 single-member constituencies.

22. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 373. House of Representatives election, 26 June 2000. Distribution of seats. Votes in the proportional representation election.

88. Jordan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1946-51</u>					
1946 ¹	King Abdullah	100.0	0	1 065 000	0
1951 ¹	King Talal	100.0	0	1 320 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1952- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1952 ²	Supporters of the king	60.0	170 000	1 320 000	12.9
1954 ³	Supporters of the king	92.0	251 900	1 390 000	18.2
1956 ³	National Socialist Party	30.0	---	1 480 000	(18.0)
1957 ⁴	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	1 527 000	0
1961 ⁵	Independents	100.0	---	1 720 000	(2.0)
1962 ⁶	Independents	100.0	---	1 740 000	(12.0)
1963 ⁷	Independents	100.0	217 000	1 790 000	12.2
1967 ⁸	Independents	92.0	371 000	2 040 000	18.2
1974 ⁹	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	2 630 000	0
1989 ¹⁰	Muslim Brotherhood and its supporters	42.5	541 426	4 139 000	13.1
1993 ¹¹	Independent centrists	55.0	804 000	4 896 000	16.4
1997 ¹²	Pro-government groups	75.0	822 318	6 126 000	13.4
Executive elections:					
1951 ¹³	King Talal	100.0	0	1 320 000	0
1953 ¹³	King Hussein	100.0	0	1 360 000	0
1999 ¹⁴	King Abdullah	100.0	0	6 482 000	0

1. See Sharabi 1962: 181-83; Peretz 1971: 306-11; Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Jordan;" World Parliaments 1998: 383-87; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 152. An absolute monarchy until the 1952 constitution.
2. Abidi 1965: 89-90; Anuri 1972: 103; Political and Diplomatic History of the Arab World 1900-1967, Vol. 2, Aug. 21, 1951. Distribution of seats.
3. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon. March 1956 to Feb. 1957; Abidi 1965: 117-18, 144; Sharabi 1962: 187; Anuri 1972: 111-12, 135. Distribution of seats.
4. See Anuri 1972: 138-50; Willemart 1969: 135-37. The King dissolved the parliament and banned political parties in 1957 and ruled without a parliament until 1961.
5. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon. Oct. 1961 to March 1963; Anuri 1972: 176. Only ten percent of the electorate went to the polls because most members were elected unopposed. Parties were banned.
6. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon. Oct. 1961 to March 1963; Political and Diplomatic History of the Arab World 1900-1967, Vol. 4, Nov. 24, 1962; Asian Recorder 1963: 5005; Anuri 1972: 179. Parties were not allowed to take part in elections.
7. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon. July 6, 1963; Anuri 1972: 182. About 70 percent of the 310,000 eligible voters participated in this election.
8. Keesing's 1967: 26926; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 148. Parties were banned, but five Muslim Brotherhood's candidates were returned unopposed in Jerusalem and in some other cities.
9. See Keesing's: 26926; Banks 1977: 208-209; Keegan 1979: 393-94; Banks 1990: 337-41. The National Assembly elected in 1967 continued until 1974, when the King dissolved it and the ruled without a parliament until 1989.
10. IPU 1989-90; Europa 1991: 1539, 1546; Global Report 1997: 69; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 148. Distribution of seats. Political parties were not allowed to take part in elections.
11. IPU 1993-94; Keesing's 1993: 39758; Europa 1996: 1778, 1785-86; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 148. Distribution of seats.
12. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 148; IPU 1997; Europa 2000: 2064. See also Ryan 1998. House of Representatives election, 4 November 1997. Distribution of seats.
13. See World Parliaments 1988: 383-84; Banks 1997: 436; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 152.

Executive power is vested in the King.

14. Keesing's 1999: 42808-809; The Middle East 2000: 293, 297. King Hussein died on 7 February 1999, and was succeeded by his son Abdullah.

89. Kazakhstan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1991-

1991 ¹	Nursultan Nazarbayev	98.8	8 788 528	16 806 000	52.3
1995 ²	Nursultan Nazarbayev	89.1	8 013 612	16 540 000	48.4
1999 ³	Nursultan Nazarbayev	81.0	7 221 408	14 942 000	48.3

National referendums

1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1995 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 424. Cf. Keesing's 1991: 38657; Europa 1996: 1806; Global Report 1996: 69. See also World Parliaments 1998: 166-69.
2. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 419. Keesing's 1995: 40504; Europa 1996: 1807; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 36. Nazarbayev's term was extended by a referendum until 1 December 2000.
3. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 424. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42736; Europa 2000: 2007. Presidential election, 10 January 1999.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1995: 40681; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 419.

90. Kenya

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1963-91

1963 ¹	Kenya African National Union (KANU)	53.6	1 843 879	8 850 000	20.8
1964 ²	KANU dominance	100.0	(1 843 879)	9 100 000	20.8
1969 ¹	KANU	100.0	1 687 734	10 510 000	16.0
1974 ¹	KANU	100.0	2 627 308	12 910 000	20.4
1979 ³	KANU	100.0	3 733 537	15 327 000	24.4
1983 ³	KANU	100.0	3 331 047	18 775 000	17.7
1988 ³	KANU	100.0	2 231 229	23 883 000	9.3

Concurrent powers, 1992- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1992 ⁴	KANU	49.5	5 425 595	25 700 000	21.1
1997 ⁴	KANU	51.4	4 277 942	30 522 000	14.0
2002 ⁵	National Rainbow Coalition	58.9	5 745 670	30 500 000	18.8

Presidential elections:

1992 ⁴	Daniel T. arap Moi	36.6	5 270 516	25 700 000	20.5
1997 ⁴	Daniel T. arap Moi	40.4	4 277 942	30 522 000	14.0
2002 ⁶	Mwai Kibaki	62.3	5 745 670	30 500 000	18.8

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 971-74; Elections in Africa 1999: 485. Cf. Karlsson 1968: 31; Bienen 1974: 94; Africa Research Bulletin 1974: 3228, 3333, 3395; Banks 1977:

- 213-14; World Parliaments 1998: 388-91.
2. See Afrika Heute 1964, No. 22: 299; Hydén 1969: 31-33; Morrison et al. 1972: 272-73; Banks 1977: 213. Political pluralism ended in 1964 when the principal opposition party (the Kenya African Democratic Union) dissolved itself and merged with KANU.
 3. IPU 1979-80; 1983-84; 1987-88; Keesing's 1979: 30265; 1983: 32544-46; Africa South of the Sahara 1989; Elections in Africa 1999: 486.
 4. Elections in Africa 1999: 482-89. Cf. IPU 1992-93; 1997; IFES 1993 Vol. 3, 4; 10; Keesing's 1993: 39254; 1998: 41988; Europa 1996: 1829; Elections in Africa 1999: 486. Distribution of seats.
 5. Keesing's 2002: 45128; IPU 2002. Cf. Facts on File 2002: 1057; Kenya Elections 2002. Distribution of seats. Parliamentary election on 27 December 2002.
 6. Anderson 2003; Keesing's 2002: 45128. Presidential election on 27 December 2002.

91. Kiribati

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1979-

1978 ¹	Ieremia Tabai	55.6	15 793	56 000	28.0
1982 ¹	Ieremia Tabai	48.7	18 826	60 000	31.3
1983 ¹	Ieremia Tabai	49.6	17 328	61 000	28.4
1987 ¹	Ieremia Tabai	50.1	21 547	69 000	31.1
1991 ¹	Teatao Teannaki	46.3	21 860	74 000	29.5
1994 ¹	Teburoro Tito	51.1	21 183	77 000	27.4
1998 ¹	Teburoro Tito	52.3	25 432	81 000	31.4

1. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 680-83. Cf. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 270-71; IPU 1982-83; 1986-87; 1990-91; 1994-95; 1998; Banks 1997: 451-52; Keesing's 1983: 32190-91; 1998: 42627; Europa 2000: 2125-26; Anckar and Anckar 2000; Elections in Kiribati 2003.

92. Korea, Democratic People's Republic

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1948-71</u>					
1948 ¹	United Democratic Fatherland Front (UDFF)	98.5	4 524 932	9 238 000	49.0
1957 ²	UDFF	100.0	---	9 620 000	(49.0)
1962 ²	UDFF	100.0	---	11 140 000	(49.0)
1967 ³	UDFF	100.0	---	12 780 000	(49.0)
<u>Executive dominance, 1972-</u>					
1972 ⁴	Kim Il Sung	100.0	541	14 660 000	0
1977 ⁵	Kim Il Sung	100.0	541	16 660 000	0
1982 ⁵	Kim Il Sung	100.0	612	18 482 000	0
1986 ⁶	Kim Il Sung	100.0	615	20 240 000	0
1990 ⁷	Kim Il Sung	100.0	687	20 363 000	0
1994 ⁸	Kim Jong Il	100.0	---	21 734 000	0
1998 ⁹	Kim Jong Il	100.0	687	23 348 000	0

1. Blaustein and Flanz: "Korean People's Democratic Republic." See also World Parliaments 1998: 392-93.

2. A Chronicle of Principal Events relating to the Korean Question 1945-1954: 17; Report of the Central Election Committee for the Elections to the Supreme People's Assembly, D.P.R.K., 1957; Rudolph 1959: 139; Far Eastern Economic Review Yearbook 1963: 179; Hun 1966: 36-37; Area Handbook for North Korea 1969: 231.

3. See Far Eastern Economic Review Yearbook 1969: 239; Area Handbook for North Korea

1969: 232.

4. Banks 1977: 216-17; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 407. The Supreme People's Assembly designated Kim Il Sung as President on December 28, 1972. Under the constitution of December 1972, executive authority was vested in a president of the Republic.
5. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 272-73; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 407.
6. Banks 1988: 325-27; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 407.
7. Europa 1991: 1592-93; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 407.
8. Banks 1997: 454-56; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 407. After the death of Kim Il Sung on July 8, 1994, the post of president remained vacant , but his son Kim Jong Il was regarded to have been "at the top helm of the party, state, and military."
9. Keesing's 1998: 42394, 42501; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 407. On September 5, 1998, the Supreme People's Assembly elected Kim Jong Il as chairman of the National Defence Committee (NDC). Under the country's new revised constitution, this position was described as the "highest office." See also IPU 1998.

93. Korea, Republic of

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1948-53 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1948 ¹	Rhee's party	27.0	7 489 694	20 027 000	37.4
1950 ²	Rhee's supporters	27.0	7 751 000	20 360 000	38.1

Presidential elections:

1948 ³	Syngman Rhee	91.0	180	20 027 000	0
1952 ⁴	Syngman Rhee	72.0	7 275 883	20 600 000	35.3

Executive dominance, 1954-59

1952 ⁴	Syngman Rhee	72.0	7 275 883	20 600 000	35.3
1956 ⁴	Syngman Rhee	56.0	9 067 063	22 040 000	41.1

Parliamentary dominance, 1960-62

1960 ⁵	Democratic Party	75.0	9 778 921	24 700 000	39.6
1961 ⁶	Military government	100.0	0	25 400 000	0

Executive dominance, 1963-79

1963 ⁷	Park Chung-Hee	42.6	11 036 175	26 870 000	41.1
1967 ⁷	Park Chung-Hee	48.8	11 645 215	29 780 000	39.1
1971 ⁸	Park Chung-Hee	51.1	12 417 824	32 880 000	37.8
1972 ⁹	Park Chung-Hee	100.0	2 357	33 510 000	0
1978 ¹⁰	Park Chung-Hee	100.0	2 577	37 020 000	0
1979 ¹¹	Choi Kyu Hah	100.0	---	35 534 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1980-86 (25-75%)

Parliamentary elections:

1978 ¹²	New Democratic Party	32.8	14 812 443	36 969 000	40.1
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Korea, South

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1981 ¹²	Democratic Justice Party	35.6	16 207 325	38 723 000	41.8
1985 ¹²	Democratic Justice Party	35.2	19 974 643	41 056 000	48.7

Presidential elections:

1980 ¹⁴	Chun Doo Hwan	99.4	2 540	38 124 000	0
1981 ¹⁵	Chun Doo Hwan	90.2	5 271	38 723 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1987- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1987 ¹²	Democratic Justice Party	35.2	19 974 643	41 056 000	48.7
1988 ¹²	Democratic Justice Party	34.0	19 642 040	42 031 000	46.7
1992 ¹²	Democratic Liberal Party	38.5	20 583 812	43 748 000	47.0
1996 ¹³	New Korea Party	34.5	20 118 528	45 545 000	44.2
2000 ¹⁶	Grand National Party	39.0	18 904 740	47 000 000	40.2

Presidential elections:

1987 ¹⁷	Roh Tae Woo	35.9	23 070 748	41 622 000	55.4
1992 ¹⁷	Kim Young Sam	42.0	23 775 409	43 748 000	54.3
1997 ¹⁸	Kim Dae Jung	40.3	25 642 438	45 991 000	55.7
2002 ¹⁹	Roh Moo-hyun	48.9	24 539 853	48 200 000	50.9

National referendums

1962 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1969 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1975 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1980 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Allen 1960: 94; Henderson 1968: 157; Kie-Chiang Oh 1968: 10-12, Korea Annual 1974: 63.

Distribution of seats. See also World Parliaments 1998: 393-401; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 428.

2. Kie-Chiang Oh 1968: 33.34. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 428. Distribution of seats.

3. Allen 1960: 101. The National Assembly elected Rhee.
4. Kie-Chiang Oh 1968: 44-46, 52, 208; Korea Annual 1974: 50; Han 1974: 20-23. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 464. A revolution in 1960. See Cho Chung 1971: 30-31; Kim and Cho 1972: 71-72.
5. Kie-Chiang Oh 1968: 78; Korea Annual 1974: 50, 64. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 429. Distribution of seats.
6. Cho Chung 1971: 34-37; Kim and Cho 1972: 72-74. A military coup d'état in 1961 and a military government in 1961-63.
7. Kie-Chiang Oh 1968: 167; Korea Annual 1974: 49-50. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 465.
8. Keesing's 1971: 24666; Korea Annual 1974: 50. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 465.
9. Keesing's 1972: 25747; Korea Annual 1974: 48-50. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 477.
10. Keesing's 1978: 29795. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II: 477.
11. Keesing's 1979: 30216-20; Banks 1997: 458; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 477. President Park was assassinated on October 26, 1979. On December 6, 1979, Choi Kyu Hah was elected by the National Conference for Unification to complete Park's term.
12. IPU 1978-79; 1980-81; 1984-85; 1987-88; 1991-92; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 430-31. The new 1980 constitution strengthened the position of the parliament. See Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 276-78.
13. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 32. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41050; IPU 1995-96; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 432.
14. Korea Annual 1983: 42-43; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 277. Chun was elected president by the National Conference for Unification on August 27, 1980.
15. Keesing's 1981: 30997-98; Korea Annual 1983: 42-43.
16. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 30; IPU 2000; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 4432. National Assembly election, 13 April 2000.
17. Keesing's 1987: 35768-69; 1992: 38798-99, 39234; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 466. See also Banks 1997: 457-63.
18. Keesing's 1997: 41958; WFB 2000: 266; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 466. Presidential election, 18 December 1997.
19. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45139. Presidential election, 19

December 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994, Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. II: 427.

94. Kuwait

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1961-62

1961 ¹	Emir Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah	100.0	0	320 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1963- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1963 ²	Pro-Government	38.0	14 355	390 000	3.7
1967 ²	Pro-Government	40.0	17 590	560 000	3.1
1971 ²	Pro-Government	40.0	20 785	790 000	2.6
1975 ²	Pro-Government	42.0	31 848	1 000 000	3.2
1976 ³	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	1 060 000	0
1981 ²	Pro-Government	56.0	37 689	1 432 000	2.6
1985 ²	Pro-Government	54.0	48 368	1 712 000	2.8
1986 ⁴	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	1 802 000	0
1990 ²	Independents	(40.0)	38 683	2 141 000	1.8
1992 ²	Independents	40.0	67 724	1 422 000	4.8
1996 ²	Pro-Government	38.0	89 387	1 687 000	5.3
1999 ⁵	Pro-Government	28.0	93 996	2 107 000	4.5

Executive elections:

1963 ⁶	Emir Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah	100.0	0	390 000	0
1965 ⁶	Emir Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah	100.0	0	480 000	0
1977 ¹⁴	Emir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah	100.0	0	1 138 000	0

1. See Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Kuwait;" Banks 1977: 221-222; World Parliaments 1998: 401-405. All power was in the hands of the emir in 1961-62.
2. Elections in Asia Vol. I: 162-64. Cf. Review of Elections 1963-64; Asian Recorder 1963: 5104; 1967: 7615; The Middle East and North Africa 1966-67: 391; IPU 1966-67; 1970-71; 1974-75; 1980-81; 1984-85; 1989-90; 1992-93; 1995-96; Keesing's 1992: 39164; 1999: 43084. Distribution of seats. Political parties were not allowed to take part in elections.
3. Keesing's: 30830-31; Keegan 1979: 417; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 279-81. The ruler dissolved the elected National Assembly in 1976 and ruled without the parliament in 1976-80.
4. Banks 1990: 358-60. The emir dissolved the National Assembly on July 3, 1986, and ruled without an elected parliament in 1986-90.
5. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 162-164. Cf. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43084; Europa 2000: 2183, National Assembly election, 4 May 1999. Distribution of seats.
6. Banks 1977: 221-22; Banks 1997: 465; Elections in Asia Vol. I: 165. Executive power is vested in an emir selected from the Mubarak line of the ruling Sabah family.
7. Banks 1997: 465; World Parliaments 1998: 401-405; Elections in Asia Vol. I: 165; The Middle East 2000: 299-302; WFB 2000: 269. Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad became Emir upon the death of his cousin Sheikh Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah on 31 December 1977.

95. Kyrgyzstan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1991-

1991 ¹	Askar A. Akayev	95.4	2 065 318	4 395 000	47.0
1995 ²	Askar A. Akayev	72.4	1 920 223	4 590 000	41.8
2000 ³	Askar A. Akayev	76.4	1 912 168	4 950 000	38.6

National referendums

1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I: 448. Cf. Keesing's 1991: 38079, 38538; 1995: 40866; IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 44; Banks 1997: 467-68. See also World Parliaments 1988: 169-70.

2. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 448; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43797. Presidential election, 29 October 2000.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1994: 40184, 40231; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 443.

2. Keesing's 1996: 40952.

3. Keesing's 1998: 42507, 42556; IFES Election Guide.Org. 1998.

96. Laos

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1953-90</u>					
1953 ¹	King Sisavong Vong	100.0	0	2 000 000	0
1959 ¹	King Savang Vatthana	100.0	0	2 060 000	0
1975 ²	Prince Thao Souphanouvong	100.0	0	3 300 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1991-</u>					
1989 ³	Lao People's Revolutionary Party and allies	100.0	---	4 072 000	(40.0)
1992 ⁴	Lao Front for National Construction	100.0	2 009 727	4 463 000	45.0
1997 ⁵	Lao People's Revolutionary Party	99.0	2 284 632	5 032 000	45.4
2002 ⁶	Lao People's Revolutionary Party	99.0	2 543 164	5 600 000	45.4

1. Banks 1977: 223-25; Banks 1997: 470-72; World Parliaments 1988: 406; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 139. Various pro-Western, military, and neutralist governments in 1953-73. A provisional coalition government in 1973-75. Communist takeover in 1975.
2. Banks 1988: 335-37; Europa 1996: 1907-09, 1915-16; Banks 1997: 470-72; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 139. Laos was ruled by the governments of the Lao People's Revolutionary party in 1975-91. The Supreme People's Assembly adopted a new constitution on 14 August 1991. The Lao People's Revolutionary Party remained the sole legal political party.
3. Europa 1991: 1641; Banks 1997: 470-72; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 138. Distribution of

seats.

4. Keesing's 1992: 39238; IPU 1992-93; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 138. Distribution of seats.

5. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41961; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 138. National Assembly election, 21 December 1997. Distribution of seats.

6. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44678. National Assembly elections, 5 March 2002. Distribution of seats.

97. Latvia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1918-

1918 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 460 000	0
1920 ²	Social Democrats	39.0	700 000	1 503 000	46.6
1922 ³	Social Democrats	30.0	---	1 582 000	(40.0)
1925 ³	Social Democrats	33.0	---	1 701 000	(40.0)
1928 ⁴	Social Democrats	30.0	---	1 820 000	(40.0)
1931 ⁴	Social Democrats	22.0	---	1 940 000	(40.0)
1934 ⁵	Ulmanis' dictatorship	100.0	0	2 060 000	0

Latvia was occupied by the Soviet Union and incorporated to the Soviet Union from June 1940 to August 21, 1991.⁶

1990 ⁷	Popular Front of Latvia	56.0	1 600 000	2 671 000	59.9
1993 ⁸	Latvian Way	32.4	1 119 432	2 586 000	43.3
1995 ⁸	Democratic Party Saimnieks	15.3	959 000	2 515 000	38.1
1998 ⁹	People's Party	21.2	964 667	2 449 000	39.4
2002 ¹⁰	New Era	24.0	990 412	2 450 000	40.4

National referendums

1931 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Graham 1927: 322-32; Olberg 1941: 31-35; World Parliaments 1998: 406-408. A

provisional government in 1918-19. Parts of Latvia were occupied by German and Russian

forces in 1918-19. Civil war in 1919.

2. World Parliaments 1998: 408. Cf. Graham 1927: 333. Constituent Assembly elections on April 16-17, 1920.
3. Graham 1927: 344-49. Distribution of seats. Cf. Cook and Paxton 1975: 135-36; von Rauch 1987: 92-98.
4. Cook and Paxton 1975: 135-36. Distribution of seats. Cf. Goldmanis 1994.
5. Olberg 1941: 32; Cook and Paxton 1975: 136; Kaslas 1976: 113-14; Misiunas and Taagepera 1983: 11-12; von Rauch 1987: 151-60; Banks 1997: 473; World Parliaments 1998: 408-409. Prime Minister Ulmanis assumed dictatorial powers on May 15, 1934, dissolved the parliament, and introduced an authoritarian government. Ulmanis ruled until the invasion of the Soviet Union in July 1940.
6. Olberg 1941; Misiunas and Taagepera 1983; Banks 1997: 473; World Parliaments 1998: 409. During the Second World War, Latvia was occupied by Germany from July 1941 to 1944.
7. IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 22; Global Report 1997: 70. Cf. Taagepera 1990; Eastern Europe 1992.
8. IPU 1992-93; 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 70.
9. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42577. Parliamentary election, 3 October 1998.
10. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45055; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Parliamentary election, 5 October 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1998: 42578.
3. Keesing's 1999: 43222, 43284.

98. Lebanon

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1946-</u>					
1943 ¹	Maronites	30.3	129 621	1 120 000	11.5
1947 ¹	Maronites	30.3	167 853	1 179 000	14.2
1951 ¹	Maronites	30.3	194 849	1 670 000	11.7
1953 ¹	Maronites	30.3	389 932	1 760 000	22.1
1957 ¹	Maronites	30.3	446 178	1 950 000	22.9
1960 ¹	Maronites	30.3	527 271	2 110 000	25.0
1964 ¹	Maronites	30.3	544 169	2 340 000	23.2
1968 ²	Maronites	30.3	614 280	2 620 000	23.4
1972 ²	Maronites	30.3	721 022	2 600 000	27.7
Civil war and partial occupation by foreign armies from 1975 to 1990. ³					
1991 ⁴	Maronites	30.3	0	0	0
1992 ⁵	Maronites	26.6	723 291	2 698 000	26.8
1996 ⁵	Maronites	26.6	1 113 130	3 083 000	36.1
2000 ⁶	Resistance and Development List	18.0	1 112 776	3 300 000	33.7

1. Landau 1961: 120-25, 142-45; Sharabi 1962: 140-42; Suleiman 1967: 43-45; Hudson 1969: 249-52, 260; Banks 1977: 226-29; World Parliaments 1998: 412-17; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 184-89. Distribution of seats in the Chamber of Deputies. Parliamentary seats were allotted through a system of proportional representation based on religious communities, with five Muslims for every six Christians. "Maronites" is the largest Christian community. It is

regarded as the largest "party" because the most important political cleavages in Lebanon have been based on religious communities since the 1920s.

2. IPU 1967-68, 1971-72; Banks 1977: 226-29; McDowall 1984; Banks 1997: 477-84, Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 184-89. Because of the civil war that started in 1975, it was not possible to elect a new Chamber of Deputies in 1976. The term of the parliament was periodically extended by two-year intervals until the end of the civil war. The governmental system became paralyzed during the civil war, although the constitutional structures were formally uphold.
3. McDowall 1984; Europa 1996: 1935-38. Because large parts of the country were occupied by foreign armies or controlled by domestic conflicting military forces, Lebanon is regarded to have been an occupied country during the civil war from 1975 to 1990.
4. See Europa 1996: 1935-38; Banks 1997: 480. The surviving members of the 1972 elected National Assembly ended the civil war in 1990 by the Taif accord. Executive power was transferred from the Maronite Christian president to the Sunni Muslim prime minister, and the seats in the Assembly were divided equally between Christian and Muslim groups.
5. Keesing's 1992: 39117, 39165-66; IPU 1992-93; 1995-96; Europa 1996:1945; Global Report 1997: 70; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 184-89. See also Bahout 1993. Distribution of seats. Maronites have 34 out of 128 seats. The major religious communities are divided into numerous parties, and some parties are cross-communal.
6. IPU 2000; Europa 2000: 2250; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 184-89. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43723, 43768-69. National Assembly elections, 27 August to 3 September 2000. Distribution of seats.

99. Lesotho

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1966-</u>					
1965 ¹	Basutoland National Congress	41.7	257 398	840 000	30.6
1970 ²	Jonathan's dictatorship	100.0	0	1 060 000	0
1985 ³	Basotho National Party	100.0	0	1 470 000	0
1986 ⁴	Military governments	100.0	0	1 578 000	0
1993 ⁵	Basutho Congress Party	74.8	532 678	1 927 000	27.6
1998 ⁶	Lesotho Congress for Democracy	97.5	593 955	2 062 000	28.8
2002 ⁷	Lesotho Congress for Democracy	64.2	534 386	2 240 000	23.9

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 501-502. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1080-81; Thale 1965: 134-35; Weisfelder 1967: 10; Global Report 1997: 70. Distribution of seats.
2. See Keesing's Africa 1972: 164; Africa South of the Sahara 1975: 452-53, 461; Banks 1988: 347. Prime Minister Jonathan usurped power in January 1970 and ruled without an elected legislature from 1970 to 1984.
3. IPU 1985-86; Banks 1988: 347. Opposition parties refused to run against the ruling BNP. Consequently, the 60 BNP candidates were declared elected unopposed on the nomination day, August 14.
4. See Africa Contemporary Record 1986-87, B 657-62; Banks 1997: 485-86. A military coup d'état on January 20, 1986, and military governments in 1986-92.
5. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 38351, 40127; Global Report 1997: 70; Elections in Africa 1999: 501. See also Africa Demos Vol. 3, 2: 17.

6. Elections in Africa 1999: 501-502. Cf. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42253, 42657; Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 3: 177. Assembly election, 23 May 1998. Distribution of seats. Allegations of electoral fraud led to protests and an army mutiny. On 9 December 1999, an interim political authority was established to create the necessary conditions for fresh, free, and fair elections. See also Keesing's 2000: 43555.
7. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44771; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. National Assembly elections, 25 May 2002. Distribution of seats.

100. Liberia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1847-1984</u>					
1847 ¹	Governor Joseph J. Roberts	97.0	---	300 000	0.1
1956 ²	Stephen A. Benson	100.0	---	336 000	0.3
1864 ³	Daniel B. Warner	100.0	---	368 000	(0.3)
1868 ³	James Spriggs Payne	100.0	---	384 000	(0.3)
1870 ³	Edward James Roye	100.0	---	392 000	(0.3)
1872 ³	Joseph J. Roberts	100.0	---	400 000	(0.5)
1976 ³	James Spriggs Payne	100.0	---	417 000	(0.5)
1878 ³	AnthomyWilliam Gardner	100.0	---	426 000	(0.5)
1884 ³	Hilary Richard W. Johnson	100.0	---	452 000	(0.5)
1892 ³	Joseph James Cheeseman	100.0	---	487 000	(0.5)
1896 ³	William David Coleman	100.0	---	505 000	(0.5)
1900 ³	Garretson Wilmont Gibson	100.0	---	522 000	(1.0)
1904 ³	Arthur Barclay	100.0	---	540 000	(1.0)
1907 ⁴	Arthur Barclay	100.0	---	553 000	(1.0)
1911 ⁴	Daniel Edward Howard	100.0	---	571 000	(1.0)
1915 ⁴	Daniel Edward Howard	100.0	---	585 000	(1.0)
1919 ⁴	C. D. B. King	100.0	---	600 000	(2.0)
1923 ⁴	C. D. B. King	100.0	---	643 000	(2.0)
1927 ⁴	C. D. B. King	72.7	33 000	664 000	5.0
1931 ⁵	Edwin Barckley	100.0	---	696 000	(5.0)
1935 ⁶	Edwin Barckley	100.0	---	728 000	(5.0)
1943 ⁶	William V. S. Tubman	100.0	---	792 000	(5.0)

1951 ⁷	William V. S. Tubman	100.0	---	880 000	(20.0)
1955 ⁸	William V. S. Tubman	99.5	246 071	930 000	26.4
1959 ⁸	William V. S. Tubman	100.0	530 566	980 000	54.0
1963 ⁸	William V. S. Tubman	100.0	565 044	1 040 000	54.3
1967 ⁸	William V. S. Tubman	100.0	---	1 110 000	(50.0)
1971 ⁸	William V. S. Tubman	100.0	714 005	1 380 000	51.7
1975 ⁹	W. R. Tolbert	100.0	---	1 570 000	(50.0)
1980 ¹⁰	Military governments	100.0	0	1 845 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1985- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1985 ¹¹	National Democratic Party of Liberia	81.1	520 000	2 189 000	23.7
1986 ¹¹	Opposition expelled	100.0	0	2 221 000	0
1990 ¹³	Military governments	100.0	0	2 407 000	0
1997 ¹²	National Patriotic Party	76.6	621 880	2 879 000	21.6

Presidential elections:

1985 ¹⁰	Gen. S.K. Doe	50.9	519 040	2 189 000	23.7
1990 ¹³	Military governments	100.0	0	2 407 000	0
1997 ¹⁴	Charles Taylor	75.3	621 880	2 879 000	21.6

National referendums

1975 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Huberich 1947: 844-47, 1706-707; The Liberian Year Book 1956: 203; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1114-15. Roberts was elected six times to the Presidency. First time he was elected on September 27, 1847. Only 308 people voted in the referendum on the constitution on September 27, 1847. Franchise was limited to some Americo-Liberian males until 1947. See also Blaustein and Flanz 1971; "Liberia."

2. Huberich 1947: 1120; The Liberian Year Book 1956: 204; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1116. Benson was elected four times. In 1859, the number of voters was 871.
3. Huberich 1947: 1119-20, 1706-707; The Liberian Year Book 1956: 204-206. Unfortunately, there are not available any statistical data on the number of votes cast and on the distribution of votes.
4. Brown 1941: 62; Buell 1947: 8; Huberich 1947: 1707; The Liberian Year Book 1956: 205-207; Richardson 1959: 126-34; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1116-17.
5. Political Handbook 1932: 123; Huberich 1947: 1907.
6. Political Handbook 1938: 128; 1944: 117; Huberich 1947: 1807; The Liberian Year Book 1956: 207; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1116.
7. Political Handbook 1952: 132. This was the first presidential election with universal franchise.
8. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1117-18; Elections in Africa 1999: 512, 517. See also The Liberian Year Book 1956: 157-60; 1962: 157-60; Keesing's Africa 1972: 48, which claims that Tubman received only 168,000 votes in 1959.
9. Keesing's 1975: 27436; Banks 1977: 232-33.
10. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 292-94; Keesing's 1985: 34146-47; Banks 1988: 350-53; Elections in Africa 1999: 518. A military coup d'état on April 12, 1980, and Doe's military government in 1980-84.
11. IPU 1985-86; Banks 1990: 377-80; Elections in Africa 1999: 515-16. Distribution of seats. The ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia captured 73 out of 90 seats in the National Assembly election in October 1985, but some opposition members refused to occupy their seats and the remaining opposition members were expelled from their parties in 1986. All of the vacant seats were captured by the NDPL in the partial election in December 1986. Consequently, the National Assembly was without opposition in the end of 1986.
12. IPU 1997; Elections in Africa 1999: 515-16; WFB 2000: 283. House of Representatives election, 19 July 1997. Distribution of seats.
13. Banks et al. 1997: 489-94. On September 11, 1990, President Doe was killed by insurgents. Liberia drifted to civil war and provisional governments.
14. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 61; Elections in Africa 1999: 518. Cf. Keesing's 1997: 41724; WFB

2000: 283. Presidential election, 19 July 1997.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 514.

101. Libya

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1951-68 (50-50%)

1952 ¹	Independents supporting the government	84.0	140 000	1 050 000	13.3
1956 ²	Independents	100.0	---	1 170 000	(13.0)
1960 ³	Independents	100.0	---	1 350 000	(13.0)
1964 ⁴	Independents	100.0	---	1 560 000	(20.0)
1965 ⁴	Independents	100.0	---	1 620 000	(20.0)
1967 ⁵	Independents	100.0	---	1 740 000	(20.0)
1968 ⁵	Independents	100.0	---	1 800 000	(20.0)

Executive elections:

1952 ⁶	King Idris	100.0	0	1 050 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1969-

1969 ⁷	Moammar Gaddafi	100.0	0	1 870 000	0
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National referendums

1971 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Keesing's 1952: 12164; Zartman 1964: 96. See also Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1134-40. Distribution of seats.
2. Zartman 1964: 96; Libya: A Country Study 1989: 38. All candidates were independents because parties were abolished after the 1952 election.
3. See Keesing's 1960: 17344.
4. Keesing's 1964: 20938; Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord IV 1965: 662-66; Area Handbook for

Libya 1969: 160; Keesing's Africa 1972: 280-81. Women were enfranchised in 1963.

Therefore, it is assumed that the degree of electoral participation was somewhat higher than in earlier elections. In the 1971 referendum on the establishment of the Federation of Arab Republics, 23.0 percent of the total population voted. See *Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika* 1978: 1144-48.

5. *Area Handbook for Libya* 1969: 160.

6. See *The Middle East and North Africa* 1966-67: 433-37, 446-47; Blaustein and Flanz 1974: "Libya;" *Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika* 1978: 1136-43; *Libya: A Country Study* 1989: 175-76. The king had significant powers, although the system was in principle parliamentary.

7. *Keesing's Africa* 1972: 181-82; Banks 1997: 495-98; *World Parliaments* 1998: 418-19; *Elections in Africa* 1999: 523-58; *The Middle East* 2000: 335; *WFB* 2000: 285. King Idris was deposed by a military coup on September 1, 1969. Since then the country has been ruled by the government of Col. Moammar Gaddafi.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; *Elections in Africa* 1999: 528.

102. Lithuania

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1918-

1918 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 990 000	0
1920 ²	Christian Democratic Party	52.7	---	2 030 000	(35.0)
1922 ³	Christian Democratic bloc	48.7	---	2 096 000	(35.0)
1923 ³	Christian Democratic bloc	51.3	---	2 129 000	(35.0)
1926 ⁴	Smetona's regime	100.0	0	2 228 000	0

Lithuania was occupied by the Soviet Union and incorporated to the Soviet Union from June 1940 to September 6, 1991.⁵

1990 ⁶	Sajudis	49.0	1 883 000	3 722 000	50.6
1992 ⁷	Democratic Labour Party	45.1	1 812 798	3 742 000	48.4
1996 ⁷	Homeland Union- Conservatives of Lithuania	29.8	1 306 861	3 710 000	35.2
2000 ⁸	Social Democratic Coalition	31.1	1 471 247	3 700 000	39.8

Natuional referendums

1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Graham 1927: 359-76; World Parliaments 1998: 421-26. A provisional government in 1918-19.

2. Graham 1927: 376; Cook and Paxton 1975: 136. Distribution of seats. Election to the Constituent Assembly on April 14-15, 1920.

3. Graham 1927: 398-400; Cook and Paxton 1975: 136. Distribution of seats.
4. Graham 1927: 403-404; Cook and Paxton 1975: 136; Kaslas 1976: 105-113; von Rauch 1987: 161-65; World Parliaments 1998: 422. Cf. Ziugzda 1987. After the coup on December 16-17, 1926, President Grinius resigned, the Diet elected Antanas Smetona, leader of the Nationalists, as the new president. The diet was dissolved in April 1927, and the president decreed a new presidential constitution in May, 1928. President Smetona was elected by indirect election in 1931 for a seven year-term and re-elected in 1937.
5. Olberg 1941; Misiunas and Taagepera 1983; Banks 1997: 501-504. Cf. Lithuania: The Road to Independence 1917-1940, 1987; Ziugzda 1987: 233-54. During the second World War, Lithuania was occupied by Germany from July 1941 to 1944.
6. Taagepera 1990; Girnius 1991. See also World Parliaments 1998: 422. Distribution of seats.
7. IPU 1992-93; 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 71; IFES 1997 Vol.7, 1-2: 29.
8. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43810-11. Parliamentary election, 8 October 2000.

Referendums:

1. Brady and Kaplan 1994: 193.
2. Keesing's 1994: 40154.
- 2, Keesing's 1996: 41333.

103. Luxembourg

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1867-</u>					
1867 ¹	Liberals	(60.0)	---	216 000	(2.0)
1892 ¹	Liberals	(60.0)	---	238 000	(4.0)
1902 ¹	Liberals	(60.0)	---	240 000	(6.0)
1906 ¹	Liberal-Socialist Bloc	(60.0)	---	248 000	(6.0)
1911 ¹	Liberal-Socialist Bloc	55.0	---	263 000	(6.0)
1914 ¹	Liberal-Socialist Bloc	(55.0)	---	269 000	(6.0)
1915 ¹	Liberal-Socialist Bloc	44.0	---	265 000	(6.0)
1918 ¹	Catholic Right	44.0	---	261 000	(6.0)
1919 ²	Party of the Right	56.2	---	261 000	(42.0)
1922 ²	Party of the Right	52.0	---	263 000	(42.0)
1925 ²	Party of the Right	47.8	116 285	270 000	43.0
1928 ²	Party of the Right	46.4	120 880	292 000	41.4
1931 ²	Party of the Right	48.1	138 990	301 000	46.1
1934 ²	Party of the Right	41.4	139 240	301 000	46.1
1937 ²	Party of the Right	50.0	156 440	299 000	52.3
Occupied by Germany from May 1940 to December 1944. ³					
1945 ⁴	Christian Social Party	41.4	153 670	280 000	54.7
1948 ⁴	Christian Social Party	41.0	169 440	292 000	58.0
1951 ⁴	Christian Social Party	33.3	184 220	300 000	61.4
1954 ⁴	Christian Social Party	42.4	162 036	300 000	54.0
1959 ⁴	Christian Social Party	36.9	165 596	310 000	53.4
1964 ⁴	Christian Social Party	33.3	163 158	330 000	49.4

1968 ⁴	Christian Social Party	35.3	160 184	340 000	47.1
1974 ⁵	Christian Social Party	27.9	175 376	360 000	48.7
1979 ⁶	Christian Social Party	34.5	175 808	360 000	48.8
1984 ⁷	Christian Social Party	34.9	177 300	366 000	48.4
1989 ⁶	Christian Social Party	31.7	180 733	378 000	47.8
1994 ⁸	Christian Social Party	31.4	191 724	404 000	47.3
1999 ⁹	Christian Social Party	30.2	178 880	429 000	41.7

National referendums

1919 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1937 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 812-18; see also Societies of Europe 2000: 676-77.

Distribution of seats. The electorate comprised 2.9 percent of the total population in 1871, approximately 6.0 percent in 1892, and 7.5 percent in 1902. Liberals had a majority in the parliament until 1915.

2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 817-24; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 237-47; Societies of Europe 2000: 688-90. Distribution of seats. In the case of partial elections in 1928, 1931, 1934, and 1937, the number of voters is multiplied by two.

3. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 820.

4. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 248-51; Societies of Europe 2000: 691-92. See also Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 824-27; Global Report 1997: 71. In the case of partial elections in 1948 and 1951, the number of voters is multiplied by two.

5. Mackie and Rose 1975: 325. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 71.

6. IPU 1978-79; 1988-89. Cf. Global Report 1997: 71.

7. Electoral Studies 1984, 3: 319. Cf. IPU 1983-84; Global Report 1997: 71.

8. Europa 1996: 2018; IPU 1993-94; Global Report 1997: 71.

9. IPU 1999. Chamber of Deputies election, 13 June 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

104. Macedonia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization/Dem. Party	30.8	---	2 028 000	(46.0)
1994 ²	Social Democratic Union of Macedonia	48.3	989 123	2 142 000	46.2
1998 ⁵	Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization–Democratic Party of Macedonia	41.2	760 767	2 008 000	37.8
2002 ⁷	Together for Macedonia	50.0	1 222 711	2 100 000	58.2

Presidential elections:

1991 ³	Kiro Gligorov	(60.0)	0	2 039 000	0
1994 ⁴	Kiro Gligorov	78.4	910 465	2 142 000	42.5
1999 ⁶	Boris Trajkowski	52.9	---	2 011 000	(38.0)

1. Keesing's 1990: 37923; Europa 1993: 3252. Distribution of seats. See also World Parliaments 1998: 428-34.

2. IPU 1994-95; Banks 1997: 508-511 Cf. Global Report 1997: 71. Distribution of seats.

3. Keesing's 1991: 37974. The Assembly elected Gligorov.

4. Europa 1996: 1948; Banks 1997: 508. Cf. Keesing's 1994: 40249; IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 28; Global Report 1997: 95.

5. IPU 1998. Cf. Keesing's 1988: 42643-44; Europa 2000: 2346. Assembly election, 18 October

and 1 November 1988. Distribution of seats.

6. Keesing's 1999: 43287, 43327; Europa 2000: 2346. Presidential election, 14 November 1999.

It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1998 parliamentary election.

7. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45003-4; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Parliamentary (Sobranje) election, 15 September 2002. Distribution of seats.

105. Madagascar

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1960-71 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1960 ¹	Social Democratic Party	63.1	1 876 627	5 390 000	34.8
1965 ¹	Social Democratic Party	91.0	2 549 690	6 080 000	41.9
1970 ²	Social Democratic Party	92.4	2 612 856	6 750 000	38.7

Presidential elections:

1959 ³	Philibert Tsiranana	100.0	113	5 240 000	0
1965 ⁴	Philibert Tsiranana	97.8	2 507 067	6 080 000	41.2

Executive dominance, 1972-

1972 ⁵	Military government	100.0	0	7 130 000	0
1975 ⁶	Didier Ratsiraka	94.7	3 394 400	7 680 000	44.2
1982 ⁶	Didier Ratsiraka	80.0	3 890 000	9 200 000	
		42.3			
1989 ⁷	Didier Ratsiraka	62.7	4 610 624	12 224 000	37.7
1993 ⁸	Albert Safy	66.7	4 145 344	13 950 000	29.7
1996 ⁹	Didier Ratsiraka	50.7	3 171 458	14 183 000	22.4
2001 ¹⁰	Marc Ravalomana	51.5	4 100 620	16 200 000	25.3

National referendums

1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1975 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1995 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Spacensky 1970: 364, 493; Elections in Africa 1999: 541. Cf. Afrique Contemporaine 1965, No. 21: 8-9; Année Africaine 1965: 304.
2. Africa Contemporary Record 1970-71: B 131, B 132; Elections in Africa 1999: 542.
3. Spacensky 1970: 302.
4. Afrique Contemporaine 1965, No. 19: 10. Cf. Africa Research Bulletin 1965: 275.
5. Africa Contemporary Record 1974-74: B 217-21; Banks 1977: 240-42. The army took power in 1972. Military governments in 1972-74.
6. Keesing's 1975: 27558; 1982: 32060-61; Elections in Africa 1999: 544.
7. Europa 1991: 1720; Elections in Africa 1999: 544.
8. Europa 1996: 2046. Cf. Keesing's 1993: 39308-309; Global Report 1997: 95. Second round.
9. IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 29; Elections in Africa 1999: 545. Cf. Keesing's 1997: 41435; Europa 1998: 2177, 2185; Banks 1997. 513; WFB 2000: 297. Presidential election, 29 December 1996.
10. Keesing's 2001: 44495; 2002: 44543, 44712. Presidential election, 16 December 2001. The results of the December 2001 presidential election after the recount of votes in April 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 540-41..
2. Keesing's 1998: 42176; IFES Election Guide.Org. 1998.

106. Malawi

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1964-65

1964 ¹	Malawi Congress Party	100.0	0	3 790 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1966-

1966 ²	Hastings Kamuzu Banda	100.0	0	4 030 000	0
1971 ³	Hastings Kamuzu Banda	100.0	0	4 550 000	0
1994 ⁴	Bakili Muluzi	47.2	2 917 105	9 461 000	30.8
1999 ⁵	Bakili Muluzi	42.4	4 663 751	10 640 000	43.8

National referendums

1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. See Pachai 1973: 244. All the candidates of the Malawi Congress Party were returned unopposed and without actual voting. See also World Parliaments 1998: 436-39.
2. Alexander 1968: 398. The Assembly elected Dr. Banda as the first president unanimously.
3. Pachai 1973: 245; Banks 1977: 243-44. The parliament made Banda President for Life in 1971 by a constitutional amendment.
4. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 4: 38; Elections in Africa 1999: 561. Cf. Keesing's 1994: 39993; Banks 1997:516-19; Global Report 1997: 95.
5. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 29; IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42982. Presidential election, 15 June 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 555.

107. Malaysia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1957-

1. Federation of Malaya, 1957-63

1955 ¹	Alliance	81.6	1 002 527	5 920 000	16.9
1959 ²	Alliance	51.8	1 547 269	6 700 000	23.1

2. Malaysia, 1964-

1964 ²	Alliance	58.5	2 057 504	9 150 000	22.5
1969 ³	Alliance	44.8	2 373 113	10 610 000	22.4
1974 ⁴	National Front	60.8	2 116 916	11 650 000	18.2
1978 ⁵	National Front	57.2	3 473 430	12 960 000	26.8
1982 ⁵	National Front	60.5	4 165 697	14 456 000	28.8
1986 ⁵	National Front	57.3	4 625 272	16 109 000	28.7
1990 ⁶	National Front	53.4	5 593 227	17 764 000	31.5
1995 ⁶	National Front	65.2	5 956 695	20 140 000	29.6
1999 ⁶	National Front	56.6	6 651 837	22712 000	29.3

1. Ratnam 1965: 196; Vasil 1965: 60; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 155. See also World Parliaments 1998: 440-45.

2. Ratnam and Milne 1967: 361; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 155. Cf. Malaya, Parliamentary and State Elections 1959: 10-12; Vasil 1965: 60-61. Data for 1964 concern only West Malaysia because direct elections were not held in Sarawak and Sabah at that time.

3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 155. Cf. Ratnam and Milne 1970: 204; Asian Research Bulletin 1971, Vol. I, No 1: 7.

4. IPU 1975-75; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 156. Cf. Global Report 1997: 72.
5. IPU 1978-79; 1981-82; 1986-87; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 156. See also Keesing's 1978: 29405-407; Khai Leong Ho 1988; Global Report 1997: 72;
6. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 157. Cf. IPU 1990-91; 1994-95; Keesing's 1990: 37780; 1995: 40508; The World Factbook 1991-92: 191; Global Report 1997: 72.
7. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 157; IPU 1999; Europa 2000: 2397; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 1999; Hussein 2002: 105. House of Representatives election, 29 November 1999. See also Case 2001.

108. Maldives

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1965-

1965 ¹	Sultan Muhammad	100.0	0	100 000	0
1968 ²	Ibrahim Nasir	100.0	---	100 000	(30.0)
1972 ²	Ibrahim Nasir	(95.0)	---	120 000	(30.0)
1975 ²	Ibrahim Nasir	(95.0)	---	130 000	(30.0)
1978 ³	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom	(95.0)	---	140 000	(30.0)
1983 ³	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom	95.6	60 564	168 000	36.0
1988 ⁴	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom	96.4	57 402	203 000	28.1
1993 ⁵	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom	92.8	82 227	238 000	34.0
1998 ⁶	Maumoon Abdul Gayoom	90.9	95 168	271 000	35.1

National referendums

1968 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1988 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Banks 1977: 249-50; World Parliaments 1998: 445; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 595.

Maldives was ruled by a sultan in 1965-68. The former sultanate was replaced by republican regime on November 11, 1968.

2. Banks 1977: 249; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 595. Nasir was designed President by the legislature in 1968. He was re-elected in 1972 and 1975. The constitution requires that the legislature designates the sole presidential candidate and that he will be confirmed by popular referendum. "Total votes" refers to the estimate number of voters in presidential referendums.

3. Banks 1988: 373-74; Europa 1991: 1758; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 592, 595.
4. Banks 1990: 402-403; Europa 1991: 1758; Global Report 1997: 72. Valid votes in the 1989 parliamentary election.
5. Keesing's 1993: 39691; Asian Recorder 1993: 23451; SWB Part 3: Asia-Pacific, FE/1812, 6 October 1993; Europa 1996: 2090; Banks 1997: 527-29; Global Report 1997: 72. Total votes in the 1993 parliamentary election.
6. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 594-95. The Far East and Australasia 1999: 679-80, 684; Europa 2000: 2414. Presidential election by popular referendum.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

109. Mali

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1964-67

1959 ¹	Sudanese Union	75.8	705 374	4 010 000	17.6
1964 ¹	Sudanese Union	99.0	2 154 711	4 440 000	48.5

Executive dominance, 1968-

1968 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	4 790 000	0
1979 ³	Gen. Moussa Traoré	100.0	3 298 477	6 898 000	47.8
1985 ⁴	Moussa Traoré	100.0	---	8 206 000	(47.0)
1991 ⁵	Military government	100.0	0	9 045 000	0
1992 ⁶	Alpha Oumar Konare	69.0	950 079	9 816 000	9.7
1997 ⁷	Alpha Oumar Konare	84.4	1 654 228	11 480 000	14.4
2002 ⁸	Amadou Toumani Touré	65.0	1 112 444	11 500 000	9.7

National referendums

1974 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1253; Elections in Africa 1999: 578. Cf. Review of Elections 1963-64: 86-87; Hodgkin and Morgenthau 1970: 233.

2. Keesing's Africa 1972: 238-39; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 313-15. A military coup in November 1968 and military governments from 1968 to 1978.

3. Keesing's 1979: 29789; Elections in Africa 1999: 580.

4. Africa Research Bulletin 1985, July 15; Europa Year Book 1987; Elections in Africa 1999:

580.

5. Banks 1997: 530. See also World Parliaments 1998: 446-49. A military coup d'état on March 26, 1991.
6. Elections in Africa 1999: 581. Cf. IPU 1991-92; Africa Research Bulletin 1992: 10541; Keesing's 1992: 38801, 38853. Second round. See also Martin 1993.
7. Elections in Africa 1999: 581. Cf. IFES Vol. 7, 1-1: 30; Keesing's 1997: 41626; WFB 2000: 306. Presidential election, 11 May 1997.
8. Keesing's 2002: 44716, 44769; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 12 May 2002. Second round. Votes in the first round of election.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 577.

110. Malta

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1964-</u>					
1962 ¹	Nationalist Party	42.0	150 606	330 000	45.6
1966 ¹	Nationalist Party	47.9	143 347	320 000	44.8
1971 ¹	Labour Party	50.8	168 059	330 000	50.9
1976 ²	Labour Party	51.5	205 440	330 000	62.2
1981 ²	Labour Party	49.1	224 151	364 000	61.5
1987 ²	Nationalist Party	50.9	235 168	344 000	68.3
1992 ²	Nationalist Party	51.8	247 139	361 000	68.4
1996 ²	Labour Party	50.7	261 224	373 000	70.0
1998 ³	Nationalist Party	51.8	264 492	377 000	70.2

1. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 262-63. Cf. Global Report 1998: 72.

2. IPU 1876-77; 1981-82; 1986-87; 1991-92; 1995-96; Hove 1987; Cf. Global Report 1997: 72.

3. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42523; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 29. House of Representatives election, 5 September 1998.

111. Marshall Islands

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1991-

1991 ¹	Presidential group	(60.0)	(12 000)	48 000	(25.0)
1995 ²	Presidential group	60.0	---	56 000	(25.0)
1999 ³	United Democratic Party	54.6	19 000	62 000	30.6

1. Banks 1990: 409-410; Banks 1997: 536-37; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 693. See also World Parliaments 1998: 449-50; Anckar and Anckar 2000. The supporters of President Amata Kabua had a decisive majority in the House of Representatives. There are no data available on the number of voters, but members of the House of Representatives are popularly elected. The estimated number of voters (12,000) is based on the number of voters in the 1983 referendum (10, 724). The Republic of the Marshall Islands was admitted to the United Nations in September 1991.
2. IPU 1995-96; Banks 1997: 536-37; Europa 1998: 2963-64; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 693-95. Distribution of votes in the election of President Imata Kabua in the legislature in 1997.
3. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43270; Europa 2000: 2448; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 693. Parliamentary election, 22 November 1999. Distribution of seats.

112. Mauritania

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960</u>					
1959 ¹	Mauritanian People's Party	100.0	350 126	930 000	37.6
<u>Executive dominance, 1961-91</u>					
1961 ²	Moktar Ould Daddah	100.0	370 970	970 000	38.1
1966 ²	Moktar Ould Daddah	100.0	471 577	1 070 000	44.0
1971 ²	Moktar Ould Daddah	100.0	512 708	1 280 000	40.0
1976 ²	Moktar Ould Daddah	100.0	630 635	1 460 000	43.2
1978 ³	Military governments	100.0	0	1 540 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1992- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1992 ⁴	Democratic and Social Republic Party	84.8	450 567	2 107 000	21.4
1996 ⁴	Democratic and Social Republic Party	88.6	541 849	2 351 000	23.1
2001 ⁷	Democratic and Social Republican Party	79.0	560 045	2 700 000	20.7
Presidential elections:					
1992 ⁵	M. Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya	62.6	551 575	2 107 000	26.2
1997 ⁶	M. Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya	91.0	879 801	2 461 000	35.8
<u>National referendums</u>					
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1384; Elections in Africa 1999: 594. Cf. Notes at études documentaires. La République Islamique de Mauritanie 1960: 7; The Islamic Republic of Mauritania: Hour of Independence 1960: 9; World Parliaments 1998: 451.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1381-84; Elections in Africa 1999: 596. Cf. Gerteiny 1967: 134; Keesing's 1966: 23954; 1971: 24795.
3. Keesing's 1978: 29674-75; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 317-19; Banks 1997: 537-42. A military coup d'état on July 10, 1978, and military governments and new coups in 1978-91.
4. IPU 1991-92; 1995-96; Elections in Africa 1999: 595. Cf. Global Report 1997: 72.
5. Europa 1996: 2133; Elections in Africa 1999: 597.
6. Elections in Africa 1999: 597; Europa 2000: 2462. Cf. Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 2: 188; WFB 2000: 316. Presidential election, 12 December 1997.
7. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44383. National Assembly election, 19 October 2001. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 594.

113. Mauritius

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1968-</u>					
1967 ¹	Independence Party	61.4	273 579	790 000	34.6
1976 ¹	Mauritian Militant Movement	48.6	407 526	890 000	45.8
1982 ²	Mauritian Militant Movement	63.6	483 810	982 000	49.3
1983 ²	Mauritian Socialist Movement/ Labour/Mauritian Social Democratic Party alliance	65.7	464 465	991 000	46.8
1987 ²	Alliance	62.9	561 058	1 036 000	52.1
1991 ³	Mauritian Socialist Movement	45.5	573 419	1 070 000	53.6
1995 ³	Mauritius Labour Party	56.5	559 005	1 122 000	49.8
2000 ⁴	Alliance of Militant Socialist Movement and Militant Mauritanian Movement	51.7	623 463	1 180 000	52.8

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 609-19. Cf. Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 516-17, 521; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1406-407; IPU 1976-77. Distribution of seats.
2. IPU 1981-82; 1983-84; 1987-88; Elections in Africa 1999: 609-19; Global Report 1977: 72. Cf. Africa Contemporary Record 1982-83: B 228; Simmons 1982: 196; Africa Research Bulletin 1987, Oct. 15. Distribution of seats.
3. IPU 1991-92; 1995-96; Keesing's 1991: 38427; 1995: 40854; Europa 1996: 2146; World Parliaments 1998: 451-57; Elections in Africa 1999: 609-19. Distribution of seats. See also Brautigam 1995; Banks 1997: 542-46.
4. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43732. National Assembly election, 11 September 1995.

Distribution of seats.

114. Mexico

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1821-</u>					
1821 ¹	Provisional junta	100.0	0	6 220 000	0
1822 ¹	Emperor Agustín I	100.0	0	6 236 000	0
1823 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	6 252 000	0
1824 ¹	Guadalupe Victoria	100.0	---	6 268 000	0
1829 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	6 349 000	0
1833 ¹	A. López de Santa Anna	100.0	---	6 522 000	0
1837 ¹	Anastasio Bustamante	100.0	---	6 804 000	0
1841 ¹	Provisional juntas	100.0	0	7 080 000	0
1848 ¹	José Joaquín Herrera	100.0	---	7 531 000	0
1851 ²	Mariano Arista	68.0	19	7 722 000	0
1853 ²	A López de Santa Anna	78.0	23	7 847 000	0
1855 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	7 972 000	0
1857 ²	Ignacio Comonfort	95.0	42	8 097 000	0
1858 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	8 160 000	0
1861 ³	Benito Juárez	58.0	9 124	8 348 000	0.1
Occupation of France. The government of Maximilian in 1864-66. ⁴					
1867 ⁵	Benito Juárez	71.5	10 380	8 644 000	0.1
1871 ⁵	Benito Juárez	47.6	12 256	8 869 000	0.1
1872 ⁵	Lerdo de Tejada	92.8	10 260	8 932 000	0.1
1876 ⁵	Military government	100.0	0	9 451 000	0
1877 ⁵	Porfirio Diaz	96.5	10 878	9 603 000	0.1
1880 ⁵	Manuel Gonzales	88.7	(13 000)	10 087 000	0.1

1884 ⁵	Porfirio Diaz	97.2	16 462	10 793 000	0.1
1888 ⁶	Porfirio Diaz	(99.0)	---	11 491 000	(0.1)
1892 ⁶	Porfirio Diaz	(99.0)	---	12 063 000	(0.1)
1896 ⁶	Porfirio Diaz	(99.0)	---	12 603 000	(0.1)
1900 ⁶	Porfirio Diaz	(99.0)	---	13 047 000	(0.1)
1904 ⁶	Porfirio Diaz	(99.0)	---	13 492 000	(0.1)
1910 ⁷	Porfirio Diaz	98.9	18 826	14 160 000	0.1
1911 ⁷	Francisco Madero	99.3	20 145	14 272 000	0.1
1913 ⁸	Provisional governments	100.0	0	14 496 000	0
1917 ⁷	Venustiano Carrenza	98.1	812 928	13 963 000	5.8
1920 ⁷	Alvaro Obregón	95.8	1 181 550	13 946 000	8.5
1924 ⁷	P. Elias Calles	84.1	1 593 257	14 945 000	10.6
1928 ⁷	Alvaro Obregón	100.0	1 670 453	16 012 000	10.4
1929 ⁷	Pascual Ortiz Rubio	93.5	2 082 106	16 296 000	12.8
1934 ⁷	Lázaro Cárdenas	98.2	2 265 071	17 776 000	12.7
1940 ⁷	M. Alvila Camacho	93.9	2 637 582	19 951 000	13.2
1946 ⁷	Miguel Alemán	77.9	2 293 547	23 183 000	9.9
1952 ⁷	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	74.3	3 651 201	27 850 000	13.1
1958 ⁷	Adolfo López Mateos	90.4	7 483 403	33 700 000	22.2
1964 ⁷	Gustavo Diaz Ordaz	88.8	9 422 125	41 250 000	22.8
1970 ⁹	L. Echeverria Alvarez	86.0	13 915 963	50 690 000	27.5
1976 ¹⁰	López Portillo	94.4	18 750 000	62 330 000	30.1
1982 ¹⁰	Madrid Hurtado	74.4	22 446 000	73 122 000	30.7
1988 ¹¹	Carlos Salinas	50.7	19 145 012	82 721 000	23.1
1994 ¹²	Ernesto Zedillo	48.8	34 549 501	89 564 000	38.6
2000 ¹³	Vicente Fox	43.4	36 814 085	98 500 000	37.4

National referendums

1863 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1867 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Zamasois 1889 Vol. XIII: 157; Bancroft 1885 Vol. V: 550; Bravo Ugarte 1959 Vol. III: 262-65, 411-13; Diccionario Porrúa 1964: 233, 730-31, 815-16, 1433-37; Herring 1968: 294-313; Nohlen 1993: 537-38. See also Oakah 1968; World Parliaments 1998: 457-62. A provisional junta of Iturbide in 1821. Revolt of Santa Anna and provisional governments in 1823. Provisional governments in 1829-32. A military revolt in 1841 and provisional presidents and juntas in 1840-47. Presidential and legislative elections were indirect until 1912. Votes of electors. Santa Anna was the dominating caudillo in the period 1821-55.
2. Bancroft 1885 Vol. V: 591-93, 613-24, 646-74, 721-95; Rodriguez 1967: 62; Herring 1968: 312-17. The provisional government of J.B. Ceballas in 1853. Coup d'état in 1855 and provisional governments in 1855-56. Coup d'état in 1858 and provisional governments in 1858-60.
3. Smart 1963: 245.
4. Bancroft 1888 Vol. VI: 73-78, 99, 299-326; Herring 1968: 317-27; Parker 1970: 251-74.
5. Bancroft 1888 Vol. VI: 355-56, 378, 396, 426-33, 437, 447-48, 460; Knapp 1962: 249, 252-53; Smart 1963: 410-11. Coup d'état in 1876.
6. Hannay 1916: 153-55, 166, 216, 237-38, 302-303. See also Herring 1968: 327-34.
7. Enciclopedia de Mexico 1968 Vol. III: 814-15; Gonzalez Casanova 1972: 230-31; Herring 1968: 336-38, 346-47; Parker 1970: 311-22; Nohlen 1993: 568-74. Coup d'état in May 1911. Coup d'état in 1920.
8. Herring 1968: 340-44; Parker 1970: 330-58. Revolution and provisional governments in 1913-17.
9. Nohlen 1993: 572. Cf. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 92.
10. Keesing's 1976: 27915; 1982: 31730; Nohlen 1993: 572.
11. Keesing's 1988: 36368-69; Statistical Abstract of Latin America 1990, Vol. 28: 279, 282; Europa 1991: 1818; Nohlen 1993: 573.
12. IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 28. Cf. Europa 1996: 2164; Keesing's 1994: 40136.
13. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 28. Presidential election, 2 July 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

115. Micronesia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1991-</u>					
1991 ¹	Independents	(30.0)	---	111 000	(25.0)
1993 ¹	Independents	(30.0)	---	118 000	(25.0)
1995 ²	Independents	(30.0)	33 686	105 000	32.0
1997 ²	Independents	(30.0)	33 000	113 000	29.2
1999 ³	Independents	(30.0)	17 020	131 500	12.9
2001 ⁴	Independents	(30.0)	---	134 000	(12.9)
<u>National referendums</u>					
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2002 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. IPU 1992-93; Banks 1997: 554-55; World Parliaments 1998: 463-64; Anckar and Anckar 2000. There are no political parties, although parties are not banned. All members are independents. Consequently, it is assumed that the "largest party's" share was less than 30.0 percent. Members of the Congress are popularly elected. Federated States of Micronesia was admitted to the United Nations in September 1991.
2. IPU 1994-95; 1997; IFES 1997 Vol. 7, 1-2: 30; Global Report 1997: 73. Distribution of seats.
3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 638. Cf. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42845; Europa 2000: 2509. Congress election, 2 March 1999. Distribution of seats. All members are independents.
4. Micronesia, Federated States of (The World Factbook 2002). All members are independent.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 2002: 44944; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 640.

116. Moldova

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991-2000 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Popular Front	70.0	2 407 000	4 364 000	55.1
1994 ²	Agrarian Democratic Party	53.8	1 824 000	4 350 000	41.9
1998 ⁵	Moldovan Party of Communists	39.6	1 622 990	4 652 000	44.4

Presidential elections:

1991 ³	Mircea Snegur	98.2	---	4 363 000	(40.0)
1996 ⁴	Petru Lucinschi	54.0	1 702 744	4 437 000	38.4

Parliamentary dominance, 2001-

2001 ⁶	Party of Moldovan Communists	70.3	1 566 393	4 500 000	34.8
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National referendums

1994 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Europa 1993; Keesing's 1990: 37322; Socor 1991. Distribution of seats. See also World Parliaments 1998: 170-71.

2. IPU 1993-94; Europa 1996: 2191; Global Report 1997: 73; Banks 1997: 556-59. Distribution of seats.

3. Keesing's 1991: 38657; Europa 1996: 2182. The presidential election was partially boycotted in the predominantly Russian area of the Dnestr region.

4. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 28. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41382, 41419; 1997: 557; WFB 2000: 327.

Presidential election, 1 December 1996. Second round.

5. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 29; IPU 1998. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42155-56. Parliamentary election, 25 February 2001. Distribution of seats.

6. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44020; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001, Parliamentary election, 25 February 2001. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1994: 39876, 39931.

117. Mongolia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1921-23</u>					
1921 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	572 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1924-</u>					
1924 ²	Communist government	100.0	0	632 000	0
1951 ³	Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP)	100.0	489 031	800 000	61.1
1954 ³	MPRP	100.0	494 793	820 000	60.3
1957 ³	MPRP	100.0	509 494	870 000	58.6
1960 ³	MPRP	100.0	525 940	960 000	54.8
1963 ³	MPRP	100.0	543 518	1 030 000	52.8
1966 ³	MPRP	100.0	558 463	1 140 000	49.0
1969 ³	MPRP	100.0	577 709	1 250 000	46.2
1973 ⁴	MPRP	100.0	622 149	1 360 000	45.7
1977 ⁴	MPRP	100.0	694 854	1 530 000	45.4
1981 ⁴	MPRP	100.0	792 891	1 709 000	46.4
1986 ⁴	MPRP	100.0	929 393	1 925 000	48.3
1990 ⁵	MPRP	61.3	977 812	2 177 000	44.9
1992 ⁵	MPRP	56.9	974 194	2 273 000	42.8
1996 ⁵	Democratic Union Coalition	47.0	1 010 157	2 335 000	43.2
2000 ⁶	MPRP	51.6	1 027 985	2 800 000	36.7
<u>National referendums</u>					
1945 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Murphy 1966: 1-6; Norrman and Engman 1969: 34-42. Provisional revolutionary governments in 1921-23.
2. See Murphy 1966; Norrman and Engman 1969; Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Mongolian People's Republic;" Banks 1977: 263-65; Banks 1997: 562; World Parliaments 1998. 466. Elections to the People's Great Hural were indirect until 1951, and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (communists) was the single legal party until the 1990 constitutional reform. It is assumed that the largest party's share was 100 percent and the degree of electoral participation zero in the period of indirect elections from 1924 to 1950.
3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 491. Cf. Sanders 1974: 975-77; Rupen 1955: 78; Far Eastern Economic Review Yearbook 1967: 272; 1970: 206.
4. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 491; IPU 1972-73; 1980-81; 1985-86; Sanders 1974: 975-77; Keesing's 1977: 28606; 1981: 31026; 1986: 34678.
5. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 491, 495-96. Cf. IPU 1990-91; 1991-92; 1995-96; Europa 1991: 1834-35; 1996: 2199; The World Factbook 1991-92; 210; Global Report 1997: 73; Keesing's 1992: 38962; 1996: 41149.
6. IPU 2000; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 491, 495-96; Europa 2001: 2753. Great Hural election, 2 July 2000. MPRP's share of the seats was 94.7 percent as a consequence of the first-past-the post electoral system.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 494.

118. Morocco

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1956-62</u>					
1956 ¹	King Mohamed V	100.0	0	10 400 000	0
1961 ¹	King Hassan II	100.0	0	12 030 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1963-96 (25-75 %)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1963 ²	Front for the Defense of Constitutional Institutions	34.8	3 335 318	12 670 000	26.3
1965 ³	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	13 320 000	0
1970 ⁴	Independents	71.0	4 105 820	15 310 000	26.8
1972 ⁵	Parliament dissolved	100.0	0	15 700 000	0
1977 ⁶	Independent supporters of the King	46.0	5 045 360	18 360 000	27.5
1984 ⁷	Union constitutionnelle	27.1	4 443 004	21 408 000	20.7
1993 ⁷	Socialist Union of Popular Forces	21.6	6 222 218	26 069 000	23.9
Executive elections:					
1963 ⁸	King Hassan II	100.0	0	12 670 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1997- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1997 ⁹	Koutla bloc	31.4	6 371 630	27 310 000	23.3
2002 ¹¹	Socialist Union of Popular Forces	15.4	7 165 206	29 600 000	24.2

Executive elections:

1997 ¹⁰	King Hassan II	100.0	0	27 310 000	0
1999 ¹⁰	King Mohammad VI	100.0	0	28 238 000	0

National referendums

1962 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1970 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1980 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1995 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1996 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Keesing's Africa 1972: 189-93; Banks 1997: 565-66; World Parliaments 1998: 467-69.

Absolute monarchy in 1956-62.

2. Review of Elections 1963-64: 87-89; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1335; Elections in Africa 1999: 634.

3. Middle East and North Africa 1966: 492-94; Keesing's Africa 1972: 194. A state of emergency and the King's rule from June 1965 to 1970.

4. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1342; Elections in Africa 1999: 634. Cf. IPU 1970-71; Keesing's 1970: 24253; Africa Contemporary Record 1970-71: B 32-33; Global Report 1997: 74. Data concern directly elected members of the National Assembly. Distribution of seats.

5. Africa South of the Sahara 1975: 351-54, 366; Banks 1977: 265-68. The King ruled without a parliament from 1972 to 1977.

6. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1345; Elections in Africa 1999: 634. Cf. Keesing's 1977: 28477; Global Report 1997: 74. Distribution of seats.

7. IPU 1984-85; 1992-93; Keesing's 1984: 33247; 1993: 39535, 39665; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 23; Elections in Africa 1999: 634, 636. Cf. Africa Demos 1991 Vol. 1, 3: 3; Global Report 1997:

74. Distribution of seats.

8. See Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Morocco;" Banks 1997: 564-71; World Parliaments 1998: 467-69. Executive power is vested in the king.
9. IPU 1997; Elections in Africa 1999: 635-36. Cf. Keesing's 1997: 41935-36; WFB 2000: 335. Chamber of Representatives election, 5 December 1997. Distribution of seats. Constitutional amendments approved by a referendum in September 1996 strengthened the position of the new House of Representatives. All members to the House of Representatives are now elected directly.
10. Banks 1997: 564-65; World Parliaments 1998: 467-69; Keesing's 1999: 43082; Maghraoui 2002. Executive power is vested in the king. King Hassan II died on 23 July 1999, and was succeeded by his son Ali Mohammad as King Mohammad VI. See also Maghraoui 2001.
11. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45014-15; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. House of Representatives elections, 27 September 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 632-33.
2. Keesing's 1995: 40706; 1996: 41298; Elections in Africa 1999: 633.

119. Mozambique

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1975-93

1975 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	9 200 000	0
1977 ²	Frelimo	100.0	0	9 680 000	0
1986 ²	Frelimo	100.0	0	14 336 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1994- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1994 ³	Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)	51.6	4 773 225	16 614 000	28.7
1999 ⁴	Frelimo	53.2	4 027 794	17 299 000	22.3

Presidential elections:

1994 ³	Joaquim Chissano	53.3	4 941 515	16 614 000	29.7
1999 ⁵	Joaquim Chissano	52.3	4 471 988	17 299 000	25.8

1. See Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 335-36. A provisional government of the Mozambique Liberation Front in 1975-77.
2. IPU 1977-78; 1986-87; Africa Research Bulletin 1977: 4669; Africa Contemporary Record 1986-87: B 682-83; Banks 1997: 576. Indirect elections. The general election due in 1982 was postponed to 1986 because of the civil war.
3. IPU 1994-95; IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 29; Banks 1997: 572-76; Elections in Africa 1999: 653-54. Cf. Global Report 1997: 74, 96. Distribution of seats. Multiparty elections were organized on the basis of the peace agreement between the Frelimo government and Renamo insurgents. See also World Parliaments 1998: 469-74.
4. IPU 1999. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43303-304. Assembly of the Republic election, 3-5 December

1999. Distribution of seats.

5. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 28. Presidential election, 3-4 December 1999.

120. Namibia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1989 ¹	South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)	57.3	670 830	1 316 000	50.9
1994 ²	SWAPO	73.9	489 636	1 499 000	32.6
1999 ³	SWAPO	76.2	536 036	1 695 000	31.6

Presidential elections:

1990 ¹	Sam Nujoma	100.0	72	1 352 000	0
1994 ²	Sam Nujoma	76.3	485 295	1 499 000	32.4
1999 ⁴	Samuel Nujoma	76.8	536 000	1 695 000	31.6

1. IPU 1989-90; Elections in Africa 1999: 667; Africa Research Bulletin 1989: 9472-76; 1990: 9579; Banks 1997: 682-87; Global Report 1997: 74. Nujoma was elected by the Constituent Assembly on March 21, 1990. See also World Parliaments 1998: 475-80.

2. IPU 1994-95; Europa 1996: 2275; Global Report 1997: 74, 96; Elections in Africa 1999: 670-72. Cf. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 35; Sandberg 1995.

3. IPU 1999; IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 29. National Assembly election, 30 November and 1 December 1999.

4. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43302-203. Presidential election, 30 November and 1 December 1999.

121. Nepal

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-1958</u>					
1810 ¹	Rana family and king	100.0	0	---	0
1950 ¹	King Tribhuvan	100.0	0	7 000 000	0
1955 ¹	King Mahendra	100.0	0	8 555 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1959 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary election:					
1959 ²	Nepali Congress	37.2	1 791 428	9 044 000	19.8
Executive elections:					
1959 ³	King Mahendra	100.0	0	9 044 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1960-80</u>					
1960 ³	King Mahendra	100.0	0	9 200 000	0
1972 ¹⁰	King Birendra	100.0	0	11 810 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1981-90 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1981 ⁴	Independents	100.0	3 885 723	15 020 000	25.9
1986 ⁵	Independents	100.0	5 197 953	17 131 000	30.3
Executive elections:					
1981 ⁴	King Birendra	100.0	0	15 020 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1991- (75-25%)</u>					
1991 ⁷	Nepali Congress Party	38.0	6 969 061	19 279 000	36.2
1994 ⁷	Nepali Communist Party	33.4	7 384 277	20 898 000	35.3
1999 ⁸	Nepali Congress Party	54.2	8 649 664	22 367 000	38.7
2001 ⁹	Nepali Communist Party	48.0	---	23 300 000	(38.7)

Executive elections:

1991 ¹⁰	King Birendra	100.0	0	19279 000	0
2001 ¹¹	King Gyanendra	100.0	0	23 300 000	0

National referendums

1980 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. See Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Nepal;" Hedrick and Hedrick 1972; Jha 1982; Parmanand 1986; 1996; Banks 1997: 590. Nepal was an absolute monarchy until 1846 when the Rana family established an autocratic system and ruled Nepal, under hereditary prime ministers, until a popular revolution in 1950, which restored customary authority to the King.
2. Gauhan 1971: 101; Global Report 1997: 74; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 634. Cf. Levi 1959: 152.
3. Hedrick and Hedrick 1972: 32-33; Pradhan 1973: 146-52; Jha 1982a: 10-27; Permanand 1996; Banks 1997: 590. King Mahendra suspended the 1959 democratic constitution in December 1960 and assumed personal authority.
4. Jha 1982b: 16; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 634. Cf. IPU 1980-81; Global Report 1997: 74. Executive power remained in the hands of the king.
5. IPU 1985-86; Keesing's 34423. Cf. Global Report 1997: 74.
6. Jha 1982b; Banks et al. 1997: 590.
7. IPU 1990-91; 1994-95; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 635, 654. Cf. The World Factbook 1991-92: 219; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 35; Global Report 1997: 74; World Parliaments 1998: 481-83.
8. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42938; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 635, 654. Distribution of seats. House of Representatives elections, 3 and 17 May 1999.
9. IPU 2001. House of Representatives elections, 27 June 2001. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was the same as in the 1999 election.
10. See Banks 1997: 589-91; World Parliaments 1998: 481-83; WFB 2000: 344-45. King Birendra succeeded to the throne on 31 January 1972 after the death of his father, King

Mahendra.

11. Keesing's 2001: 44209-210. King Gyanendra succeeded to the throne on 4 June 2001 after the murder of his brother, King Birendra.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 633.

122. Netherlands

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1814-49</u>					
1814 ¹	King William I	100.0	0	5 031 000	0
1840 ¹	King William II	100.0	0	2 861 000	0
1849 ¹	King William III	100.0	0	3 037 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1850-67 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1850 ²	Liberals	44.1	---	3 057 000	(2.0)
1853 ²	Conservatives	39.7	---	3 147 000	(2.0)
1854 ²	Liberals	36.8	---	3 177 000	(2.0)
1858 ²	Conservatives	35.3	---	3 324 000	(2.0)
1862 ²	Liberals	40.3	---	3 459 000	(2.0)
1866 ²	Liberals	40.0	---	3 527 000	(2.0)
Executive elections:					
1850 ¹	King William III	100.0	0	3 057 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1868-</u>					
1868 ²	Liberals	48.7	---	3 562 000	(2.0)
1873 ²	Liberals	47.5	---	3 728 000	(2.0)
1877 ²	Liberals	57.5	---	3 900 000	(2.0)
1884 ²	Liberals	55.8	---	4 258 000	(2.0)
1888 ³	Free Liberal League	40.7	236 168	4 460 000	5.3
1891 ³	Free Liberal League	42.2	205 946	4 616 000	4.5
1894 ³	Free Liberal League	49.8	164 894	4 775 000	3.5
1897 ³	Free Liberal League	30.5	413 714	4 966 000	8.3

1901 ³	Free Liberal League	27.6	389 021	5 253 000	7.4
1905 ³	Free Liberal League	28.2	583 388	5 551 000	10.5
1909 ³	Catholic Party	27.9	596 060	5 796 000	10.3
1913 ³	Catholic Party	21.5	768 708	6 044 000	12.7
1918 ⁴	Catholic Party	30.0	1 344 209	6 604 000	20.2
1922 ⁴	Catholic Party	29.9	2 929 569	7 032 000	41.7
1925 ⁴	Catholic Party	28.6	3 085 862	7 366 000	41.9
1929 ⁴	Roman Catholic Party	29.6	3 379 503	7 781 000	43.4
1933 ⁴	Roman Catholic Party	27.9	3 721 828	8 237 000	45.2
1937 ⁴	Roman Catholic Party	28.8	4 058 077	8 598 000	47.2
Occupied by Germany from May 1940 to April 1945.					
1946 ⁴	Catholic People's Party	30.8	4 760 711	9 423 000	50.5
1948 ⁴	Catholic People's Party	31.0	4 932 959	9 800 000	50.3
1952 ⁴	Labour Party	29.0	5 335 745	10 380 000	51.4
1956 ⁴	Labour Party	32.7	5 727 742	10 890 000	52.6
1959 ⁴	Catholic People's Party	31.6	5 999 531	11 350 000	52.9
1963 ⁴	Catholic People's Party	31.9	6 258 521	11 970 000	52.3
1967 ⁴	Catholic People's Party	26.5	6 878 030	12 600 000	54.6
1971 ⁴	Labour Party	24.6	6 318 152	13 190 000	47.9
1972 ⁴	Labour Party	27.3	7 394 045	13 330 000	55.5
1977 ⁵	Labour Party	33.8	8 317 612	13 850 000	60.0
1981 ⁶	Christian democratic Appeal	30.8	8 689 263	14 246 000	61.0
1982 ⁶	Labour Party	30.3	8 228 582	14 310 000	57.5
1986 ⁶	Christian Democratic Appeal	34.6	9 127 335	14 564 000	62.7
1989 ⁶	Christian Democratic Appeal	35.3	8 891 508	14 849 000	59.0
1994 ⁶	Labour Party	24.0	8 974 813	15 383 000	58.3
1998 ⁷	Labour Party	29.0	8 614 000	15 707 000	54.8
2002 ⁸	Christian Democratic Appeal	27.9	9 501 152	16 100 000	59.0

1. See Seignobos 1903: 211-21; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 857-63; Cook and Paxton 1978:

35-36; World Parliaments 1998: 483-90; Societies of Europe 2000: 698-99. The king's position was completely dominating until the 1848 constitutional revision. The king nominated the members of the parliament's first chamber, and the members of the second chamber were elected by indirect elections. The government depended more on the king than on the second chamber of the parliament until 1868.

2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 861, 865, 878. Cf. Seignobos 1903: 221-24; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 232-35. Distribution of seats. The estimated degree of electoral participation is based on the fact that the electorate comprised only 2.7 percent of the total population in 1853, 2.9 percent in 1870, 3.0 percent in 1880 and 6.5 percent in 1890.
3. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 272-73. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 865, 878.
4. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 257-60; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 276-85. Cf. Global Report 1997: 74.
5. Mackie and Rose 1978: 324. Cf. Global Report 1997: 74.
6. IPU 1980-81; 1982-83; 1985-86; 1989-90; 1993-94. Cf. Global Report 1997: 74-75.
7. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42293. Second Chamber election, 6 May 1998.
8. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44796-97. Second Chamber elections, 15 May 2002.

123. New Zealand

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1907-</u>					
1905 ¹	Liberal Party	53.6	391 189	860 000	45.5
1908 ¹	Liberal Party	59.0	424 052	936 000	45.3
1911 ¹	Liberal Party	41.1	488 769	1 008 000	48.4
1914 ¹	Reform Party	47.1	515 907	1 105 000	46.6
1919 ¹	Reform Party	35.7	542 740	1 207 000	44.9
1922 ¹	Reform Party	39.9	614 070	1 304 000	47.1
1925 ¹	Reform Party	46.6	671 971	1 382 000	48.6
1928 ¹	Reform Party	34.8	735 391	1 454 000	50.6
1931 ¹	National Party	44.0	693 072	1 514 000	45.8
1935 ¹	Labour Party	47.4	827 795	1 562 000	52.9
1938 ¹	Labour Party	55.9	917 684	1 604 000	57.2
1943 ¹	Labour Party	48.2	911 370	1 702 000	53.5
1946 ¹	Labour Party	51.3	1 081 898	1 759 000	61.5
1949 ¹	National Party	51.9	1 073 181	1 871 000	57.3
1951 ¹	National Party	54.0	1 069 791	1 950 000	54.8
1954 ¹	National Party	44.3	1 096 893	2 090 000	52.4
1957 ¹	Labour Party	48.3	1 157 365	2 230 000	51.9
1960 ¹	National Party	47.6	1 170 503	2 370 000	49.4
1963 ¹	National Party	47.1	1 198 045	2 530 000	47.4
1966 ¹	National Party	43.6	1 205 095	2 680 000	45.0
1969 ¹	National Party	45.2	1 340 168	2 780 000	48.2
1972 ¹	Labour Party	48.4	1 400 924	2 900 000	48.3

1975 ²	National Party	47.4	1 611 104	3 070 000	52.5
1978 ²	Labour Party	40.3	1 715 384	3 110 000	55.1
1981 ³	Labour Party	39.0	1 801 303	3 125 000	57.6
1984 ³	Labour Party	43.0	1 929 201	3 233 000	59.7
1987 ³	Labour Party	48.0	1 831 902	3 304 000	55.4
1990 ³	National Party	48.0	1 824 092	3 363 000	54.2
1993 ³	National Party	35.0	1 922 796	3 451 000	55.7
1996 ⁴	National Party	33.8	2 072 359	3 590 000	57.7
1999 ⁵	Labour Party	38.7	2 085 381	3 811 000	54.7
2002 ⁶	Labour Party	41.4	1 824 100	3 900 000	46.8

National referendums

1908 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1911 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1914 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1919 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1949 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1967 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1990 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1995 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1997 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 292-301. Cf. Lipson 1948:172, 187-88, 206-207; Global Report

1997: 75; World Parliaments 1998: 490-500; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 718-19, 725-28.

New Zealand became a dominion, under the British Crown, in 1907 and achieved full independence in 1947. Parliamentary elections have been direct since 1890, but electoral data are given since 1907 when New Zealand became a dominion.

2. Mackie and Rose 1976: 331; 1979: 309. Cf. Global Report 1997: 75; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 718-19, 729.
3. IPU 1981-82; 1984-85; 1987-88; 1990-91; 1993-94. Cf. Global Report 1997: 75; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 718-19, 729-30.
4. IPU 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 3: 30; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 730-31. Party votes.
5. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43268; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 731. House of Representatives election, 27 November 1999.
6. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44933-34; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. House of Representatives elections, 27 July 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 722-24.
2. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 724.

124. Nicaragua

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1838-</u>					
1838 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	226 000	0
1849 ²	Norberto Ramirez	(70.0)	---	226 000	(0.2)
1851 ²	Laureano Pineda	(70.0)	---	252 000	(0.2)
1853 ²	Fruto Chamorro	(70.0)	---	256 000	(0.2)
1854 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	258 000	0
1859 ⁴	Tomás Martinez	100.0	---	269 000	(0.2)
1863 ⁴	Tomás Martinez	(90.0)	---	282 000	(0.2)
1867 ⁴	Fernando Guzmán	(90.0)	---	298 000	(0.2)
1871 ⁴	Vicente Cuadra	(90.0)	---	314 000	(0.2)
1875 ⁵	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro	(90.0)	---	330 000	(0.2)
1979 ⁵	Joaquín Zavala	(90.0)	---	346 000	(0.2)
1883 ⁵	Adán Cárdenas	(90.0)	---	363 000	(0.2)
1887 ⁵	Evaristo Carazo	(80.0)	---	382 000	(0.2)
1891 ⁵	Roberto Sacasa	(80.0)	---	401 000	(0.2)
1893 ⁶	Various dictators	100.0	0	410 000	0
1912 ⁷	Adolfo Diaz	91.2	25 739	568 000	4.5
1916 ⁷	Emiliano Chamorro	100.0	58 810	588 000	10.0
1920 ⁷	Diego Manuel Chamorro	74.0	90 428	606 000	14.9
1924 ⁷	Carlos Solórzano	57.2	84 096	634 000	13.2
1926 ⁷	Provisional governments	100.0	0	662 000	0
1928 ⁸	José María Moncada	57.4	133 663	662 000	20.1
1932 ⁹	Juan Bautista Sacasa	58.6	130 114	690 000	18.8

1936 ⁹	Anastacio Somoza García	79.3	80 663	746 000	10.8
1939 ¹⁰	Anastacio Somoza García	100.0	---	806 000	0
1947 ¹¹	Leonardo Arguello	61.7	169 708	977 000	17.3
1947 ¹¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	900 000	0
1951 ¹²	Anastacio Somoza García	75.6	202 698	1 080 000	18.8
1957 ¹³	L. A. Somoza Debayle	89.2	355 188	1 290 000	27.5
1963 ¹³	René Schick Gutierrez	90.5	451 064	1 540 000	29.3
1967 ¹³	Anastacio Somoza Debayle	70.3	540 714	1 780 000	30.4
1972 ¹³	Provisional junta	100.0	0	1 950 000	0
1974 ¹⁴	Anastacio Somoza Debayle	91.7	799 992	2 080 000	38.4
1979 ¹⁵	Provisional governments	100.0	0	2 644 000	0
1984 ¹⁵	Daniel Ortega Saavedra	67.0	1 098 933	3 162 000	34.7
1990 ¹⁶	Violeta Barrios de Chamorro	54.8	1 420 544	3 871 000	36.7
1996 ¹⁷	Arnoldo Aleman Lacayo	51.0	1 757 775	4 549 000	38.6
2001 ¹⁸	Enrique Bolanõs	56.3	2 167 514	5 200 000	41.7

1. Alvarez 1936: 150; Cabrales 1937: 30-31; Herring 1968: 488-89. See also Williams 1930: 427-28; Gomez 1889. Liberals and Conservatives struggled for power. Provisional governments in 1838-48.
2. Gomez 1889: 545, 566, 578-84; Alvarez 1936: 52; Chamorro Zelaya 1960: 211-13, 252; Cole Chamorro 1967: 22-23. Legislative and presidential elections were indirect until 1893.
3. Gomez 1889: 591-617; Williams 1930: 428-29; Alvarez 1936: 53-55; Barquero 1945: 87-119; Cole Chamorro 1967: 26-55. Civil war and the invasion of Walker in 1854-57. The provisional government of Tomás Martínez in 1857-59.
4. Alvarez 1936: 55; Cabrales 1937: 36-37; Barquero 1945: 117-37; Cole Chamorro 1967: 53-55; Quintana Orozco 1968: 150-53. In 1871 the number of electors was 570, but usually not all of them took part in elections.
5. Barquero 1945: 133-53; Cole Chamorro 1967: 56-59.
6. Alvarez 1936: 71-74; Barquero 1945: 155-89; Cole Chamorro 1967: 59-94. Coup d'état in 1893 and the dictatorship of Gen. José Santos Zelaya in 1893-1909. Coup d'état in 1909 and

new coups in in 1909-12.

7. Nohlen 1993: 595-96, 600. Cf. Cabrales 1937: 38; Barquero 1945: 191-203; Cole Chamorro 1967: 95-104. Coup d'état and provisional governments in 1926-27.
8. Nohlen 1993: 596. Cf. Cole Chamorro 1967: 104; Cabrales 1937: 36.
9. Nohlen 1993: 596-97; Cole Chamorro 108-109, 117-121. Cf. Cabrales 1937: 38. Coup d'état in 1936 and a provisional government.
10. Cole Chamorro 1967: 122-23; Nicaragua. Election Factbook 1967: 10. Somoza's term was continued by changing the constitution.
11. Facts on File 1947: 67, 171, 259; Nicaragua. Election Factbook 1967: 29; Cole Chamorro 1967: 126-31; Nohlen 1993: 597; Global Report 1997: 96. Coup d'état in 1947 and provisional governments in 1947-50.
12. Nohlen 1993: 597. See also Keesing's 1951: 10889; Nicaragua. Election Factbook 1967: 29.
13. Keesing's 1967: 21953; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 52-54, 93; Banks 1977: 284-85; Nohlen 1993: 598; Global Report 1997: 96. A provisional junta in 1972-73.
14. Bowdler and Cotter 1982: 64; Nohlen 1993: 598; Global Report 1997: 96.
15. Keesing's 1984: 33269-70; Banks 1988: 423-28; Nohlen 1993: 599. Cf. Global Report 1997: 96. Civil war and the Sandinista National Front's provisional government in 1979-83.
16. Nohlen 1993: 599. Cf. Europa 1991: 1988; IPU 1989-90; Global Report 1997: 96.
17. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 28. See also Keesing's 1996: 41311. Presidential election, 20 October 1996.
18. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44444-45. Presidential election, 4 November 2001.

125. Niger

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1960-92

1960 ¹	Hamari Diori	100.0	0	3 000 000	0
1965 ²	Hamari Diori	100.0	1 678 912	3 510 000	47.8
1970 ²	Hamari Diori	100.0	1 907 673	4 020 000	47.4
1974 ³	Military governments	100.0	0	4 480 000	0
1989 ⁴	General Ali Saibou	100.0	3 329 654	7 487 000	44.5

Concurrent powers, 1993-98 (50-50 %)

Parliamentary elections:

1993 ⁵	National Movement for a Development Society (MNSD)	34.9	1 252 257	8 361 000	15.0
1995 ⁶	MNSD	34.9	1 446 121	9 151 000	15.8
1996 ⁷	National Union of Independents for Democratic Renewal	71.1	1 141 000	9 465 000	12.0

Presidential elections:

1993 ⁵	Mahamane Ousmane	54.4	1 402 894	8 361 000	16.8
1996 ⁷	Gen. I. Baré Mainassara	52.2	2 417 189	9 465 000	25.5

Executive dominance, 1999-

1999 ⁸	Tandja Mamadou	58.9	1 912 199	10 400 000	18.4
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National referendums

1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1996² 1 referendum - - - 5.0

1. Riviéras 1965: 273; Keesing's Africa 1972: 218. Diori was unanimously elected by the National Assembly as President of the Republic on November 9, 1960.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1485; Elections in Africa 1999: 689. Cf. Africa Research Bulletin 1965: 382; Bulletin de l'Afrique Noire 1970, No. 622: 12562.
3. Banks 1977: 286-87; Banks 1997: 614-20. President Diori was overthrown by a military coup on April 15, 1974, and military governments in 1974-88.
4. Elections in Africa 1999: 689; IPU 1989-90.
5. IPU 1992-93; Elections in Africa 1999: 685, 688-90. Cf. Keesing's 1993: 3993-97; Europa 1996: 2384; Global Report 1997: 75, 96. Distribution of seats. Second round of the presidential election.
6. IPU 1994-95; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 36; Banks 1997: 616-17. Cf. Global Report 1997: 75. Distribution of seats. A military coup on January 27, 1996.
7. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 41178; Elections in Africa 1999: 686-90. Cf. Global Report 1997: 75, 96. Distribution of seats. See also World Parliaments 1998: 505-508.
8. Europa 2000: 2754. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43188, 43245; IPU 1999. Presidential election, 24 November 1999. Second round. The previous president had been assassinated by members of his own guard on 9 April 1999. Maj. Daouda Malam, the head of presidential guard, ruled country until the legislative and presidential elections in October and November 1999. See Keesing's 1999: 42876, 42985.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 684.
2. Keesing's 1996: 41083; Elections in Africa 1999: 685.

126. Nigeria

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1960-65

1959 ¹	National Council of Nigerian Citizens	34.0	7 628 847	41 910 000	18.2
1964 ¹	Action Group	37.6	5 761 483	48 680 000	11.8

Executive dominance, 1966-

1966 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	49 880 000	0
1979 ³	Shehu Shagari	33.8	16 846 633	74 600 000	22.6
1983 ⁴	Military governments	100.0	0	89 022 000	0
1999 ⁵	Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo	62.8	29 848 441	108 945 000	27.4

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 707. Cf. Nigeria Year Book 1965: 26-27; Post 1964: 373; Global Report 1997: 75; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1547.
2. Keesing's Africa 1972: 109-117; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 358-61. A military coup d'état on January 15, 1966, and military governments from 1966 to 1978.
3. Keesing's 1979: 30621-27; Elections in Africa 1999: 716. Cf. Global Report 1997: 96.
4. Keesing's: 32841-42; Diamond 1988; Agbaje 1994; Banks 1997: 621-26; World Parliaments 1998: 508-510. A military coup on December 31, 1983, and military governments and new coups in 1983-98.
5. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 29; Keesing's 1999: 42764. Presidential election, 27 February 1999.

127. Norway

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Under the Swedish Crown

Concurrent powers, 1814-83 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1814 ¹	Civil servants	46.0	---	886 000	(2.0)
1817 ¹	Civil servants	54.0	---	919 000	(2.0)
1820 ¹	Civil servants	42.0	---	970 000	(2.0)
1823 ¹	Civil servants	46.0	---	1 018 000	(2.0)
1926 ¹	Civil servants	51.0	---	1 065 000	(2.0)
1829 ¹	Civil servants	48.0	27 877	1 109 000	2.5
1832 ¹	Peasants	47.0	31 296	1 152 000	2.7
1835 ¹	Peasants	45.0	34 791	1 195 000	2.9
1838 ¹	Civil servants	46.0	34 989	1 222 000	2.8
1841 ¹	Peasants	43.0	35 481	1 258 000	2.8
1844 ¹	Civil servants	43.0	34 559	1 310 000	2.6
1847 ¹	Civil servants	43.0	34 258	1 356 000	2.5
1850 ¹	Peasants	41.0	36 770	1 400 000	2.6
1853 ¹	Peasants	41.0	33 370	1 473 000	2.3
1856 ¹	Peasants	38.0	33 150	1 546 000	2.2
1859 ¹	Peasants	40.0	37 203	1 620 000	2.4
1862 ¹	Peasants	43.0	35 148	1 677 000	2.1
1865 ¹	Peasants	47.0	33 831	1 701 000	2.0

1868 ¹	Peasants	50.0	38 724	1 725 000	2.2
1870 ¹	Peasants	56.0	36 647	1 741 000	2.1
1873 ¹	Peasants	45.0	37 399	1 781 000	2.1
1876 ¹	Peasants	47.0	36 344	1 838 000	2.0
1879 ¹	Venstre	54.0	42 430	1 901 000	2.2
1882 ²	Venstre	62.8	71 300	1 935 000	3.7

Executive dominance

1814 ¹	The king of Sweden	100.0	0	886 000	0
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Parliamentary dominance, 1884-

1884 ²	Venstre	63.4	90 967	1 947 000	4.7
1888 ²	Venstre	41.6	89 329	1 982 000	4.5
1891 ²	Venstre	50.8	101 839	2 020 000	5.0
1894 ²	Venstre	50.4	165 147	2 077 000	7.9
1897 ²	Venstre	52.7	166 177	2 154 000	7.7
1900 ²	Venstre	54.0	235 410	2 240 000	10.5
1903 ²	Right	44.8	236 641	2 285 000	10.3

2. Independent Norway

1906 ²	Venstre	45.1	269 281	2 331 000	11.5
1909 ²	Right	41.5	422 684	2 376 000	17.8
1912 ²	Venstre	40.0	488 903	2 424 000	20.2
1915 ²	Venstre	33.1	617 670	2 440 000	25.3
1918 ²	Labour	31.6	662 521	2 575 000	25.7
1921 ²	Right	33.3	904 699	2 668 000	33.9
1924 ²	Right	32.5	973 941	2 729 000	35.7
1927 ²	Labour	36.8	999 297	2 775 000	36.0
1930 ²	Labour	31.4	1 194 755	2 807 000	42.6
1933 ²	Labour	40.1	1 248 686	2 858 000	43.7
1936 ²	Labour	42.5	1 455 238	2 904 000	50.1

Occupied by Germany from April 1940 to April 1945.³

1945 ²	Labour	41.0	1 485 225	3 080 000	48.2
1949 ²	Labour	45.7	1 758 366	3 232 000	54.4
1953 ²	Labour	46.7	1 779 831	3 360 000	52.9
1957 ²	Labour	48.3	1 791 128	3 490 000	51.3
1961 ²	Labour	46.8	1 840 206	3 610 000	51.0
1965 ²	Labour	43.1	2 047 394	3 720 000	55.0
1969 ²	Labour	46.5	2 158 712	3 850 000	56.1
1973 ⁴	Labour	35.3	2 155 734	3 960 000	54.4
1977 ⁵	Labour	42.3	2 301 110	4 043 000	56.9
1981 ⁶	Labour	36.7	2 495 076	4 100 000	60.9
1985 ⁶	Labour	40.8	2 601 817	4 153 000	62.6
1989 ⁶	Labour	34.0	2 647 604	4 227 000	62.6
1993 ⁶	Labour	37.0	2 461 949	4 312 000	57.1
1997 ⁶	Labour	35.1	2 571 809	4 405 000	58.4
2001 ⁷	Labour Party	24.4	2 521 879	4 500 000	56.0

National referendums

1905 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1919 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1926 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Kaartvedt 1964: 110-49; Danielsen 1964: 83; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 895-8, 913;

Norges Offisielle Statistik XII, Statistik årbog 1971: 269; Societies of Europe 2000: 738-46.

Distribution of seats. It is assumed that in the period 1814-1876, when political parties were not yet established, major occupational groups (Civil servants and Peasants) represented

"parties." The government was responsible to the common King of Sweden and Norway. See also Gjerlow 1934; World Parliaments 1998: 510-16.

2. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 275-80; Mackie and Rose 1974a: 308-23. Cf. Gjerlow 1934; Die

Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 913-15; Global Report 1997: 76.

3. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 906-907; Banks et al. 1997: 628.

4. Mackie and Rose 1974b: 295. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Global Report 1997: 76.

5. Mackie and Rose 1978: 325. Cf. Global Report 1997: 76.

6. IPU 1981-82; 1985-86; 1989-90; 1993-94; 1997. Cf. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 34; Global Report 1997: 76.

7. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44362. Parliamentary election, 10 September 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

2. Hug and Sciarini 2000: 21; Keesing's 1994: 40061, 40297.

128. Oman

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1951-

1951 ¹	Sultan Said bin Taimour	100.0	0	400 000	0
1970 ²	Sultan Qabus bin Said	100.0	0	650 000	0

1. See Banks 1997: 632-34; World Parliaments 1998: 517; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 202.

Oman has no constitution, elected legislature, or legal political parties. The sultan rules with the assistance of a cabinet of personal aides.

2. Banks 1997: 632-34; World Parliaments 1998: 517; The Middle East 2000: 349-51; WFB 2000: 369; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 202. Sultan Qabus assumed power on 23 July 1970 in a coup d'etat that deposed his father.

129. Pakistan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Original Pakistan

Parliamentary dominance, 1947-57

1947 ¹	Muslim League	71.0	0	72 206 000	0
1955 ²	Muslim League	31.0	0	89 280 000	0

Executive dominance, 1958-72

1958 ³	Military government	100.0	0	95 580 000	0
1960 ⁴	Gen. Ayub Khan	95.6	78 740	100 170 000	0.1
1965 ⁵	Gen. Ayub Khan	62.6	79 790	113 930 000	0.1
1969 ⁶	Gen. Yahya Khan	100.0	0	126 740 000	0

2. Pakistan (West)

1971 ⁶	Ali Bhutto	100.0	0	62 430 000	0
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Parliamentary dominance, 1973-2001

1970 ⁷	Pakistan's People's Party	38.6	15 910 002	60 610 000	26.2
1977 ⁸	Military government	100.0	0	74 870 000	0
1988 ⁹	Pakistan People's Party	37.6	19 598 609	105 970 000	18.5
1990 ⁹	Islamic Democratic Alliance	37.4	21 163 911	108 040 000	19.6
1993 ¹⁰	Pakistan People's Party	42.8	22 550 000	116 470 000	19.4
1997 ¹¹	Pakistan Muslim League	66.2	19 362 000	128 420 000	15.1
1999 ¹²	Military government	100.0	0	134 510 000	0

Concurrent powers, 2002- (25-75%)

Parliamentary elections:

2002 ¹³	Pakistan Muslim League	25.7	29 572 712	144 000 000	20.5
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Presidential elections:

2002 ¹⁴	Gen. Pervaiz Musharraf	97.7	43 900 000	144 000 000	30.5
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National referendums

1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Callard 1957: 77-85; Ahmad 1959: 78-79; Choudhury 1963: 50-51. The original distribution of seats in the Constituent Assembly in 1947. The Constituent Assembly was indirectly elected by the provincial legislatures. See also World Parliaments 1998: 518-20.
2. Choudhury 1963: 53; Keesing's Research Report 9: Pakistan 1973: 61. Distribution of seats. Indirect election.
3. Callard 1959: 7, 27-48; Wilber 1964: 140-52; Keesing's Research Report 9: Pakistan 1973: 72-78. Coup d'état on October 7, 1958, and the military government of Ayub Khan from 1958 to 1960.
4. Keesing's Research Report 9: Pakistan 1973: 77. Cf. Wilber 1964: 147. Referendum of so-called "basic democrats."
5. von Vorys 1965: 288; Twenty Years of Pakistan 1947-67: 118.
6. See Keesing's Research Report 9: Pakistan 1973: 99-100, 123; Banks 1990: 486-88. President Ayub Khan resigned in March 1969. He was succeeded by General Yahya Khan and, after Yahya Khan's resignation in December 1971, by Ali Bhutto.
7. Choudhury 1974: 129. Cf. Sharif af Muhajid 1971: 169; Kumar 1978: 1-25. In August 1973 a presidential system was replaced by a parliamentary form of government. The first direct elections had been held in December 1970 and January 1971.
8. Keegan 1979: 534-46; Banks 1990: 486-88. A military coup d'état on July 5, 1977, and General Zia ul-Haq's military government in 1977-87. The military coup was made after the general election of March 7, 1977, in which the ruling Pakistan People's Party won overwhelmingly.
9. IPU 1988-89; 1990-91; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 679. Cf. Global Report 1997: 76.

10. IPU 1993-94. Distribution of seats. Cf. Asian Recorder 1993: 23512-14, 23593-94; Global Report 1997: 76.
11. IPU 1997. Cf. Global Report 1997: 76. Distribution of seats.
12. Keesing's 1999: 43198-99. General Musharraf assumed power by a military coup d'etat on 12 October 1999. See also Constable 2001.
13. IPU 2002. Cf. Keesing's 2002: 45041-42; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. National Assembly election, 10 October 2002.
14. Keesing's 2002: 44723-24. Referendum on Musharraf's presidency, 30 April 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 677.

130. Panama

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1903-</u>					
1903 ¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	365 000	0
1904 ¹	Manuel Amador Guerrero	100.0	---	368 000	0
1908 ¹	J. Domingo de Obaldia	(70.0)	---	389 000	(6.0)
1910 ¹	Provisional presidents	100.0	0	408 000	0
1912 ²	Belisario Porras	(70.0)	---	427 000	(6.0)
1916 ²	R. Maximiliano Valdes	(60.0)	---	440 000	(6.0)
1918 ²	Provisional governments	100.0	0	440 000	0
1920 ²	Belisario Porras	100.0	20 000	447 000	4.5
1924 ³	Rodolfo Chiari	(80.0)	---	455 000	(6.0)
1928 ³	F. Harmodio Arosemana	100.0	42 000	464 000	9.1
1931 ⁴	Military government	100.0	0	486 000	0
1932 ⁴	Harmodio Arias Madrid	57.4	68 815	501 000	13.7
1936 ⁴	Juan D. Arosemana	51.2	81 665	561 000	(12.0)
1940 ⁵	Arnulfo Arias Madrid	100.0	90 000	621 000	14.5
1941 ⁶	Provisional governments	100.0	0	650 000	0
1945 ⁷	Enrique A. Jiménez	59.0	51	705 000	0
1948 ⁸	Domingo Diaz Arosemana	38.5	198 361	759 000	26.1
1952 ⁸	J. A. Remón Cantera	62.5	213 259	840 000	25.4
1956 ⁸	Ernesto de la Guardia	68.5	259 370	950 000	27.3
1960 ⁸	R. F. Chiari Remón	41.4	241 947	1 060 000	22.8
1864 ⁸	Marco Aurelio Robles	40.9	328 485	1 210 000	27.1
1968 ⁹	Military governments	100.0	0	1 370 000	0

1984 ¹⁰	Artido Barletta	46.8	641 738	2 134 000	30.1
1988 ¹¹	Military government	100.0	0	2 303 000	0
1989 ¹²	Guillermo Endara Galimany	62.0	1 065 000	2 350 000	45.3
1994 ¹³	Ernesto Perez Balladares	33.3	1 105 388	2 583 000	42.8
1999 ¹⁴	Mrs. Mireya Moscoso	44.8	1 274 505	2 809 000	45.3

National referendums

1940 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1977 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1983 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

- Alba C. 1935: 141-50; McCain 1937: 71-72; Arce and Castellero 1942: 152-56, 161, 169-71; Ortega C. 1965: 7, 13-23; U.S. Army Area Handbook for Panama 1965: 45-48; Nohlen 1993: 605, 626. A provisional government in 1903-1904. Presidential elections have been direct since the 1904 constitution, but the Constituent Assembly elected Guerrero in 1904. Provisional presidents in 1910-12.
- Alba C. 1935: 150-70; McCain 1937: 72-75; Arce and Castellero 1942: 173-84; Ortega C. 1965: 27-40; U.S. Army Area Handbook for Panama 1965: 48-49; Nohlen 1993: 626. Provisional governments in 1918-20.
- Alba C. 1935: 171-72; McCain 1937: 75-77; Arce and Castellero 1942: 187-95; Ortega C. 1965: 23-24; Nohlen 1993: 626. According to McCain, Arosemana "was elected almost unanimously with over forty thousand votes" in 1928.
- Nohlen 1993: 621-22. See also Alba C. 1935: 172-76; Arce and Castellero 1942: 195-205; Ortega C. 1965: 45-47, 52-58; U.S. Army Area Handbook for Panama 1965: 51. Coup d'état in 1931.
- Keesing's 1940: 4100; Arce and Castellero 1942: 208-212.
- Arce and Castellero 1942: 211-14; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 55; Nohlen 1993: 626-27. Coup d'état in 1941 and provisional governments in 1941-45.
- Keesing's 1945: 7334; Ortega C. 1965: 65. The Constituent Assembly elected Jiménez in

1945.

8. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 94; Nohlen 1993: 622-27; Global Report 1997: 96. Provisional presidents in 1949-52 after President Diaz Arosemana's departure in 1949.
9. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 56-57; Keegan 1979: 548-51; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 373-74; Nohlen 1993: 628. Coup d'état in October 1968 and military governments in 1968-84.
10. Nohlen 1993: 625. Cf. Keesing's 1984: 33150-51, 33975; Global Report 1997: 96.
11. Keesing's 1988: 35815-19; Banks 1997: 646. General Noriega's coup d'état in February 1988 and military government in 1988-89. United States' military intervention on December 20, 1989.
12. Keesing's 1989: 36645; Europa 1991: 2085-86, 2093; Banks 1997: 646; Global Report 1997: 96. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 625, 628. Endara Galimany was elected on May 7, 1989. He was installed as president on December 21, 1989, after the military intervention of the United States.
13. Europa 1994: 2500; Keesing's 1994: 40002-40003; Global Report 1997: 96.
14. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 30. Cf. IPU 1999. Presidential election, 2 May 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Nohlen 1993: 617-18.
2. Keesing's 1998: 42263; IFES Election Guide.Org. 1998.

131. Papua New Guinea

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1975-

1972 ¹	United Party	40.0	829 063	2 580 000	32.1
1977 ²	Pangu Pati	37.0	970 172	2 910 000	33.3
1982 ³	Pangu Pati	56.5	1 194 114	3 094 000	38.6
1987 ³	Pangu Pati	25.5	1 355 477	3 482 000	38.9
1992 ³	Pangu Pati	20.2	1 614 251	3 847 000	42.0
1997 ⁴	People's Progress Party	14.7	2 244 531	4 209 000	53.3
2002 ⁵	National Alliance	17.4	(2 300 000)	5 100 000	45.1

1. Keesing's 1972: 25299; Global Report 1997: 76. Distribution of seats. Each voter had to cast two votes. See also Reilly 2001.

2. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 770-74. Cf. Keesing's 1977: 28651; Papua New Guinea Newsletter, Week ending 24 June, 1977; Premdas 1978; IPU 1977-78; Global Report 1997: 76; Distribution of seats. Total voters.

3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 770-74; IPU 1982-83; 1987-88; Europa 1991: 2109; 1991-92; Keesing's 1982: 32373-75; 1992: 38965; Global Report 1997: 76. Distribution of seats. Total voters.

4. IPU 1997; Keesing's 1997: 41686; Europa 1988: 2667-68, 2675; WFB 2000: 380; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 770-74. Parliamentary election, 14-28 June 1997. Distribution of seats.

5. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44850, 44935. Cf. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002.

Legislative elections, 15-29 June 2002. Distribution of seats. Number of voters was estimated on the basis of previous elections.

132. Paraguay

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1811-</u>					
1811 ¹	Provisional junta	100.0	0	---	
1814 ¹	J. G. Rodriguez De Francia	100.0	---	260 000	0
1840 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	486 000	0
1844 ²	Carlos Antonio López	100.0	---	512 000	0
1854 ²	Carlos Antonio López	100.0	---	577 000	0
1857 ²	Carlos Antonio López	100.0	---	597 000	0
1862 ²	Francisco Solano López	100.0	---	630 000	0
1870 ²	Provisional governments	100.0	0	232 000	0
1874 ³	Juan Bautista Gill	100.0	---	281 000	(3.0)
1878 ³	Cándido Bareiro	100.0	---	325 000	(3.0)
1880 ³	Provisional president	100.0	0	346 000	0
1882 ³	Bernardino Caballero	100.0	---	357 000	(3.0)
1886 ³	Patricio Escobar	100.0	---	380 000	(3.0)
1890 ³	Juan Gualbeito Gonzáles	100.0	---	403 000	(3.0)
1893 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	420 000	0
1894 ³	Juan B. Egúsquiza	100.0	---	426 000	(3.0)
1898 ³	Emilio Aceval	100.0	---	473 000	(3.0)
1902 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	529 000	0
1902 ³	Juan A. Escurra	100.0	---	529 000	(3.0)
1904 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	557 000	0
1906 ³	Benigno Ferreira	100.0	---	580 000	(5.0)

1908 ³	Provisional president	100.0	0	600 000	0
1910 ³	Manuel Gondra	100.0	---	620 000	(5.0)
1911 ³	Provisional presidents	100.0	0	630 000	0
1912 ³	Eduardo Schaerer	100.0	---	640 000	(5.0)
1916 ³	Manuel Franco	100.0	---	665 000	(5.0)
1920 ³	Manuel Gondra	100.0	---	699 000	(8.0)
1921 ³	Provisional presidents	100.0	0	715 000	0
1924 ³	Eligio Ayala	100.0	---	767 000	(8.0)
1928 ⁴	José P. Guggiari	(80.0)	76 500	841 000	9.1
1932 ⁵	Eusebio Ayala	100.0	...	922 000	(8.0)
1936 ⁵	Provisional governments	100.0	0	1 012 000	0
1939 ⁶	J. F. Estigarribia	100.0	---	1 086 000	(10.0)
1940 ⁷	Provisional president	100.0	0	1 100 000	0
1943 ⁷	Higinio Morinigo	100.0	---	1 194 000	(10.0)
1948 ⁸	Natalicio González	100.0	---	1 335 000	(15.0)
1949 ⁹	Provisional presidents	100.0	0	1 366 000	0
1950 ⁹	Federico Chaves	100.0	---	1 400 000	(15.0)
1953 ⁹	Federico Chaves	100.0	237 049	1 500 000	15.8
1954 ⁹	Alfredo Stroessner	100.0	---	1 530 000	0
1958 ⁹	Alfredo Stroessner	100.0	295 414	1 650 000	17.9
1963 ⁹	Alfredo Stroessner	92.3	617 301	1 910 000	32.3
1968 ⁹	Alfredo Stroessner	71.1	649 993	2 230 000	29.1
1973 ¹⁰	Alfredo Stroessner	84.7	814 610	2 500 000	32.6
1978 ¹¹	Alfredo Stroessner	89.6	993 547	2 890 000	34.4
1983 ¹¹	Alfredo Stroessner	90.0	1 021 597	3 468 000	29.4
1988 ¹¹	Alfredo Stroessner	89.6	1 324 956	3 963 000	33.4
1989 ¹²	Andres Rodríguez	75.9	1 178 604	4 089 000	29.4
1993 ¹³	Juan Carlos Washmosy	39.9	826 834	4 575 000	18.1
1998 ¹⁴	Raúl Cubas Grau	54.0	1 594 000	5 200 000	30.6
1999 ¹⁵	Luis González Macci	100.0	0	5 356 000	0

Paraguay 3

2000¹⁶ Julio César Franco 49.6 1 203 425 5 500 000 21.9

National referendums

1940¹ 1 referendum - - - 5.0

1. Herring 1968: 814-15; Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Paraguay;" Nohlen 1993: 631. A provisional junta in 1811-13. Congress voted full dictatorial powers for Francia and, two years later, appointed him "El Supremo" for life. After Francia's death in 1840, provisional governments in 1840-43.
2. Sanabria 1946: 26-27, 69-72; Chaves 1962: 137, 145, 149, 154, 202-205; Capdevielle and Oxibar: 249, 259, 265, 276; Nohlen 1993: 631-32. Solano López was killed in the war with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay in 1870. Provisional governments in 1870-73. Paraguay lost large territories in the war.
3. Sanabria 1946: 70-72; Chaves 1962: 206-216; Garcia Mellid 1964 Vol.II: 496-506; Nohlen 1993: 632-33. Provisional president Caballero in 1880-81. Coup d'état in June 1893, led by J. B. Egúsquiza. Coup d'état in January 1902, led by J. B. Ecurra. Coup d'état in 1904 and provisional governments in 1904-1905. Coup d'état in July 1908 and a provisional president in 1908-9. Coup d'état in January 1911 and provisional presidents in 1911-11. Coup d'état in October 1921 and provisional presidents in 1921-23. Until the 1928 election, all presidents were elected unopposed. Presidential elections were indirect, but because legislative elections were direct since the 1870 constitution, the estimated participation in legislative elections is used to indicate the degree of participation. According to Nohlen 1973 (p. 368), 8.5 percent of the population voted in 1925-26, 11.0 percent in 1930-31, and 4.5 percent in 1934-36.
4. Gardozo 1956: 12-13, 36; Chaves 1962: 216; Lewis 1968: 29.
5. Sanabria 1946: 72; Lewis 1968: 35-36. E. Ayala was elected unopposed.
6. Keesing's: 1994, 2703, 3588; Sanabria 1946: 72-73; Chaves 1962: 234-35; Lewis 1968: 37-66. Coup d'état in February 1936 and provisional presidents and new coups in 1936-38. Estigarribia was elected unopposed.
7. Keesing's: 4236, 4364; Chaves 1962: 235-36; Lewis 1968: 69-80; Ruddle and Gillette 1972:

58. Provisional president H. Morinigo in 1940-42.
8. Keesing's: 8841, 9437; Lewis 1968: 80-85. Coup d'état in June 1948. Gonzalez was elected unopposed.
 9. Nohlen 1993: 646-49. See also Keesing's: 9793, 9866, 10023, 10246, 10919, 13114, 13610, 13688, 16038, 19290, 22620; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 58-59, 95; Global Report 1997: 96. Coup d'état in January 1949 and provisional presidents in 1949. Coup d'état in May 1954.
 10. Nohlen 1993: 647; Global Report 1997: 96. Cf. Facts on File 1973: 243.
 11. Keesing's 1978: 28974; 1983: 32189; 1988: 35887; Nohlen 1993: 647-49. Cf. Global Report 1997: 96-97.
 12. Nohlen 1993: 648; Global Report 1997: 97. Cf. Keesing's 1989: 36652; IPU 1988-89; Europa 1991.
 13. Keesing's 1993: 39459; IPU 1992-93; Europa 1996: 2533; Global Report 1997: 97.
 14. Keesing's 1998: 42265; Journal of Democracy 1998 Vol. 9, 3: 178; IPU 1998. Valid votes in the parliamentary election of 1998.
 15. Keesing's 1999: 42831, 42885; 2000: 43564, 43700. Congress installed Luis González Macci, the president of the Senate, as the president after president Cubas was forced to resign on 28 March 1999. The Supreme Court ruled on 27 April 1999 that Macci could remain in office until 2003 without election.
 16. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Vice-Presidential election, 13 August 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

133. Peru

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1821-</u>					
1821 ¹	Provisional juntas	100.0	0	1 400 000	0
1845 ²	Ramon Castilla	85.2	3 044	1 935 000	0.1
1851 ³	José Rufino Echenique	60.9	4 250	2 063 000	0.2
1854 ³	Provisional government	100.0	0	2 148 000	0
1858 ⁴	Ramon Castilla	78.3	552 000	2 318 000	23.8
1862 ⁴	Miguel San Roman	73.7	4 615	2 488 000	0.2
1865 ⁴	Provisional governments	100.0	0	2 525 000	0
1868 ⁵	José Balta	81.9	3 868	2 562 000	0.1
1872 ⁶	Manuel Pardo	69.4	3 878	2 611 000	0.1
1876 ⁵	M. Ignacio Prado	(90.0)	---	2 661 000	(0.1)
1879 ⁵	Provisional presidents	100.0	0	2 675 000	0
1886 ⁵	Andres A. Cáceres	100.0	---	2 659 000	(0.1)
1890 ⁵	R. Morales Bermudez	(90.0)	---	2 671 000	(0.1)
1894 ⁵	Andres A. Cáceres	100.0	4 541	2 683 000	0.1
1895 ⁷	Nicolás de Piérola	96.3	4 310	2 686 000	0.1
1899 ⁷	E. López de Romaña	95.9	58 285	3 000 000	1.9
1903 ⁷	Manuel Candamo	98.9	93 778	3 428 000	2.7
1904 ⁷	José Pardo	98.7	97 719	3 535 000	2.8
1908 ⁷	A. B. Leguía y Salcedo	100.0	---	3 964 000	(2.8)
1912 ⁸	Guillermo Billinghurst	81.5	162	4 392 000	0
1914 ⁹	Provisional president	100.0	0	4 500 000	0

1915 ⁹	José Pardo	90.7	144 712	4 714 000	3.1
1919 ¹⁰	A. B. Leguía y Salcedo	62.3	196 922	5 142 000	3.8
1924 ¹⁰	A. B. Leguía y Salcedo	100.0	---	5 502 000	(3.8)
1929 ¹⁰	A. B. Leguía y Salcedo	100.0	---	5 912 000	(3.8)
1930 ¹¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	6 001 000	0
1931 ¹¹	Luis M. Sanchez Cerro	47.0	323 632	6 093 000	5.3
1933 ¹¹	Oscar R. Benavides	92.0	88	6 283 000	0
1936 ¹¹	Oscar R. Benavides	100.0	---	6 588 000	0
1939 ¹²	M. Prado y Ugarteche	77.5	339 193	6 917 000	4.9
1945 ¹²	J. L. Bustamante y Rivero	67.0	456 310	7 661 000	6.0
1948 ¹²	Provisional government	100.0	0	8 078 000	0
1950 ¹²	M. A. Odría y Amoretti	100.0	550 779	7 970 000	6.9
1956 ¹²	M. Prado y Ugarteche	43.0	1 321 065	9 000 000	14.7
1962 ¹²	Military government	100.0	0	10 640 000	0
1963 ¹²	F. Belaunde Terry	36.3	1 954 284	10 960 000	17.8
1968 ¹³	Military governments	100.0	0	12 770 000	0
1980 ¹⁴	Belaunde Terry	45.4	4 123 776	17 295 000	23.8
1985 ¹⁴	Alan Garcia	53.1	6 509 206	19 698 000	33.0
1990 ¹⁴	Alberto Fujimori	62.5	7 236 005	21 569 000	33.5
1995 ¹⁵	Alberto Fujimori	64.4	7 446 496	23 532 000	31.6
2000 ¹⁶	Alberto Fujimori	73.3	8 127 900	25 600 000	31.7
2001 ¹⁷	Alejandro Toledo	53.1	10 453 485	26 000 000	40.2

National referendums

1939 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1993 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Delgado: 106-107; Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Peru;" Nohlen 1993: 651. Provisional

- governments, presidents, and juntas in 1821-44.
2. Dulanto Pinillos 1952: 123-24.
 3. Basadre 1946 Vol. I: 251-53, 274-89, 316. Civil war in 1854, a coup d'état in January 1855, and the provisional government of Castilla in 1855-57.
 4. Basadre 1946 Vol. I: 411-15, Vol. II. 13-15, 24-29; 1961 Vol. III: 1157, 1401. Coup d'état in 1865 and provisional governments in 1865-68.
 5. Basadre 1946 Vol. II: 31, 100-101, 152-54, 183-89, 202-215, 232-34, 243-51, 255. Coup d'état in 1879 and provisional presidents in 1879-85. Caceres was elected unopposed in 1894. Coup d'état in 1895.
 6. Basadre 1961 Vol. IV: 1941.
 7. Basadre 1963 Vol. VII: 3061, 3241, 3331-37, 3358-60, 3370-73. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 673. Leguia was elected unopposed in 1908.
 8. Basadre 1963 Vol. VIII; 3677-82. Congress elected Billinghurst after the inconclusive and irregular direct election.
 9. Basadre 1963 Vol. VIII: 3739-43, 3758-60, 3806-807, 3935-47. Coup d'état in 1914 and a provisional president in 1914. Coup d'état in July 1919 and a provisional government.
 10. Basadre 1963 Vol. VIII: 3953-54; 1964 Vol. IX: 4042-43, 4226-27. Cf. Nohlen 1993: 673. Leguía was elected unopposed in 1924 and again in 1929.
 11. Basadre 1964 Vol. IX: 4234-37; 1964 Vol. XI: 201-202, 457-72; Herring 1968: 601; Nohlen 1993: 669, 674. Coup d'état in August 1930 and provisional governments in 1930-31.
 12. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 60-61; Banks 1977: 308-309; Nohlen 1993: 669-70, 674; Global Report 1997: 97. Coup d'état in October 1948 and provisional governments in 1948-49. Coup d'état in July 1962 and a military government in 1962.
 13. Keegan 1979: 562-67; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 382-83. Coup d'état in October 1968 and military governments in 1968-79.
 14. Nohlen 1993: 671-73. Cf. Keesing's 1980: 30545-46; 1985: 33836; 1990: 37528; Europa 1991: 2136; Global Report 1997: 97. Second round of voting in 1990. See also World Parliaments 1998: 535-41.
 15. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 36. Cf. Europa 1996: 2550; Keesing's 1995: 40498. Presidential election, 9 April 1995.

16. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 29; Keesing's 2000: 43509, 43563. Presidential election, 28 May 2000. Second round. President Fujimori stepped down on 16 September 2000 and fled to Japan. Mr. Valentín Paniagua, Speaker of the Congress, assumed *ad interim* the Presidency of the Republic. See Keesing's 2000: 43741, 43851; IPU 2000; Calderón 2001.
17. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001. Cf. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44205. Presidential election, 3 June 2001. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

134. Philippines

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1946-

1946 ¹	Manuel Roxas	53.9	2 471 926	19 067 000	13.0
1949 ¹	Elpidio Quirino	50.9	3 542 028	19 498 000	18.2
1953 ¹	Ramón Magsaysay	68.9	4 226 983	22 190 000	19.0
1957 ¹	Carlos P. Garcia	41.5	4 998 060	25 030 000	20.0
1961 ¹	Diosdado Macapagal	55.0	6 457 806	28 310 000	22.8
1965 ¹	Ferdinand E. Marcos	51.9	7 433 640	32 350 000	23.0
1969 ¹	Ferdinand E. Marcos	62.2	8 060 465	37 160 000	21.7
1971 ²	Marcos' dictatorship	100.0	0	37 900 000	0
1981 ³	Ferdinand E. Marcos	88.0	20 806 000	49 526 000	42.0
1986 ⁴	Cory Aquino	53.0	20 098 000	55 576 000	36.2
1992 ⁵	Fidel Ramos	23.6	22 646 751	65 339 000	34.7
1998 ⁶	Joseph Estrada	39.9	26 902 536	75 155 000	35.8

National referendums

1947 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1967 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1973 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1975 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1976 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1977 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1981 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1984 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1987¹ 1 referendum - - - 5.0

1. Liang 1971: 291, 310-11, 328, 332, 336, 342, 376, 392, 415-17, 426, 430, 435, 439; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 226-28.
2. Keesing's 1971: 25581-82; Banks 1997: 667. President Marcos decreed martial law throughout the Philippines on September 23, 1971, and remained in office without elections until the 1981 presidential election.
3. Keesing's 1981: 31139; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 228.
4. Keesing's 1986: 34299-302; Jackson 1989; Banks 1997: 667. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 228, 233. Exact results of the 1986 presidential election are not known. Mrs. Aquino was sworn in as president on February 25, 1986, three weeks after the election. A popular rising forced Marcos to flee from the country.
5. Keesing's 1992: 38964; Europa 1996: 2575; Global Report 1997: 97; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 229.
6. Keesing's 1998: 42277, 42496; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 229. Cf. IPU 1998; Landé 2001. Presidential election, 11 May 1998. President Estrada was impeached by the House of Representatives in November 2000. In January 2001, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court declared that the office of president was vacant and forced Estrada out of office. He was succeeded by Vice-President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. See IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 43945-46.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 208-209.

135. Poland

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1919-27</u>					
1919 ¹	National People's Alliance	41.3	5 454 758	26 282 000	20.7
1922 ²	Christian Alliance of National Unity	29.5	8 661 000	27 372 000	31.6
1926 ³	Pilsudski's dictatorship	100.0	0	29 740 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1928-34 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1928 ²	Non-party Bloc	21.5	11 185 000	30 484 000	36.7
1930 ²	Non-party Bloc	47.0	11 262 000	31 258 000	36.0
Presidential elections:					
1926 ⁴	Ignace Moszicki	58.4	481	29 740 000	0
1933 ⁴	Ignace Moszicki	(60.0)	---	32 638 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1935-38</u>					
1933 ⁴	Ignace Mozicki	(60.0)	---	32 638 000	0
Occupied by Germany (and the USSR) from October 1939 to December 1944. ⁵					
1945 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	23 600 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1947-88</u>					
1947 ⁶	Democratic Bloc	80.1	11 341 610	23 551 000	48.2
1948 ⁵	Communist dominance	100.0	11 341 610	23 612 000	48.0
1952 ⁶	National Front	99.8	15 495 815	25 750 000	60.2
1957 ⁶	National Front	98.4	16 833 316	28 310 000	59.5
1961 ⁶	National Front	98.3	17 634 579	29 970 000	58.8
1965 ⁶	National Front	98.9	18 968 476	31 500 000	60.2

Poland 2

1969 ⁷	National Front	99.0	20 634 683	32 560 000	63.4
1972 ⁷	National Front	100.0	21 849 397	33 070 000	66.1
1976 ⁸	National Front	99.4	23 637 333	34 360 000	68.8
1980 ⁷	National Unity Front	99.5	24 802 612	35 578 000	69.7
1985 ⁷	Patriotic Front	(99.5)	20 489 086	37 203 000	55.1

Concurrent powers, 1989- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1989 ⁹	Polish United Workers Party	37.6	16 964 000	37 963 000	44.7
1991 ¹⁰	Democratic Union	12.3	11 218 602	38 245 000	29.3
1993 ¹⁰	Democratic Left Alliance	20.4	13 796 227	38 459 000	35.9
1997 ¹⁰	Solidarity Election Action	33.8	13 088 231	38 650 000	33.9
2001 ¹⁴	Left Democratic Alliance	41.0	13 050 198	38 650 000	33.8

Presidential elections:

1989 ¹¹	Gen. W. Jaruzelski	(51.0)	---	37 963 000	0
1990 ¹²	Lech Walesa	74.2	14 305 794	38 119 000	37.5
1995 ¹³	Alexander Kwasniewski	51.7	18 762 615	38 588 000	48.6
2000 ¹⁵	Alexander Kwasniewski	53.9	17 598 919	38 650 000	45.5

National referendums

1946 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1987 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1997 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Woytinsky 1928, Vol. 7: 59. See also Graham 1927: 455, 500-501.

2. Polonsky 1972: 60, 248, 324. Cf Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1001-1003; Graham 1927: 499; Petit annuaire statistique de la Pologne 1935: 208-209; Annuaire statistique de la Republique Polonaise 1930: 448-50.

3. See Polonsky 1972: 145-85. The Pilsudski coup d'etat in May 1926.

4. See Polonsky 1972: 180, 335.

5. See Seton-Watson 1964: 110-18, 171-79; Roberts 1967: 518-19; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969:

984-90. Provisional governments in 1945-46. Communists usurped power after the war and achieved complete hegemony in December 1948 when the Socialist Party was fused with the communist party and the Polish United Workers' Party was established.

6. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1003-1004; Cook and Paxton 1975: 141-43; Statistical Yearbook of Poland 1947: 181-82.
7. IPU 1968-69, 1971-72, 1979-80, 1985-86.
8. Keesing's 1976: 27722.
9. IPU 1988-89. Cf. Global Report 1997: 77. Distribution of seats. See also World Parliaments 1998: 545-52.
10. IPU 1991-92, 1993-94, 1997; Keesing's 1991: 38536. Cf. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 35; Global Report 1997: 77.
11. Europa 1991: 2173. The National Assembly elected Jaruzelski (unopposed) by the narrowest possible margin.
12. Keesing's 1990: 37921; Europa 1993: 2183. Cf. Global Report 1997: 97. Second ballot.
13. Keesing's 1995: 40837; IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 44. Second round.
14. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44354-55. Sejm election, 23 September 2001.
15. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43810. Presidential election, 8 October 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1997: 41656, 41751.

136. Portugal

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-51</u>					
1810 ¹	King João VI	100.0	0	3 000 000	0
1830 ¹	King Maria de Gloria	100.0	0	3 450 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1852-1910 (50-50%)</u>					
1852 ²	Government group	(80.0)	---	3 686 000	(4.0)
1891 ²	Government group	(60.0)	---	5 084 000	(5.0)
1906 ³	Liberal Regenerators	47.0	---	5 715 000	(5.0)
1908 ³	Regenerators	40.6	---	5 813 000	(5.0)
1910 ³	Provisional government	100.0	---	5 911 000	0
Executive elections:					
1852 ¹	King Maria de Gloria	100.0	0	3 686 000	0
1853 ¹	King Pedro V	100.0	0	3 696 000	0
1861 ¹	King Luis I	100.0	0	3 775 000	0
1889 ¹	King Carlos I	100.0	0	5 015 000	0
1908 ¹	King Manuel II	100.0	0	5 813 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1911-32</u>					
1911 ⁴	Republicans	100.0	370 000	5 958 000	6.2
1915 ⁵	Republicans	69.0	318 849	6 040 000	5.3
1918 ⁵	Democratic Party	(50.0)	---	6 000 000	(6.0)
1919 ⁵	Democratic Party	(50.0)	---	5 921 000	(6.0)
1921 ⁵	Democratic Party	36.0	---	6 079 000	(6.0)
1922 ⁵	Democratic Party	75.0	---	6 159 000	(6.0)
1925 ⁶	Democratic Party	52.0	407 500	6 396 000	6.4

1926 ⁷	Military government	100.0	0	6 476 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1933-75</u>					
1933 ⁸	A.O. de Fragoso Carmona	100.0	---	6 634 000	(7.0)
1935 ⁸	A.O. de Fragoso Carmona	100.0	---	7 237 000	(7.0)
1942 ⁸	A.O. de Fragoso Carmona	100.0	---	7 865 000	(7.0)
1949 ⁸	A.O. de Fragoso Carmona	100.0	---	8 395 000	(7.0)
1951 ⁸	F.H. Craveiro Lopes	100.0	---	8 460 000	(7.0)
1958 ⁹	A.D. Rodrigues Tomaz	76.2	995 526	8 720 000	11.4
1965 ¹⁰	A.D. Rodrigues Tomaz	97.7	569	9 200 000	0
1971 ¹⁰	A.D. Rodrigues Tomaz	95.5	647	8 990 000	0
1974 ¹¹	Military government	100.0	0	9 100 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1976- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1976 ¹²	Socialist Party	36.7	5 137 932	9 660 000	53.2
1979 ¹²	Socialist Party	45.0	5 724 000	9 870 000	58.0
1980 ¹³	Democratic Alliance	46.0	5 888 733	9 766 000	60.3
1983 ¹³	Socialist Party	37.1	5 560 925	10 009 000	55.6
1985 ¹³	Social Democrats	30.6	5 653 600	10 157 000	55.6
1987 ¹³	Social Democrats	51.3	5 552 690	9 994 000	55.6
1991 ¹⁵	Social Democratic Party	50.6	5 624 757	9 871 000	57.0
1995 ¹⁵	Socialist Party	43.9	5 850 160	9 890 000	59.1
1999 ¹⁸	Socialist Party	44.0	5 257 115	9 998 000	52.6
2002 ²⁰	Democratic Socialist Party	40.9	5 326 238	10 050 000	53.0
Presidential elections:					
1976 ¹²	Gen. Eanes	61.5	4 821 559	9 660 000	49.9
1980 ¹³	Gen. Eanes	56.4	5 756 988	9 766 000	58.9
1986 ¹⁴	Mario Soares	50.8	5 935 294	10 011 000	59.3
1991 ¹⁶	Mario Soares	70.4	4 917 854	9 871 000	49.8
1996 ¹⁷	Jorge Sampaio	53.9	5 630 187	9 927 000	56.7
2001 ¹⁹	Jorge Sampaio	55.8	4 324 786	10 030 000	43.1

National referendums

1933 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Vézeley 1890; Seignobos 1903: 300-305; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1011-14; Cook and Paxton 1978: 37; World Parliaments 1998: 553-58; Societies of Europe 2000: 778-79.
2. See Vézeley 1890: 34-40; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1014-18; Vanhanen 1979: 211-12; Societies of Europe 2000: 779. Distribution of seats. These are rough estimates. Members to the House of Representatives were directly elected since 1852. The parliamentary groups of progressives and regenerators alternated in power. Because of electoral cheat, the government party always won elections. The electorate comprised 6.9 percent of the total population in 1871, 8.6 percent in 1890, and 9.6 percent in 1900.
3. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1018-19; Societies of Europe 2000: 780. Distribution of seats. The king shared executive power with the government. The coup d'état of October 5, 1910, made Portugal a republic.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1019-21; Oliveira Marques 1972: 160. Distribution of seats. Approximately 60 percent of the electorate actually voted.
5. See Woytinsky 1928, Vol. 7: 71; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1021-22; Oliveira Marques 1972: 260-261; Societies of Europe 2000: 781. Distribution of seats.
6. Political Handbook 1929: 155; Statesman's Year Book 1932: 1212; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1021. Distribution of seats. A military coup on May 28, 1926, and military governments until the 1933 constitution which stabilized the New State.
7. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1022-24.
8. Political Handbook 1935: 158; 1942: 156; 1950: 161; 1953: 166; Encyclopaedia Britannica 1965 Vol. 18: 282; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1022-26. There was only one candidate in these elections. In practice, power was in the hands of Prime Minister Salazar since 1932.
9. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1026. Cf. Keesing's 1958: 16386.
10. Keesing's 1965: 20877; 1971: 25392.
11. Keesing's 1974: 26517-21; Banks 1977: 318-21; Societies of Europe 2000: 780, 790.

Military coup d'état in April 1974. Provisional governments in 1974-75. The Constituent Assembly elected in 1975 made a new constitution.

12. Keesing's 1976: 27791-92, 27941; 1979: 30157. Cf. Global Report 1997: 77, 97.
13. IPU 1980-81; 1985-86; 1987-88; Mackie and Rose 1981: 323; Mackie and Rose 1984: 340. Cf. Global Report 1997: 77, 97.
14. Keesing's 1986: 34311-12; Europa Year Book 1988; Global Report 1997: 97.
15. IPU 1991-92; 1995-96; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 38. Cf. Global Report 1997: 77.
16. Keesing's 1991: 37968. Cf. Global Report 1997: 97.
17. Europa 1996: 2622. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 33; Global Report 1997: 97.
18. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 43230. Assembly of the Republic election, 10 October 1999.
19. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001. Cf. Keesing's 2001: 43963. Presidential election, 24 January 2001.
20. IPU 2002. Cf. Keesing's 2002: 44691. Assembly of the Republic elections, 17 March 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1998: 42359.

137. Qatar

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1971-</u>					
1971 ¹	Emir Ahmed Ben Ali Ben	100.0	0	120 000	0
1972 ¹	Emir Khalifa Ben Hamad Al-Thani	100.0	0	130 000	0
1995 ²	Emir Hamad Ben Khalifa Al-Thani	100.0	0	548 000	0

1. See Held 1994: 325-28; Banks 1997: 687-89; World Parliaments 1998: 559; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 206. Traditional sheikhdom without direct elections.
2. See Held 1994: 325-28; Banks 1997: 687-89; World Parliaments 1998: 559; The Middle East 2000: 351-52; WFB 2000: 398; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 206. Emir Hamad assumed power on 27 June 1995 when he ousted his father Emir Khalifa.

8.6.2016 hpi

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138. Romania

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1878-1937 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1878 ¹	Government majority	(70.0)	(40 000)	4 505 000	(0.9)
1891 ²	Government majority	(70.0)	47 473	5 111 000	0.9
1892 ²	Government majority	(70.0)	46 880	5 185 000	0.9
1895 ²	Government majority	(70.0)	52 141	5 406 000	0.9
1899 ²	Government majority	(70.0)	63 233	5 957 000	1.1
1901 ²	Government majority	(70.0)	57 347	6 131 000	0.9
1905 ²	Government majority	(70.0)	64 086	6 480 000	1.0
1907 ³	Government majority	72.0	71 148	6 674 000	1.1
1911 ³	Government majority	63.0	73 655	7 063 000	1.0
1914 ³	Government majority	82.0	92 377	7 360 000	1.2
1919 ⁴	National Party of Transylvania	40.4	---	12 201 000	(17.0)
1920 ⁴	People's Party	66.3	---	12 340 000	(17.0)
1922 ⁵	National Liberal Party	47.1	2 207 133	12 666 000	17.4
1926 ⁵	People's Party	52.1	2 622 565	13 399 000	19.6
1927 ⁵	National Liberal Party	61.7	2 762 779	13 574 000	20.3
1928 ⁵	National Peasants' Party	77.8	2 840 680	13 760 000	20.6
1931 ⁵	National Party	47.5	2 927 112	14 355 000	20.4
1932 ⁵	National Peasants' Party	40.3	2 987 129	14 554 000	20.5
1933 ⁵	National Liberal Party	51.0	2 978 748	14 730 000	20.2
1937 ⁵	National Liberal Party	35.9	3 071 695	15 513 000	19.8

Executive elections:

1878 ¹	King Karel I	100.0	0	4 505 000	0
1914 ¹	King Ferdinand	100.0	0	7 300 000	0
1927 ¹	King Mihai I	100.0	0	13 574 000	0
1930 ¹	King Carol II	100.0	0	14 141 000	0

Executive dominance, 1938-45

1938 ⁶	King Carol's dictatorship	100.0	0	15 601 000	0
1940 ⁶	Antonescu's dictatorship	100.0	0	15 700 000	0
1944 ⁶	Provisional governments	100.0	0	15 700 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1946-89

1946 ⁵	People's Democratic Front	78.0	6 841 927	15 791 000	43.3
1948 ⁵	People's Democratic Front	93.2	7 468 541	15 893 000	47.0
1952 ⁵	People's Democratic Front	98.4	10 353 489	16 630 000	62.2
1957 ⁵	People's Democratic Front	98.9	11 553 690	17 830 000	64.8
1961 ⁵	People's Democratic Front	99.8	12 417 800	18 570 000	66.9
1965 ⁵	People's Democratic Front	99.8	12 853 590	19 030 000	67.5
1969 ⁵	United Socialist Front	99.7	13 577 143	20 010 000	67.8
1975 ⁷	United Socialist Front	98.8	14 893 592	21 250 000	70.1
1980 ⁷	Front of Democracy	98.5	15 629 054	22 201 000	70.4
1985 ⁷	Front of Democracy	97.7	15 732 095	22 725 000	69.2

Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ⁷	National Salvation Front	66.3	13 707 159	23 207 000	59.1
1992 ⁷	Democratic National Salvation Front	28.3	10 905 539	22 789 000	47.8
1996 ⁷	Democratic Convention of Romania	30.2	12 238 746	22 608 000	54.1
2000 ¹¹	Social Democracy Pole of Romania	44.9	10 852 697	22 400 000	48.4

Presidential elections:

1990 ⁸	Ion Iliescu	85.1	14 378 693	23 207 000	62.0
1992 ⁹	Ion Iliescu	61.4	11 989 855	22 789 000	52.6
1996 ¹⁰	Emil Constantinescu	54.4	12 972 485	22 608 000	57.4
2000 ¹²	Ion Iliescu	66.8	10 020 714	22 400 000	44.7

National referendums

1938 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1941 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Seignobos 1903: 611-17; Tatarescu 1912: 94-113, 136-48, 170-82; Braunias 1932 Vol. I: 452-55; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1031-38; Cook and Paxton 1975: 43; Cook and Paxton 1978: 38; World Parliaments 1998: 560-65. Any statistical data on elections from the period 1878-90 are not available. Executive power was vested in the king.
2. Annuaire statistique de la Roumanie 1909: 14-15; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1059. See also Tatarescu 1912: 121-25, 141-47.
3. Annuaire statistique de la Roumanie 1912: 12; Annuaire statistique de la Roumanie 1915-1916: 12; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1060.
4. Cook and Paxton 1975: 145. Distribution of seats.
5. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1042-53, 1061-69; Cook and Paxton 1975: 145-48.
6. See Seton-Watson 1964: 83-90, 202-211; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1049-53; Polonsky 1975: 86-92. The dictatorship of King Carol, 1938-40, and the dictatorship of Antonescu from 1940 to August 23, 1944. Provisional governments, 1944-45. Communists usurped power with the help of the Red Army in the period 1946-47.
7. IPU 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90, 1992-93, 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 78.
8. Keesing's 1990: 37190-92, 37441-42. President Ceausescu's regime had been overthrown by a violent rebel in December 1989.
9. Keesing's 1992: 39104, 39150. The second round of the presidential election. Votes are from the first round of voting.

10. IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 29; Keesing's 1996: 41376. Presidential election, 17 November 1996.

Second round.

11. IPU 2000. Cf. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Chamber of Deputies election, 26 November 2000. Distribution of seats.

12. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43922-23. Presidential election, 10 December 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

139. Russia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Russian Empire

Executive dominance, 1810-1905

1810 ¹	Tsar Alexander I	100.0	0	45 000 000	0
1825 ¹	Tsar Nicholas I	100.0	0	52 285 000	0
1855 ¹	Tsar Alexander II	100.0	0	71 108 000	0
1881 ¹	Tsar Alexander III	100.0	0	99 921 000	0
1894 ¹	Tsar Nicholas II	100.0	0	141 776 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1906-16 (25-75%)

Parliamentary elections:

1906 ²	Cadets and supporters	37.0	---	147 333 000	0
1907 ²	Union of the 17th of October	34.0	---	150 687 000	0
1912 ²	Union of the 17th of October	23.0	---	167 456 000	0

Executive elections:

1906 ¹	Tsar Nicholas II	100.0	0	147 333 000	0
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2. Soviet Union

Parliamentary dominance, 1917-90

1917 ³	Bolshevik's takeover	100.0	0	---	0
1918 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	132 000 000	0
1922 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	139 676 000	0
1923 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	141 514 000	0
1924 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	143 352 000	0

1925 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	145 190 000	0
1926 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	147 028 000	0
1927 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	148 831 000	0
1928 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	150 634 000	0
1930 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	154 240 000	0
1934 ⁴	Communists	100.0	0	161 452 000	0
1937 ⁵	Communists	100.0	90 643 000	166 861 000	54.3
1946 ⁵	Communists	100.0	101 413 000	189 819 000	53.4
1950 ⁵	Communists	100.0	111 094 000	180 080 000	61.7
1954 ⁵	Communists	100.0	120 727 000	192 710 000	62.6
1958 ⁵	Communists	100.0	133 796 000	206 790 000	64.7
1962 ⁵	Communists	100.0	140 852 000	221 730 000	63.5
1966 ⁵	Communists	100.0	143 914 000	233 530 000	61.6
1970 ⁶	Communists	100.0	153 172 213	242 770 000	63.1
1974 ⁷	Communists	100.0	161 682 664	252 060 000	64.1
1979 ⁷	Communists	100.0	174 920 221	263 425 000	66.4
1984 ⁸	Communists	100.0	184 005 736	275 066 000	66.9
1989 ⁹	Communists	87.0	---	286 717 000	(59.0)

3. Russian Federation

Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹⁰	Communists	86.0	79 872 000	147 913 000	54.0
1993 ¹¹	Liberal Democrats	23.0	53 966 818	148 146 000	36.4
1995 ¹²	Communists	22.7	67 884 200	147 855 000	45.9
1999 ¹⁵	Communist Party	24.3	65 250 663	145 559 000	44.8

Presidential elections:

1991 ¹³	Boris Yeltsin	57.0	79 498 240	148 245 000	53.6
1996 ¹⁴	Boris Yeltsin	54.4	73 926 240	147 739 000	50.0
2000 ¹⁶	Vladimir Putin	53.4	74 369 773	144 700 000	51.4

National referendums

1991 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1993 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0

1. See Seignobos 1903: 550-85; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1147- 53; Cook and Paxton 1978: 38; World Parliaments 1998: 565-79. In the Russian Empire the Tsar had absolute power until the abortive revolution of 1905, which led to constitutional reforms. Supreme autocratic power remained in the hands of the Tsar until the February revolution of 1917.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1151-65, 1217-18. Cf. Chasles 1910: 61-107; Törngren 1912: 1-29. Distribution of seats. Indirect elections. The 1906 constitution established a bicameral parliament, whose second chamber (Duma) was elected by indirect elections, but the Tsar retained supreme autocratic power.
3. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1165-70. After the February revolution of 1917, the highest state power rested with the Duma and the provisional government until the Bolshevik coup in October 1917. Power passed to a Council of People's Commissars led by Lenin.
4. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1170-91. See also Graham 1927: 127-51. According to the 1918 and 1924 constitutions, the highest legal state organ was the Congress of Soviets. Elections to the Congress of Soviets were indirect until the 1936 constitution.
5. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1191-216, 1219.
6. IPU 1969-70.
7. Keesing's 1974: 26708; 1979: 29587; IPU 1973-74.
8. Helsingin Sanomat, March 7, 1984; IPU 1983-84.
9. IPU 1988-89; Europa 1991; Iivonen 1992: 17-23. Distribution of seats. Turnout was 89.8 percent in these elections.
10. SWB - Part 1: USSR, SU/0722, 26 March, 1990; Komorov 1992: 63-5; Mann 1990.
11. IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 2-3: 35-36. Cf. IPU 1993-94; Tolz 1994; Keesing's 1993: 39782-83; Global Report 1997: 78.
12. IPU 1995-96; IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 45. Cf. Europa 1996: 2688; Global Report 1997: 78.
13. Keesing's 1991: 38273; Eastern Europe 1992. Cf. Global Report 1997: 97.

14. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 30. Cf. Europa 1996: 2688; Global Report 1997: 97. Second round.

15. IPU 1999; IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 29; Keesing's 1999: 43320. State Duma election, 19 December 1999.

16. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 30; Keesing's 2000: 43472. Presidential election, 26 March 2000. See also McFaul 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

140. Rwanda

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1962-</u>					
1961 ¹	Grégoire Kayibanda	100.0	0	2 660 000	0
1965 ²	Grégoire Kayibanda	100.0	1 236 654	3 110 000	39.7
1969 ²	Grégoire Kayibanda	100.0	1 426 701	3 480 000	41.0
1973 ³	Military governments	100.0	0	4 010 000	0
1978 ⁴	Gen. J. Habyarimana	99.0	2 054 813	4 510 000	45.5
1983 ⁵	Gen. J. Habyarimana	100.0	3 364 592	5 757 000	58.4
1988 ⁶	Gen. J. Habyarimana	100.0	2 701 756	6 873 000	39.3
1994 ⁷	Military governments	100.0	0	5 365 000	0

National referendums

1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. See Vanderlinden 1970: 32, 55-56; Keesing's Africa 1972: 276; Mairieu 1972: 247-48; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1713. The Legislative Assembly elected Prime Minister Kayibanda as President of Republic on October 26, 1961.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1727; Elections in Africa 1999: 732. 735. Cf. Année Africaine 1969: 477; Africa South of the Sahara 1971: 628; IPU 1969-70; Mairieu 1972: 252.
3. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 406-407. A coup d'état on July 5, 1973, and military governments in 1973-77.
4. Keesing's 1978: 29487; Africa Contemporary Record 1978-79: B 353-54; Année Africaine 1978: 235. Habyarimana was elected by referendum in 1978.

5. Africa Research Bulletin 1983, Dec. 1-31; IPU 1983-84. The number of valid votes in the 1983 legislative election.
6. Africa Research Bulletin 1989, Jan. 15. Cf. Keesing's 1988: 36482.
7. Banks 1997: 708-712; Keesing's 1999: 42983; WFB 2000: 408. After President Habyarimana was killed in a plane crash on 6 June 1994, the Rwandan Patriotic Front usurped power and installed Bizimungu as a new president. Civil war continued.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

141. Saint Kitts and Nevis

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1983-</u>					
1980 ¹	St. Kitts Labour Party	44.4	14 850	44 000	33.8
1984 ²	People's Action Movement	54.5	18 135	46 000	39.1
1989 ³	People's Action Movement	54.5	17 865	42 000	42.4
1993 ³	St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party	43.7	19 201	44 000	43.6
1995 ⁴	St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party	64.0	21 690	44 000	49.0
2000 ⁵	St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party	53.3	21 949	40 000	54.7

1. Banks 1988: 491-92; Nohlen 1993: 683-85; Global Report 1997: 78. Distribution of seats.

Total votes.

2. IPU 1983-84; Nohlen 1993: 683-85; Global Report 1997: 78. Cf. Banks 1997: 713.

Distribution of seats.

3. IPU 1988-89; 1993-94; Nohlen 1993: 683-85. Distribution of seats.

4. Banks 1997: 713-14; Keesing's 1995: 40638; Global Report 1997: 78. Distribution of seats.

5. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43459. National Assembly election, 6 March 2000. Distribution of seats.

142. Saint Lucia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1979-

1979 ¹	Saint Lucia Labour Party	56.2	45 000	121 000	37.2
1982 ²	United Workers' Party	56.2	48 507	129 000	37.6
1987 ³	United Workers' Party	52.5	49 353	142 000	34.7
1992 ⁴	United Workers' Party	57.0	59 278	137 000	43.1
1997 ⁵	Saint Lucia Labour Party	61.3	71 881	145 000	49.6
2001 ⁶	Saint Lucia Labour Party	54.2	60 795	152 000	39.9

1. Nohlen 1993: 691-93; Global Report 1997: 78. Cf. IPU 1979-80; Keesing's 1980: 30271-72.

2. IPU 1981-82; Nohlen 1993: 691-93. Cf. Global Report 1997: 78.

3. Nohlen 1993: 691-93. Cf. Europa 1991: 2268; IPU 1986-87; Global Report 1997: 78.

4. IPU 1991-92; Nohlen 1993: 691-93; Global Report 1997: 78.

5. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 3: 62. Cf. IPU 1997. House of Assembly election, 23 May 1997.

6. IPU 2001. House of Assembly election, 3 December 2001.

143. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1979-

1979 ¹	St. Vincent Labour Party	54.2	32 955	119 000	27.6
1984 ¹	New Democratic Party	51.4	42 209	108 000	38.9
1989 ²	New Democratic Party	66.2	43 843	106 000	41.3
1994 ³	New Democratic Party	54.6	46 934	111 000	42.3
1998 ⁴	United Labour Party	54.2	51 355	111 000	46.3
2001 ⁵	United Labour Party	56.7	58 300	112 000	52.0

1. IPU 1979-80; 1984-85; Nohlen 1993: 699-701. Cf. Global Report 1997: 79.

2. Europa 1991: 2274; Nohlen 1993: 699-701. Cf. IPU 1988-89; Global Report 1997: 79.

3. IPU 1993-94; IFES 1994 Vol. 4, 4: 40. Cf. Global Report 1997: 79.

4. IPU 1998; IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 29; Keesing's 1998: 42331. House of Assembly election, 15 June 1998.

5. IPU 2001. House of Assembly election, 28 March 2001.

144. Samoa (Western Samoa)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1962-</u>					
1961 ¹	Independents	(30.0)	---	111 000	(4.0)
1964 ²	Independents	(30.0)	4 967	120 000	4.1
1967 ²	Independents	(30.0)	7 394	130 000	5.7
1970 ²	Independents	(30.0)	7 038	140 000	5.0
1973 ²	Independents	(30.0)	7 241	150 000	4.8
1976 ²	Tupuola Taisi Efi's supporters	66.0	9 203	150 000	6.1
1979 ³	Tupuola Efi's supporters	50.9	10 114	155 000	6.5
1982 ⁴	Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP)	50.9	11 851	158 000	7.5
1985 ⁴	HRPP	68.1	13 600	163 000	8.3
1988 ⁴	Coalition	50.9	13 985	162 000	10.5
1991 ⁴	HRPP	57.4	60 036	164 000	36.6
1996 ⁴	HRPP	49.0	67 414	171 000	39.4
2001 ⁵	HRPP	46.9	76 451	170 000	44.7
<u>National referendums</u>					
1990 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Europa 1993: 1202-203; World Parliaments 1998: 740-41. Distribution of seats. There was no Samoan parties, but there was a small party representing Europeans. Parties were not banned.

2. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 786-88. Cf. Europa 1966: 1341-42; The Far East and Australasia 1971: 1185-86; Keesing's 1976: 27868. Distribution of seats. After the 1976 election, the parliament elected Tupuola Taisi Efi Prime Minister by 31 votes out of 47 votes.
3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 786-90. See also Keesing's 1980: 30294; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 551-53; Banks 1988: 667; Banks 1997: 940. Distribution of seats. There were no parties before 1979, but because parties were not banned, it is assumed that independent members were really independent. Consequently, the "largest party's" share is assumed to have been less than 30 percent. Of the 47 members of the Legislative Assembly, 45 were indirectly elected by family heads (matai). The number of family heads was approximately 10,000 prior to the 1982 elections and 16,000 in the period 1985-90.
4. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 786-90. IPU 1981-82. See also Lewis and Sagar 1992: 343-44; IPU 1984-85; 1986-87; 1990-91; Banks 1988: 667-88; Banks 1997: 940-41; Global Report 1997: 85; WFB 2000: 418. Distribution of seats. Universal suffrage was adopted in 1990 by a popular referendum.
5. IPU 2001; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 789-90. Legislative Assembly election, 2 March 2001.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 787.

145. Sao Tome and Principe

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1975-90</u>					
1975 ¹	Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe	100.0	0	80 000	0
1985 ²	Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe	100.0	0	108 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1991 ³	Democratic Convergence Party - Reflection Group	60.0	36 434	121 000	30.1
1994 ³	Sao Tome and Principe Liberation Movement - Social Democratic Party (MLSTP-PSD))	49.0	25 352	125 000	20.2
1998 ³	MLSTP-PSD	56.4	29 185	141 000	20.7
2002 ⁴	MLSTP-PSD	43.6	---	155 000	(20.7)
Presidential elections:					
1991 ³	Miguel Trovoado	100.0	26 604	121 000	25.5
1996 ³	Miguel Trovoado	52.7	37 703	135 000	27.9
2001 ⁵	Fradique de Menzes	56.3	37 555	159 000	23.6
<u>National referendums</u>					
1990 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Banks 1977: 334-35. Indirect elections.

2. IPU 1985-86; Banks 1988: 501. Indirect elections
3. Elections in Africa 1999: 744-48; IPU 1990-91; 1994-95; 1998. Cf. Africa Research Bulletin 1991: 10010, 10045; Europa 1991: 2281-83; Keesing's 1991: 37949, 38084; 1996: 41177; 1998: 42600; The World Factbook 1991-92: 272; WFB 2000: 422. Distribution of seats.
4. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44660. National Assembly elections, 3 March 2002. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was the same as in the previous elections in 1998.
5. CNN.com./World – IFES Electionwatch 2001. Presidential election, 29 July 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 745.

146. Saudi Arabia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1932-

1932 ¹	King Ibn Sa'ud	100.0	0	5 505 000	0
1953 ¹	King Sa'ud	100.0	0	5 170 000	0
1964 ¹	King Faisal	100.0	0	6 580 000	0
1975 ¹	King Khalid	100.0	0	7 180 000	0
1982 ²	King Fahd	100.0	0	10 231 000	0

1. See Willemart 1969: 224-27; Banks 1997: 724-27; World Parliaments 1998: 587-88;

Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 211. Absolute monarchy. All power is ultimately vested in the king. A Consultative Council composed of 60 members appointed by the king was created on March 1, 1992.

2. Held 1994: 291-92; Banks 1997: 724-27; World Parliaments 1998: 587-88; The Middle East 2000: 366-68; WFB 2000: 424; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 211. Crown Prince Fahd was confirmed as a new king by the royal court upon the death of King Khalid on 13 June 1982.

147. Senegal

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1960-62

1959 ¹	Senegalese Progressive Union (SPU)	83.0	822 812	3 040 000	27.0
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Executive dominance, 1963-

1963 ¹	Leopold Senghor	99.5	1 156 059	3 330 000	34.7
1968 ¹	Leopold Senghor	99.4	1 237 431	3 690 000	33.5
1973 ¹	Leopold Senghor	100.0	1 357 359	4 700 000	28.9
1978 ¹	Leopold Senghor	81.8	978 876	5 380 000	18.2
1983 ²	Abdou Diouf	84.2	1 079 170	6 316 000	17.2
1988 ²	Abdou Diouf	73.2	1 131 468	6 913 000	16.4
1993 ²	Abdou Diouf	58.4	1 296 665	7 913 000	16.4
2000 ³	Abdoulayé Wade	58.5	1 657 301	9 500 000	17.4

National referendums

1963 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1970 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2001 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1860-61; Elections in Africa 1999: 762-70. Cf. Foltz 1970: 33-34; Keesing's Africa 1972: 235-36; IPU 1967-68; 1972-73; Keesing's 1973: 25758; Africa Contemporary Record 1978-79: B 758.

2. Elections in Africa 1999: 762, 771; Keesing's 1983: 32179; 1993: 39354, 39449; IPU 1982-83; Africa Research Bulletin 1988, April 15; IFES 1993 Vol. 3, 4: 10; Diouf 1994.

6. Keesing's 2000: 43396, 43449. Presidential election, 19 March 2000. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 765.

2. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001; Keesing's 2001: 43933-34.

148. Seychelles

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1976-</u>					
1974 ¹	Seychelles Democratic Party	86.7	41 822	60 000	69.7
1977 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	62 000	0
1979 ³	Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF)	100.0	27 920	63 000	44.3
1983 ³	SPPF	100.0	20 705	64 000	32.3
1987 ³	SPPF	100.0	28 410	68 000	41.8
1993 ⁴	SPPF	81.8	42 866	72 000	59.5
1998 ⁴	SPPF	88.2	46 363	79 000	58.7
2002 ⁵	SPPF	67.6	51 739	80 000	64.6
<u>National referendums</u>					
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1993 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Banks 1977: 340-42; Elections in Africa 1999: 782-85. Territorial Assembly election, 25

April 1974. Distribution of seats.

2. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 425; Europa 1996: 2787. A coup d'état on 5 June 1977 and a provisional government in 1977-78.

3. IPU 1978-79; IPU 1983-84; IPU 1987-88; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 425-26; Banks 1988: 513-15; Elections in Africa 1999: 782-85. Distribution of seats.

4. IPU 1993-94; 1998; Europa 1996: 2791; Banks 1997: 734-37; Global Report 1997: 79; Elections in Africa 1999: 782-86. Cf. IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 23; Keesing's 1998: 42110; Europa 2000: 3195. Distribution of seats. Seychelles' governmental system may be more presidential than parliamentary, but the results of parliamentary and presidential elections have been approximately similar.
5. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45133; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. National Assembly election, 4-6 December 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Elections in Africa 1999: 763.

149. Sierra Leone

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1961-77</u>					
1957 ¹	Sierra Leone People's Party	61.5	165 479	2 160 000	7.6
1962 ¹	Sierra Leone People's Party	45.2	663 674	2 280 000	29.1
1967 ²	Military government	100.0	0	2 440 000	0
1968 ³	All-People's Congress	48.5	622 650	2 440 000	25.5
1973 ⁴	All-People's Congress	98.8	---	2 900 000	(2.0)
1977 ⁵	All-People's Congress	61.9	686 810	3 210 000	21.4
<u>Executive dominance, 1978-2001</u>					
1978 ⁶	Siaka Stevens	100.0	0	3 290 000	0
1985 ⁷	Maj.Gen. J.S. Momoh	99.9	---	3 602 000	(23.0)
1992 ⁸	Military government	100.0	0	4 061 000	0
1996 ⁹	Ahmad Tejan Kabbah	59.5	1 028 851	4 297 000	23.9
1997 ¹⁰	Military government	100.0	0	4 420 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 2002- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
2002 ¹¹	Sierra Leone People's Party	74.1	1 950 492	5 100 000	38.2
Presidential elections:					
2002 ¹¹	Ahmad Tejan Kabbah	70.1	1 941 930	5 100 000	38.0
<u>National referendums</u>					
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Kilson 1970: 128-31; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1901-903; Cartwright 1970: 157; Elections in Africa 1999: 796-99. Cf. Kilson 1966: 267; Review of Elections 1961-62: 23. Distribution of seats.
2. Cartwright 1970: 250-55; Keesing's Africa 1972: 118-19; Banks 1977. The army took power after the 1967 parliamentary elections on March 21, 1967. The military government was overthrown on April 18, 1968, and a civilian government was restored.
3. Cartwright 1970: 249; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1901, 1904; Elections in Africa 1999: 796-99. Distribution of seats.
4. See *Année Africaine* 1973: 646; *Africa Research Bulletin* 1973: 2856-57; Banks 1977: 343-44. The general election of 1973 was boycotted by the SLPP. The All-People's Congress' 80 candidates were returned unopposed and without voting. Elections took place in only five constituencies.
5. IPU 1976-77; Keesing's 1977: 28454; *Global Report* 1997: 79.
6. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 427-29. After the adoption of the new constitution in 1978, Siaka Stevens was formally sworn in for a seven-year term as the president. See also Keesing's 1978: 29124.
7. *Africa Contemporary Record* 1985-86: B 162; IPU 1985-86; Banks 1988: 515-17; *Europa* 1991: 2323. Number of registered electors was approximately 2,000,000. Cf. *Elections in Africa* 1999: 796-99, according to which the number of valid votes was 2,784,591. It is an unrealistically high number.
8. Keesing's 1992: 38853-54, 38900; *Africa Research Bulletin* 1993: 10994; Banks 1997: 738-42. A military coup d'état on April 29, 1992, and military governments and new coups in 1992-96.
9. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 34; *Elections in Africa* 1999: 796-99. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 40982; Banks 1997: 740; *Global Report* 1997: 98. Second round of voting.
10. Keesing's 1997: 41625; 1998: 41992, 42048; 42113, 42659; 2000: 43612-13, 43781, 43840. See also *World Parliaments* 1998: 593. Civil wars and foreign military interventions since 25 May 1997 when president Ahmad Kabbah was violently overthrown.
11. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44768; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Legislative and

presidential elections, May 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 798.

150. Singapore

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1965-</u>					
1963 ¹	People's Action Party	72.6	587 448	1 780 000	33.0
1968 ²	People's Action Party	86.7	75 894	1 990 000	3.8
1972 ³	People's Action Party	70.4	745 239	2 150 000	34.7
1976 ⁴	People's Action Party	72.4	796 572	2 280 000	34.9
1980 ⁴	People's Action Party	75.6	636 452	2 414 000	26.4
1984 ⁴	People's Action Party	64.8	876 596	2 529 000	34.6
1988 ⁴	People's Action Party	61.8	1 342 435	2 599 000	51.6
1991 ⁴	People's Action Party	61.0	783 612	3 090 000	25.4
1997 ⁴	People's Action Party	63.4	716 745	3 737 000	19.2
2001 ⁵	People's Action Party	73.7	625 267	4 000 000	15.6

1. Malaysia in Brief 1964: 31-33; Wint 1965: 259; The Far East and Australasia 1971: 580-82; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 250. Distribution of seats. Singapore has been independent since 1965 when it separated from the Federation of Malaysia. See also World Parliaments 1998: 594-600.
2. IPU 1967-68; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 250, 254. Election results concern the seven contested constituencies only. In 51 other constituencies, only a single candidate was put forward. They were declared elected without voting.
3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 250, 254-56; Global Report 1997: 79.
4. IPU 1976-77; 1980-81; 1984-85; 1988-89; 1991-92; 1997; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 250-56. Cf. Europa 1991: 2341; Global Report 1997: 79.

5. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44458-59. Parliamentary election, 3 November 2001.

151. Slovakia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1993-98

1992 ¹	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (MDS)	49.3	---	5 307 000	(54.0)
1994 ²	MDS	40.7	2 875 460	5 347 000	53.8
1998 ³	MDS	28.7	3 359 176	5 391 000	62.3

Concurrent powers, 1999- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1998 ³	MDS	28.7	3 359 176	5 391 000	62.3
2002 ⁵	MDS	24.0	2 875 081	5 400 000	53.2

Presidential elections:

1999 ⁴	Rudolf Schuster	57.2	2 948 402	5 395 000	54.6
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National referendums

1994 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1997 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2000 ³	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Keesing's 1992: 38944-45. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 1994-95. Cf. IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 30; Global Report 1997: 80. Distribution of seats.

3. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42518; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 30. Distribution of seats.

4. IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42749, 42954. Presidential election, 29 May 1999.

Second round.

5. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45001-2; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. National Council election, 20-21 September 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1994: 40247.

2. Keesing's 1997: 41504, 41565, 41706.

3. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43765.

152. Slovenia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Democratic Opposition	55.0	1 200 000	1 998 000	60.1
1992 ²	Liberal Democratic Party	23.5	1 191 017	1 996 000	59.7
1996 ²	Liberal Democratic Party.	27.0	1 069 204	1 991 000	53.7
2000 ⁵	Liberal Democratic Party	36.2	1 079 519	1 990 000	54.2

Presidential elections:

1990 ³	Milan Kucan	58.4	1 153 335	1 998 000	57.7
1992 ³	Milan Kucan	63.9	1 125 000	1 996 000	56.4
1997 ⁴	Milan Kucan	55.6	1 040 681	1 987 000	52.3
2002 ⁶	Janez Drnovsek	56.5	1 032 052	1 980 000	52.1

1. Keesing's 1990: 37381; Eastern Europe 1992. Distribution of seats.

2. IPU 1992-93; 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 41378; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 29. Cf. Global Report 1997: 80.

3. Keesing's 1990: 37381; 1992: 39240-41; Europa 1993: 2544; IFES 1993, No.3: 12; Global Report 1997: 98..

4. Keesing's 1997: 41932; WFB 2000: 440. Presidential election, 24 November 1997.

5. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43809. National Assembly election, 15 October 2000.

6. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45160. Presidential election, 10 November 2002. Second round.

153. Solomon Islands

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1978-

1976 ¹	Peter Kenilorea's supporters	57.0	---	200 000	(25.0)
1980 ²	United Party	42.1	58 136	225 000	25.8
1984 ²	Solomon Islands United Party	34.2	65 637	259 000	25.1
1989 ²	People's Alliance Party	60.5	81 239	299 000	27.1
1993 ³	SIGNUR	42.6	123 581	355 000	34.8
1997 ⁴	Alliance for Change	52.0	140 522	400 000	35.1
2001 ⁵	People's Alliance Party	40.0	178 161	450 000	39.6

1. Keesing's 1977. 18131. Distribution of votes in the election of the Prime Minister in the legislature

2. IPU 1980-81; 1984-85; 1988-89; Keesing's 1984: 33336-37; 1988: 36465; Global Report 1997: 80; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 803-804. Distribution of seats.

3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001; 803-804. Cf. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1993: 39468; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 23; Global Report 1997: 80. Distribution of seats.

4. IPU 1997; Europa 1998: 3040, 3044; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 801-804. Parliamentary election, 6 August 1997. Distribution of seats.

5. IPU 2001. Parliamentary election, 5 December 2001. Distribution of seats.

154. Somalia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960-68</u>					
1959 ¹	Somali Youth League	61.2	395 126	2 180 000	18.1
1964 ²	Somali Youth League	56.1	913 069	2 450 000	37.3
<u>Executive dominance, 1969-</u>					
1969 ³	Military government	100.0	0	2 730 00	0
1980 ³	Gen. Siad Barre	100.0	0	4 019 000	0
1986 ⁴	Gen. Siad Barre	100.0	4 889 078	8 068 000	60.6
1991 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	7 882 000	0
<u>National referendums</u>					
1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1979 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Castagno 1970: 538, 559. Cf. Review of Elections 1959: 27; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1939-41; Elections in Africa 1999: 809-11. The data refer to the elections in the Trust Territory of Somalia in 1959 and in the British Somaliland in 1960. The two territories and their legislatures were united on July 1, 1960, when the independent Somali Republic was established.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1939-41; Elections in Africa 1999: 810. Cf. Review of Elections 1963-64: 90-92. Distribution of seats.
3. Banks 1977: 297-98; 1988: 434-36; Elections in Africa 1999: 813. A military coup d'état on October 21, 1969, and a military government from 1969 to 1979. The People's Assembly

elected Barre for a constitutional term of six years on January 26, 1980.

4. Keesing's 1986: 35042; Elections in Africa 1999: 813.

5. Banks 1997: 759-65; World Parliaments 1998: 614; Elections in Africa 1999: 813; WFB 2000: 444; Keesing's 2000: 43693. Military governments and civil wars since January 1991 when president Barre was overthrown by rebels.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 810.

155. South Africa

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1910-</u>					
1910 ¹	South African Party	54.6	105 623	5 973 000	1.8
1915 ²	South African Party	36.1	261 433	6 262 000	4.2
1920 ²	National Party	35.9	282 361	6 842 000	4.2
1921 ²	South African Party	49.5	277 742	6 958 000	4.0
1924 ²	South African Party	46.6	319 047	7 489 000	4.3
1929 ²	South African Party	49.6	347 924	8 364 000	4.2
1933 ²	National Party	31.3	323 417	9 074 000	3.6
1938 ²	United Party	53.4	835 378	9 986 000	8.4
1943 ²	United Party	49.2	885 623	10 902 000	8.1
1948 ²	United Party	48.8	1 073 364	11 890 000	9.0
1953 ²	National Party	49.1	1 218 631	13 720 000	8.9
1958 ²	National Party	55.5	1 156 069	15 160 000	7.6
1961 ²	National Party	46.3	800 590	16 280 000	4.9
1966 ³	National Party	59.0	1 285 917	18 300 000	7.0
1970 ⁴	National Party	54.8	1 497 760	22 470 000	6.7
1974 ⁵	National Party	56.5	1 158 450	24 920 000	4.6
1977 ⁶	National Party	66.1	1 042 501	26 940 000	3.9
1981 ⁶	National Party	57.0	1 364 967	29 313 000	4.6
1987 ⁶	National Party	52.7	2 042 254	34 626 000	5.9
1989 ⁷	National Party	48.0	2 157 593	36 237 000	5.9

1994 ⁸	African National Congress	62.6	19 533 498	40 436 000	48.3
1999 ⁹	African National Congress	66.3	15 977 142	43 054 000	37.1

National referendums

1960 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1983 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Africa 1999: 810, 835; State of South Africa 1973: 36-37. Distribution of seats.
See also Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "South Africa."
2. State of South Africa 1973: 37. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2078-83;
Elections in Africa 1999: 830-36.
3. Warral 1966: 25-26; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2082. Cf. Elections in Africa
1999: 830-36.
4. IPU 1969-70; State of South Africa 1973: 32; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2082;
Elections in Africa 1999: 830-36.
5. Mackie and Rose 1975: 328. Cf. IPU 1973-74; Keesing's 1974: 26542; IPU 1973-74;
Elections in Africa 1999: 830-36.
6. IPU 1977-78; 1980-81; 1986-87; Elections in Africa 1999: 830-36.
7. IPU 1989-90; Elections in Africa 1999: 833-36. Data refer to the results of the House of
Assembly election. In addition to this election, 258,186 valid votes were cast in the House of
Representatives (Coloreds) election and 153,136 votes in the House of Delegates (Indians)
election.
8. IPU 1993-94; Global Report 1997: 80; Elections in Africa 1999: 829.
9. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 3: 29; Keesing's 1999: 42980. National Assembly election, 2
June 1999. See also Landsberg 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A: Elections in Africa 1999: 828.

156. Spain

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1810-68

1810 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	10 000 000	0
1814 ²	Ferdinand VII	100.0	0	10 200 000	0
1833 ²	Queen Isabella	100.0	0	11 619 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1869-75

1868 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	16 095 000	0
1869 ³	Monarchist democrats	69.2	2 660 700	16 154 000	16.5
1871 ³	Government Bloc	63.0	2 700 000	16 271 000	16.6
1872 ³	Radicals	70.3	1 678 105	16 329 000	10.3
1873 ⁴	Republican-Federalists	91.2	1 855 105	16 388 000	11.3
1874 ⁴	Military governments	100.0	0	16 446 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1876-1922 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1876 ³	Liberal-conservatives	93.2	2 119 494	16 563 000	12.8
1879 ³	Liberal-conservatives	74.7	652 000	16 780 000	3.9
1881 ³	Liberals	75.8	604 758	17 000 000	3.6
1884 ³	Liberal-conservatives	81.1	587 458	17 424 000	3.4
1886 ³	Liberals	70.9	---	17 604 000	(3.4)
1891 ⁵	Liberal-conservatives	63.4	2 400 000	17 821 000	13.5
1893 ⁵	Liberals	70.2	---	17 949 000	(14.0)
1896 ⁵	Liberal-conservatives	67.1	---	18 132 000	(14.0)
1898 ⁵	Liberals	66.3	---	18 469 000	(14.0)

Spain 2

1899 ⁵	Liberal-conservatives	55.2	2 798 262	18 637 000	15.0
1901 ⁵	Liberals	58.1	2 888 021	18 841 000	15.3
1903 ⁵	Liberal-conservatives	58.1	---	18 913 000	(15.0)
1905 ⁵	Liberals	56.7	---	18 985 000	(15.0)
1907 ⁶	Conservative parties	60.0	3 071 142	19 389 000	15.8
1910 ⁶	Liberal parties	43.4	2 494 082	19 995 000	12.5
1914 ⁶	Conservative parties	53.6	2 551 403	20 666 000	12.3
1916 ⁶	Liberal parties	57.1	2 089 150	20 790 000	10.0
1918 ⁶	Liberal groups	42.4	2 790 164	20 916 000	13.3
1919 ⁶	Conservative parties	49.2	2 439 463	20 981 000	11.6
1920 ⁶	Conservative parties	55.2	2 342 872	21 196 000	11.0
Executive elections:					
1874 ⁷	King Alfonso XII	100.0	0	16 446 000	0
1885 ⁷	Regent Marie-Christine	100.0	0	17 566 000	0
1902 ⁷	King Alfonso XIII	100.0	0	18 877 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1923-30</u>					
1923 ⁷	Military governments	100.0	0	21 847 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1931-38</u>					
1931 ⁸	Socialists	63.6	4 348 691	23 674 000	18.4
1933 ⁸	Centre groups	47.3	8 727 416	24 122 000	36.2
1936 ⁸	Socialists	45.8	9 100 000	24 810 000	36.7
<u>Executive dominance, 1939-76</u>					
1939 ⁹	Franco's dictatorship	100.0	0	25 517 000	0
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1977-</u>					
1977 ¹⁰	Democratic Centre	34.3	18 447 000	36 351 000	50.7
1979 ¹¹	Democratic Centre	34.0	17 929 011	37 183 000	48.2
1982 ¹¹	Socialists (PSC-PSOE)	48.7	20 807 181	37 980 000	54.8
1986 ¹¹	Socialists (PSOE)	44.3	20 057 740	38 604 000	52.0
1989 ¹¹	Socialists (PSOE)	39.6	20 313 469	38 888 000	52.2
1993 ¹¹	Socialists (PSOE)	38.7	23 590 801	39 083 000	60.4

1996 ¹¹	People's Party	38.7	25 078 874	39 270 000	63.9
2000 ¹²	Popular Party	45.2	22 814 467	39 500 000	57.8

National referendums

1947 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1966 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1976 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1986 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Seignobos 1903: 268-71; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1229-33; Vilar 1971: 74-79; World Parliaments 1998: 626-68. French occupation and war of independence against the French in 1810-13. The parliament of Cádiz in 1812 attempted to establish a parliamentary system, but the experiment ended in the restoration of absolutist monarchy in 1814.
2. Seignobos 1903: 271-96; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1233-44; Vilar 1971: 79-83; Cook and Paxton 1978: 39; World Parliaments 1998: 628; Societies of Europe 2000: 800-803. Monarchical dominance, military uprisings, constitutional experiments, and governmental instability in 1814-68. A revolution in September 1868 and a new constitution in 1869. The 1869 constitution introduced nearly universal male franchise.
3. Cuadrado 1969: 109-11, 157-70, 200-208, 224-26, 250-51, 270-72, 293-94, 311-14; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1269-72. See also Societies of Europe 2000: 803, 814. Distribution of seats in 1869, 1879-86.
4. Seignobos 1903: 292-98; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1243-44. A military coup in December 1874 and military governments in 1874-75.
5. Cuadrado 1969, Vol. II: 543-723; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1269-72. Cf. Societies of Europe 2000: 814-15. Distribution of seats.
6. Anuario estadístico de España, Año 1915: 272-77; Cuadrado 1969, Vol. II: 738-847; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1269-74. Cf. Societies of Europe 2000: 815. Distribution of seats in 1914-20.
7. See Seignobos 1903: 296-300; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1244-53; Vilar 1971: 83-121; Cook and Paxton 1978: 39-40. The king had the right to appoint and dismiss the government,

which was responsible to the parliament, too. Coup d'état in 1923 and the military dictatorships of Primo de Rivera in 1923-30 and of Damaso Berenguer in 1930-31. The king abdicated in 1931.

8. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1252-60, 1269, 1275-76. Distribution of seats. Cf. Anuario estadístico de España 1934: 640, 652-53; Linz 1967: 260-61; Robinson 1970; Cook and Paxton 1975: 69-70; Societies of Europe 2000: 816-21.
9. See Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1259-68; Linz 1978; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83; 449-50; World Parliaments 1998: 629-34. The second republic collapsed in the civil war from July 18, 1936, to January 25, 1939. General Franco's dictatorship from 1939 to his death in November 1975, and provisional governments from November 1975 to the parliamentary election of June 15, 1977.
10. Keesing's 1977: 28517. Cf. Global Report 1997: 80.
11. IPU 1978-79, 1982-83, 1986-87, 1989-90, 1992-93, 1995-96. Cf. Global Report 1997: 80.
12. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43485. Congress of Deputies election, 12 March 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

157. Sri Lanka

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1948-77</u>					
1947 ¹	United National Party	39.9	1 881 372	7 086 000	26.6
1952 ²	United National Party	44.1	2 327 627	8 070 000	28.8
1956 ²	Sri Lanka Freedom Party				
	Coalition	39.5	2 646 759	8 930 000	29.6
1960 ²	United National Party	38.1	3 045 241	9 890 000	30.8
1965 ³	United National Party	39.3	4 047 233	11 160 000	36.3
1970 ³	United Left Front	48.9	4 991 958	12 520 000	39.9
1977 ⁴	United National Party	51.5	6 111 579	13 940 000	43.8
<u>Concurrent powers, 1978- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1977 ⁴	United National Party	51.5	6 111 579	13 940 000	43.8
1982 ⁵	United National Party	54.7	5 747 206	15 154 000	37.9
1989 ⁶	United National Party	51.0	5 596 318	16 825 000	33.3
1994 ⁶	People's Alliance	48.9	7 943 706	17 891 000	44.4
2000 ⁹	People's Alliance	45.1	8 647 668	19 200 000	45.0
2001 ¹⁰	United National Party	45.6	8 955 869	19 400 000	46.2
Presidential elections:					
1978 ⁷	Junius Jayewardena	100.0	128	14 180 000	0
1982 ⁸	Junius Jayewardena	52.9	6 495 874	15 195 000	42.7
1988 ⁸	R. Premadasa	50.4	5 094 778	16 599 000	30.7
1994 ⁸	Chandrika Kumaratunga	62.3	7 561 526	17 865 000	42.3

1999 ¹¹	Chandrika Kumaratunga	51.1	8 435 754	19 043 000	44.3
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National referendums

1982 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Ceylon Daily News, Parliament of Ceylon 1965: 203; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 709. Cf. Wilson 1974: 162; Global Report 1997: 80.
2. Ceylon Daily News, Parliament of Ceylon 1956: 87; Ceylon Daily News, Parliament of Ceylon 1965: 202-203; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 709-10. Cf. Wilson 1974: 162-64; Global Report 1997: 80.
3. Wilson 1974: 161-65; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 711. See also Ceylon Daily News, Parliament of Ceylon 1965: 199; IPU 1969-70; Global Report 1997: 80.
4. Jupp 1978: 371; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 709. Cf. Phadnis 1989; Global Report 1997: 80; World Parliaments 1998: 634-65.
5. Keesing's 1982: 32077-78; World Elections on File 1987. Parliament voted on November 5, 1982, by 142 votes to 4 to prolong the parliamentary term until August 1989, subject to confirmation in a national referendum. In the referendum 54.7 percent voted yes. Data concern the results of the referendum.
6. IPU 1988-89; 1994-95; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 710. See also Banks 1997: 786-92; Global Report 1997: 80. The ethnic civil war between the Tamil minority and the Sinhalese majority started in 1983 and still continues.
7. Keesing's 1978: 28981; Far Eastern Economic Review, Asia 1979 Yearbook: 294.
Jayewardena was elevated to the position of president on February 4, 1978, through an amendment to the 1972 constitution.
8. Keesing's 1982: 32077-78; 1988: 36394; 1994: 40281; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 726-27. Cf. IFES 1994 Vol. 5, 1: 30-31; Global Report 1997: 98.
9. IPU 2000; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 712. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43749. Parliamentary election, 10 October 2000.
10. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44509; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 712. Parliamentary election, 5 December 2001.

11. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 7727; Europa 2001: 3669. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43311.
Presidential election, 21 December 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 709.

158. Sudan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1956-70

1953 ¹	National Unionist Party	51.6	---	9 660 000	(8.0)
1958 ²	Military government	100.0	0	11 150 000	0
1965 ³	Umma Party	43.5	1 125 369	13 730 000	8.2
1968 ⁴	Unionist Democratic Party	40.8	1 825 510	14 940 000	12.2
1969 ⁵	Military government	100.0	0	15 310 000	0

Executive dominance, 1971-85

1971 ⁶	Gen. Ja'far M. Numayri	98.6	3 895 688	14 440 000	27.0
1977 ⁷	Gen. Ja'far M. Numayri	99.1	5 700 000	16 950 000	33.6
1983 ⁸	Gen. Ja'far M. Numayri	99.6	---	20 362 000	(25.0)
1985 ⁹	Military government	100.0	0	21 555 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1986- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1986 ¹⁰	Umma Party	38.5	3 948 544	22 178 000	17.8
1989 ¹¹	Military governments	100.0	0	24 989 000	0
1996 ¹²	Independents	(80.0)	5 525 280	27 291 000	20.2
2000 ¹³	National Congress	98.6	8 153 372	30 000 000	27.2

Presidential elections:

1986 ¹⁰	Ahmad al-Mirghani	100.0	0	22 804 000	0
1996 ¹²	Omar H. Ahmad al-Bashir	75.7	5 525 280	27 291 000	20.2
2000 ¹³	Omar al-Bashir	86.0	8 153 372	30 000 000	27.2

National referendums

1971 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1977 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1998 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Fabunmi 1960: 340-41; Adolfsson et al. 1970: 20; Die Wahl der Parlamente; Elections in Afrika 1978: 1984-85. Distribution of seats.
2. Keesing's Africa 1972: 78-80; Banks 1977: 363-65. A military coup d'état on November 17, 1958, and a military government in 1958-64.
3. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1987-88; Elections in Africa 1999: 852-54. Cf. Sharma 1966: 441-52; Adolfsson et al. 1970: 21-22; Keesing's Africa 1972: 83. Distribution of seats.
4. IPU 1967-68; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1989; Global Report 1997: 80; Elections in Africa 1999: 852-55.
5. Keesing's Africa 1972: 86-87; Banks 1977: 364. A military coup d'état on May 25, 1969, and a military government in 1969-71.
6. Keesing's 1971: 24887; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1990; Elections in Africa 1999: 858.
7. Keesing's 1977: 28427; Facts on File 1977: 417; Elections in Africa 1999: 858.
8. Keesing's 1983: 32292.
9. Keesing's 1985: 33700; Banks 1988: 556-57. A military coup d'état on April 6, 1985.
10. IPU 1985-86; Keesing's 1986: 34530-31; Africa Research Bulletin 1986, May 15; Banks 1988: 555-59; Elections in Africa 1999: 852, 856. Distribution of seats. Ahmad al-Mirghani was designated by the Constituent Assembly as the head of state on March 6, 1986.
11. Europa 1991: 2463-65; Banks 1997: 793-800. A military coup d'état on June 30, 1989, and military and semimilitary governments in 1989-95.
12. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 40986; Global Report 1997: 81, 98; Elections in Africa 1999: 852-57. National Assembly and presidential elections, 6-17 March 1996. Distribution of seats. Political parties remained banned.
13. The December 2000 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections; IPU 2000. National Assembly

and presidential elections, 13 – 23 December 2000. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. IFES Election Guide.Org. 1998; Elections in Africa 1999: 854.

159. Suriname

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1975-

1973 ¹	National Party Alliance	50.3	122 711	370 000	33.0
1977 ¹	National Party Alliance	45.4	123 713	370 000	33.2
1980 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	355 000	0
1987 ³	Front for Democracy and Development	85.5	172 130	387 000	46.8
1991 ³	New Front for Democracy and Development	54.3	158 809	404 000	39.1
1996 ⁴	New Front alliance	45.0	179 416	413 000	43.3
2000 ⁵	New Front for Democracy	47.6	182 912	415 000	44.1

National referendums

1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. Nohlen 1993: 712-13; Global Report 1997: 81. Cf. Banks 1977: 367-68; Keesing's 1977: 28740; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 462-63; Europa 1991: 2476.
2. Europa 1996: 2992-93; Banks 1997: 801. An armed rebellion on February 25, 1980, and semi-military governments in 1980-87.
3. Nohlen 1993: 713; Global Report 1997: 81. Cf. IPU 1987-88; 1990-91; Keesing's 1987: 35758-59; 1991: 37958, 38188.
4. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 41091; Global Report 1997: 81.
5. Political Database of the Americas. 2003. "Suriname: 2000 Legislative Elections." Cf. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43565. National Assembly election, 25 May 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Nohlen 1993: 711.

160. Swaziland

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1968-

1968 ¹	King Sobhusa II	100.0	0	380 000	0
1982 ¹	Queen Mother Dzelive	100.0	0	585 000	0
1983 ¹	Queen Mother Ntombi	100.0	0	605 000	0
1986 ²	King Mswati III	100.0	0	668 000	0

1. Banks 1977: 368-69; World Parliaments 1998: 638; Elections in Africa 1999: 869. Executive and legislative powers are in the hands of the king and his relatives. Political parties are banned in Swaziland. For the 1998 legislative elections, see IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42538-39.

2. Banks 1997: 805-807; World Parliaments 1998: 638; WFB 2000: 461. King Mswati III was installed on 25 April 1986 when he succeeded as head of state Queen Regent Ntombi Thwala.

161. Sweden

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1810-1904 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1810 ¹	Four Estates	(25.0)	---	3 300 000	(1.0)
1866 ²	Farmers' Party	36.0	---	4 107 000	(1.0)
1869 ²	Farmers' Party	56.0	---	4 153 000	(1.0)
1872 ³	Farmers' Party	62.0	45 198	4 247 000	1.1
1875 ³	Farmers' Party	56.0	49 765	4 365 000	1.1
1878 ³	Farmers' Party	54.0	54 821	4 485 000	1.2
1881 ³	Farmers' Party	53.0	66 591	4 585 000	1.4
1884 ³	Farmers' Party	51.0	73 636	4 644 000	1.7
1887 ⁴	Free Traders	53.2	95 874	4 712 000	2.0
1890 ⁴	Free Traders	57.3	105 807	4 785 000	2.2
1893 ⁴	Protectionists	38.7	126 617	4 851 000	2.6
1896 ⁴	Protectionists	38.6	140 588	4 944 000	2.8
1899 ⁴	Conservatives	53.2	136 945	5 088 000	2.7
1902 ⁴	Liberals	51.2	180 527	5 199 000	3.5

Executive elections:

1810 ⁵	King Karl XIII	100.0	0	2 400 000	0
1818 ⁵	King Karl XIV Johan	100.0	0	2 546 000	0
1844 ⁵	King Oskar I	100.0	0	3 275 000	0
1859 ⁵	King Karl XV	100.0	0	3 921 000	0
1872 ⁵	King Oskar II	100.0	0	4 247 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1905-

1906 ⁴	Conservatives	45.3	217 323	5 340 000	4.1
1908 ⁴	Liberals	46.8	308 389	5 431 000	5.7
1911 ⁴	Liberals	40.2	607 487	5 561 000	10.9
1914 ⁴	Conservatives	36.5	735 485	5 669 000	12.7
1917 ⁴	Social Democrats	31.1	739 053	5 759 000	12.8
1920 ⁴	Social Democrats	29.7	660 193	5 876 000	11.2
1921 ⁴	Social Democrats	36.2	1 747 553	5 929 000	29.4
1924 ⁴	Social Democrats	41.1	1 770 607	6 021 000	29.4
1928 ⁴	Social Democrats	37.0	2 363 168	6 097 000	38.8
1932 ⁴	Social Democrats	41.7	2 500 769	6 176 000	40.5
1936 ⁴	Social Democrats	45.9	2925 255	6 259 000	46.7
1940 ⁴	Social Democrats	53.8	2 889 137	6 382 000	45.3
1944 ⁴	Social Democrats	46.5	3 099 103	6 606 000	46.9
1948 ⁴	Social Democrats	46.1	3 895 161	6 883 000	56.6
1952 ⁴	Social Democrats	46.0	3 801 284	7 150 000	53.2
1956 ⁴	Social Democrats	44.6	3 902 114	7 320 000	53.3
1958 ⁴	Social Democrats	46.2	3 864 963	7 420 000	52.1
1960 ⁴	Social Democrats	47.8	4 271 610	7 480 000	57.1
1964 ⁴	Social Democrats	47.3	4 273 595	7 660 000	55.8
1968 ⁴	Social Democrats	50.1	4 861 901	7 910 000	61.5
1970 ⁴	Social Democrats	45.3	4 984 207	8 050 000	61.9
1973 ⁶	Social Democrats	43.6	5 169 002	8 140 000	63.5
1976 ⁶	Social Democrats	42.7	5 437 748	8 220 000	66.1
1979 ⁷	Social Democrats	43.2	5 448 638	8 290 000	65.7
1982 ⁷	Social Democrats	45.6	5 554 394	8 325 000	66.7
1985 ⁷	Social Democrats	44.7	5 571 022	8 350 000	66.7
1988 ⁷	Social Democrats	43.2	5 373 719	8 437 000	63.7
1991 ⁷	Social Democrats	37.7	5 470 882	8 668 000	63.1
1994 ⁷	Social Democrats	45.2	5 555 540	8 781 000	63.3
1998 ⁸	Social Democrats	36.6	5 261 122	8 854 000	59.4

Sweden		3			
2002 ⁹	Social Democrats	39.8	5 303 212	8 900 000	59.6

National referendums

1922 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1955 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1957 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Seignobos 1903: 529-30; Herlitz 1952: 219-29; Verney 1957: 1-42; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1083-85; Societies of Europe 2000: 858. Until 1866 the four Estates (the Nobles, Cleargy, Burgher, and Farmer Estates) constituted the Swedish parliament. The largest party's share of the votes refers to the fact that the voting strength was equally divided between the four estates. See also World Parliaments 1998: 638-49.
2. Thermaenius 1928: 164-180, 233; 1935: 40-51. Distribution of seats.
3. Thermaenius 1928: 262-3, 292-3, 318; 1935: 74-100; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 304. Distribution of seats.
4. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 346-59; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 304-8; Global Report 1997: 81. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1102-104. Cf. Societies of Europe 2000: 862.
5. See Herlitz 1952; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1085-8. Until 1905 the government was responsible to the king.
6. Mackie and Rose 1974b; 1977; Global Report 1997: 81. Cf. IPU 1973-74.
7. IPU 1979-80, 1982-83, 1985-86, 1988-89, 1991-92, 1994-95. Cf. Global Report 1997: 81.
8. IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42515. Parliamentary election, 20 September 1998.
9. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44991. Parliamentary election, 15 September 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Hug and Sciarini 2000: 21; Keesing's 1994: 39925, 40061, 40297.

162. Switzerland

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1848-</u>					
1848 ¹	Left	78.0	---	2 361 000	(5.0)
1851 ²	Left	72.0	---	2 401 000	(5.0)
1854 ²	Left	73.0	---	2 426 000	(5.0)
1857 ²	Left	70.0	---	2 451 000	(5.0)
1860 ²	Left	54.0	---	2 476 000	(5.0)
1863 ²	Left	52.0	---	2 522 000	(5.0)
1866 ²	Left	50.0	---	2 579 000	(5.0)
1869 ²	Left	55.0	---	2 536 000	(5.0)
1872 ²	Left	54.0	---	2 693 000	(8.0)
1875 ²	Left	56.0	---	2 750 000	(8.0)
1878 ²	Left	50.0	---	2 790 000	(10.0)
1881 ³	Left	49.1	345 451	2 832 000	12.2
1884 ³	Left	51.0	365 722	2 880 000	12.7
1887 ³	Left	53.9	320 874	2 910 000	11.0
1890 ³	Left	59.4	363 258	2 939 000	12.3
1893 ²	Left	54.0	---	3 057 000	(12.0)
1896 ⁴	Radical Democrats	49.0	371 133	3 171 000	11.7
1899 ⁴	Radical Democrats	50.2	368 735	3 279 000	11.2
1902 ⁴	Radical Democrats	50.7	407 322	3 371 000	12.1
1905 ⁴	Radical Democrats	49.7	411 493	3 455 000	11.9
1908 ⁴	Radical Democrats	51.1	398 224	3 627 000	11.0
1911 ⁴	Radical Democrats	49.8	400 870	3 800 000	10.6

1914 ⁴	Radical Democrats	56.5	340 250	3 920 000	8.7
1917 ⁴	Radical Democrats	41.0	515 022	3 880 000	13.3
1919 ⁴	Radical Democrats	28.8	749 954	3 868 000	19.4
1922 ⁴	Radical Democrats	28.3	737 423	3 917 000	18.8
1925 ⁴	Radical Democrats	27.8	747 138	3 978 000	18.8
1828 ⁴	Social Democrats	27.4	807 472	4 030 000	20.0
1931 ⁴	Social Democrats	28.7	866 575	4 078 000	21.2
1935 ⁴	Social Democrats	28.0	917 575	4 117 000	22.3
1939 ⁴	Social Democrats	25.7	623 740	4 220 000	14.8
1943 ⁴	Social Democrats	28.6	887 676	4 360 000	20.4
1947 ⁴	Social Demprats	26.2	966 680	4 547 000	21.2
1951 ⁴	Social Democrats	26.0	967 989	4 750 000	20.4
1955 ⁴	Social Democrats	27.0	982 020	4 980 000	19.7
1959 ⁴	Social Democrats	26.4	989 005	5 260 000	18.8
1963 ⁴	Social Democrats	26.6	969 037	5 770 000	16.8
1967 ⁴	Social Democrats	23.5	1 001 863	6 070 000	16.5
1971 ⁴	Social Democrats	22.9	1 992 422	6 230 000	32.0
1975 ⁵	Social Democrats	24.9	1 955 752	6 410 000	30.5
1979 ⁶	Social Democrats	24.4	1 833 191	6 351 000	28.9
1983 ⁷	Radical-Democratic Party	23.2	1 959 895	6 419 000	30.5
1987 ⁷	Radical-Democratic Party	22.8	1 934 457	6 545 000	29.5
1991 ⁷	Radical-Democratic Party	21.0	2 044 109	6 800 000	30.1
1995 ⁷	Social-Democratic Party	21.8	1 905 330	7 040 000	27.1
1999 ⁸	Socialist Party	22.5	1 970 415	7 140 000	27.6

National referendums

1866 ¹	10 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1874 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1875 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1875 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0

1877 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1879 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1880 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1882 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1884 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1885 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1887 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1889 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1890 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1891 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1893 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1894 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1895 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1896 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1897 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1898 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1900 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1902 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1903 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1905 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1906 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1907 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1908 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1910 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1912 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1913 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1914 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1915 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1917 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1918 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0

1919 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1920 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1921 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1922 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1923 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1924 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1925 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1926 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1927 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1928 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1929 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1930 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1931 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1933 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1934 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1935 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1937 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1938 ¹	6 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1939 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1940 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1941 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1942 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1944 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1945 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1946 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1947 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1948 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1949 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1950 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1951 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0

1952 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1953 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1954 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1955 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1956 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1957 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1958 ¹	7 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1959 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1960 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1961 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1962 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1963 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1964 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1965 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1966 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1967 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1968 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1969 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
1970 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1971 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1972 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1973 ¹	8 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1974 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1975 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1976 ¹	11 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1977 ¹	16 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1978 ¹	14 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1979 ¹	6 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1980 ¹	6 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1981 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0

1982 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1983 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1984 ¹	10 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1985 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1986 ¹	7 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1987 ¹	7 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1988 ¹	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1989 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1990 ¹	10 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1991 ¹	4 referendums	-	-	-	20.0
1992 ¹	14 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1993 ¹	16 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1994 ²	14 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1995 ²	7 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1996 ²	9 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1997 ²	5 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1998 ²	10 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1999 ²	10 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
2000 ²	15 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
2001 ²	11 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
2002 ²	8 referendums	-	-	-	30.0

1. See Seignobos 1903: 238-51; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1111-16; World Parliaments 1998: 649-55; Societies of Europe 2000: A religious civil war in 1847. A new federal constitution was accepted on September 12, 1948. Switzerland is included since 1848 when the Swiss Federation was established after the religious civil war. Switzerland's full independence had been recognized already in 1648.
2. Gruner and Frei 1966: 67, 194-98. Distribution of seats. See also Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1116-19.
3. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 318; Societies of Europe 2000: 911. See also Gruner and Frei

1966: 196.

4. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 368-77. Cf. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 319-21; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1131; Cook and Paxton 1975: 153-55; Global Report 1997: 81.
5. Mackie and Rose 1976: 332; Global Report 1997: 81.
6. Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 1980: 541; IPU 1979-80; Global Report 1997: 81.
7. IPU 1983-84; 1987-88; 1991-92; 1995-96; Keesing's 1983: 32642. Cf. Global Report 1997: 81.
8. IPU 1999. Cf. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 30; Keesing's 1999: 43223. National Council election, 24 October 1999.

Referendums:

1. Kobach 1994: Table 4.1. Cf. Aubert 1978.
2. Confederatio Helvetica, Ergebnisse der Vorlagen an eidgenössischen Volksabstimmungen 2002. Cf. Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 2000: 446-54; Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz 2002: 783-86.

163. Syria

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1946-52

1943 ¹	National Bloc	(90.0)	0	2 900 000	0
1947 ²	People's Party	57.9	---	3 025 000	(12.0)
1949 ³	People's Party	55.3	390 000	3 135 000	12.0
1951 ⁴	Military government	100.0	0	3 580 000	0

Executive dominance, 1953

1953 ⁵	Col. Shishakli	99.7	864 425	3 760 000	23.0
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Parliamentary dominance, 1954-61

1954 ⁶	Independents	45.0	403 000	3 860 000	10.4
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Syria constituted the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic and was ruled by Egypt's President Nasser from February 1958 to September 1961.⁷

1961 ⁸	Independents	48.8	---	4 690 000	(20.0)
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Executive dominance, 1962-

1962 ⁹	Military governments	100.0	0	4 830 000	0
1971 ¹⁰	Hafez al-Assad	99.7	1 935 089	6 460 000	30.0
1978 ¹⁰	Hafez al-Assad	99.9	3 980 527	8 090 000	49.2
1985 ¹⁰	Hafez al-Assad	100.0	6 200 804	10 268 000	60.4
1991 ¹⁰	Hafez al-Assad	100.0	6 727 992	12 529 000	53.7
1999 ¹⁰	Hafez al-Assad	100.0	8 960 230	16 110 000	55.6
2000 ¹¹	Bashar al-Assad	99.7	8 712 310	16 500 000	52.8

National referendums

1949 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1953 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1958 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1971 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1973 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1978 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. See Peretz 1971: 354, who says that "the National Bloc had so little opposition that it won most of the seats in parliament." Indirect election.
2. Sharabi 1962: 126-27; Torrey 1964: 90-99; Elections in Asia Vol I 2001: 225. Elections were rigged. Distribution of seats. Direct election.
3. Cuttings from the Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Febr. 1949 to Jan. 1954 (Nov. 29, 1949); Torrey 1964: 150-53; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 225. Of one million eligible voters, 39 percent voted.
4. See Sharabi 1962: 128-29; Willemart 1969: 236-41; Peretz 1971: 355-57. Shishakli made his first coup in December 1949, but he was content to rule within a parliamentary facade until 1951. A military coup in December 1951 and Colonel Shishakli's government from 1951 to 1953.
5. Cuttings from The Times. Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Febr. 1949 to Jan. 1954 (July 12, 1953); Sharabi 1962: 128-129; Torrey 1964: 225; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 227. The army overthrew Shishakli in February 1954.
6. Cuttings from The Times, Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Jan. 1954 to March 1956 (October 5, 1954); Ziadeh 1956: 149; Torrey 1964: 258-63; Petran 1972: 107-108; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 225. Distribution of seats. About 40 percent of the electorate (1,009,600) voted.
7. See Soab 1968; Willemart 1969: 251-58; Peretz 1971: 362-65.
8. Cuttings from The Times, Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Oct. 1961 to March 1963; Peretz 1971: 364-66; Petran 1972: 152-53; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 225. Political parties were not allowed to participate in elections, but there were political parties and groups in the legislature.

9. Willemart 1969: 258-74; Peretz 1971: 266-70; Banks 1977: 376-78. See also World Encyclopedia of Parliaments 1998: 655-56. Coup d'état in March 1962 and various military and semi-military governments from 1962 to 1971.
10. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 227-28. Cf. Blaustein and Flanz 1974: "Syria;" Banks 1977: 376-77; Keesing's 1978: 28864; 1985: 33614; 1991: 38695; 1999: 42814; The Middle East 2000: 389. General Assad assumed presidential powers in February 1971 and was approved as President by popular referendum on March 12, 1971.
11. Keesing's 2000: 43689. Presidential referendum, 10 July 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 224.

164. Taiwan, Republic of China on

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1949-89</u>					
1948 ¹	Chiang Kai'shek	88.0	2 734	463 493 000	0
1954 ²	Chiang Kai-shek	100.0	---	8 620 000	0
1960 ²	Chiang Kai-shek	100.0	---	10 610 000	0
1966 ²	Chiang Kai-shek	100.0	---	12 810 000	0
1972 ²	Chiang Kai-shek	100.0	---	14 300 000	0
1978 ²	Chiang Ching-kuo	100.0	---	17 020 000	0
1984 ²	Chiang Ching-kuo	100.0	---	18 560 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1989 ³	Kuomintang	61.0	9 472 000	20 148 000	47.0
1992 ⁴	Kuomintang	53.0	9 488 772	20 670 000	45.9
1995 ⁴	Kuomintang	46.1	9 442 136	21 320 000	44.3
1998 ⁴	Kuomintang	46.4	10 035 829	21 908 000*	45.8
2001 ⁷	Democratic Progressive Party	36.6	10 467 000	22 370 461*	46.8
Presidential elections:					
1990 ⁵	Lee Teng-hui	95.0	---	20 285 626	0
1996 ⁶	Lee Teng-hui	54.0	10 766 119	21 311 000	50.5
2000 ⁸	Chen Shui-bian	39.3	12 786 671	22 113 000*	57.8

1. China Handbook 1950: 156; Tung 1968: 212. Chiang Kai'shek was originally elected by the National Assembly in Peking. See also Republic of China Yearbook 1991-92: 75-90.

2. Republic of China Yearbook 1991-92: 90-91. See also Europa 1991: 299; Banks 1997: 171.

3. Letter of Hung-mao Tien, President of the Chang Yung-fa Foundation, Institute for National Policy Research, March 24, 1994. See also Republic of China Yearbook 1991-92: 127-32; Lewis and Sagar 1992: 280-85. Legislative Branch elections. The repealing of martial law and the statute for the punishment for sedition made possible democratic political competition in Taiwan.
 4. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 540. Cf. Global Report 1997: 82; Keesing's 1992: 39236; 1995: 40865; 1998: 42668; Wu 1993; Banks 1997: 172, 175; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 1998. Legislative Yuan elections.
 5. Republic of China Yearbook 1991-92; 91. The eight plenary session of the National Assembly elected Lee Teng-hui as the ROC's eight president. He won more than 95 percent of the votes. Cf. Banks 1990: 131; Europa 1991: 301.
 6. Keesing's 1996: 40996; IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 1: 34; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 558. Presidential election, 23 March 1996.
 7. Keesing's 2001: 44511; IFES Election Guide.Org. 2001. Legislative Yuan election, 1 December 2001.
 8. IFES 2000 Vol. 8, 4: 30; Keesing's 2000: 43460. Presidential election, 18 March 2000.
- * Population data: 1998: Philip's Encyclopedic World Atlas 2000: 215; 1999: WFB 2000: 539; 2001: CNN.com 2001.

165. Tajikistan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1991-93</u>					
1990 ¹	Communists	94.0	---	5 303 000	(40.0)
<u>Concurrent powers, 1994- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1990 ¹	Communists	94.0	---	5 303 000	(40.0)
1995 ²	Communists and supporters	88.0	2 254 000	5 836 000	38.6
2000 ⁴	People's Democratic Party	60.3	2 622 533	6 350 000	41.3
Presidential elections:					
1994 ³	I. S. Rakhamonov	58.3	2 340 000	5 745 000	40.7
1999 ⁵	I. S. Rakhamanov	97.6	2 816 816	6 237 000	45.1
<u>National referendums</u>					
1994 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. SWB Part 1: USSR, SU/0705, 6 March 1990; Europa 1996: 3071. Distribution of seats.

Turnout was 90 percent.

2. IPU 1994-95; Keesing's 1995: 40407, 40453; Banks 1997: 823-25; Global Report 1997: 82.

See also World Parliaments 1998: 171-72. Supreme Assembly election, 26 February and 16 March 1995. Distribution of seats.

3. Keesing's 1994: 40279; Europa 1996: 3082; Banks 1997: 823; Global Report 1997: 98;

Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 466.

4. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43407. Cf. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 465. Supreme Council

election, 27 February 2000. Distribution of seats.

5. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 467. Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43 258; Europa 2002: 3839.

Presidential election, 6 November 1999.

Referendums:

1. Keesing's 1994: 40184, 40279.

2. Keesing's 1999: 43049; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 464.

166. Tanzania

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Parliamentary dominance, 1961

1960 ¹	Tanganyika African National Union	82.8	121 445	10 020 000	1.2
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Executive dominance, 1962-91

1962 ²	Julius Nyerere	99.2	1 149 254	10 520 000	10.9
1965 ²	Julius Nyerere	96.5	2 609 503	11 670 000	22.4
1970 ²	Julius Nyerere	97.0	3 575 401	13 270 000	26.9
1975 ²	Julius Nyerere	93.3	4 474 272	15 310 000	29.2
1980 ²	Julius Nyerere	95.5	5 829 923	18 580 000	31.4
1985 ³	Ali Hassan Mwinyi	95.7	4 993 740	21 733 000	23.0
1990 ⁴	Ali Hassan Mwinyi	97.8	5 315 486	25 635 000	20.7

Concurrent powers, 1992- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ⁷	Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (RPT)	100.0	5 425 282	25 635 000	21.2
1995 ⁸	RPT	80.2	6 440 914	29 086 000	22.1
2000 ⁹	RPT	88.7	6 512 000	33 400 000	19.5

Presidential elections:

1990 ⁴	Ali Hassan Mwinyi	97.8	5 315 486	25 635 000	20.7
1995 ⁸	Benjamin William Mkapa	61.8	6 512 745	29 086 000	22.4
2000 ⁹	Benjamin William Mpaka	71.7	8 172 284	33 400 000	25.9

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Africa 1978: 2166; Elections in Africa 1999: 879. Cf. Taylor 1963: 191-95; Morgenthau 1965: 15; Listowel 1965: 376; World Parliaments 1998: 664-68.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2167-71; Elections in Africa 1999: 884; Keesing's 1975: 27468; 1980: 30690; IPU 1975-76; 1980-81. Cf. Cliffe 1967: 359; Africa Contemporary Record 1970-71: B 167-68; Keesing's Africa 1972: 120-25.
3. Keesing's 1985: 34148; Elections in Africa 1999: 884.
4. Elections in Africa 1999: 885. Cf. Keesing's 1990: 37766; Africa Research Bulletin 1990: 9899; IPU 1990-91.
7. IPU 1990-91. Distribution of seats. See also Mushi 1992; Elections in Africa 1999: 881.
8. IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 46-47; Global Report 1997: 82, 98; IPU 1995-96; Elections in Africa 1999: 881-82, 885. Cf. Keesing's 1995: 40810; Banks 1997: 825-30. National Assembly and presidential elections, 29 October 1995. Distribution of seats.
9. IPU 2000; Keesing's 43838; Europa 2001: 3821. National Assembly and presidential elections, 29 October 2000. Distribution of seats.

167. Thailand

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-1932</u>					
1810 ¹	King	100.0	0	2 400 000	0
1932 ¹	King Rama VII	100.0	0	12 548 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1933-96 (50-50 %)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1933 ²	Independents	100.0	1 773 532	12 919 000	13.7
1937 ²	Independents	100.0	2 462 535	14 492 000	17.0
1938 ²	Independents	100.0	2 210 332	14 755 000	15.0
1946 ²	Independents	100.0	2 091 827	17 041 000	12.3
1947 ²	Military government	100.0	0	17 317 000	0
1948 ²	Independents	100.0	2 117 464	17 666 000	12.0
1952 ²	Independents	100.0	2 961 291	20 830 000	14.2
1957 ³	Supporters of the government	60.0	4 370 789	24 150 000	18.1
1958 ⁴	Military governments	100.0	0	24 870 000	0
1969 ⁵	United Thai People's Party and its supporters	50.0	6 857 133	34 740 000	19.7
1971 ⁶	Military governments	100.0	0	37 490 000	0
1975 ⁷	Democratic Party	17.2	8 412 633	41 870 000	20.1
1976 ⁷	Democratic Party	25.3	8 619 302	42 960 000	20.1
1979 ⁸	Social Action Party	27.2	8 936 527	46 142 000	19.4
1983 ⁹	Social Action Party	28.4	11 797 167	49 459 000	24.2
1986 ⁹	Democrat Party	28.9	15 104 000	52 094 000	29.0
1988 ¹⁰	Thai Nation	24.4	16 350 143	54 326 000	30.1

Thailand 2

1991 ¹¹	Military government	100.0	0	56 574 000	0
1992 ¹²	Democrat Party	21.9	18 391 851	57 294 000	32.1
1995 ¹²	Chat Thai Party	23.5	22 784 030	59 401 000	38.4
1996 ¹³	New Aspiration Party	31.8	23 712 000	60 003 000	39.5

Executive elections:

1933 ¹⁴	King Rama VII	100.0	0	12 919 000	0
1935 ¹⁴	King Rama VIII	100.0	0	13 694 000	0
1946 ¹⁴	King Bhumibol	100.0	0	17 041 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1997- (75–25%)

Parliamentary elections:

1996 ¹³	New Aspiration Party	31.8	23 712 000	60 003 000	39.5
2001 ¹⁵	Thai Rak Thai	49.6	26 917 190	63 000 000	42.7

Executive elections:

1997 ¹⁶	King Bhumibol	100.0	0	60 602 000	0
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1. See Riggs 1966; Wilson 1967: 195-75; Blaustein and Flanz 1971: "Thailand;" Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 310. Thailand was an absolute monarchy until the constitutional revolution of 1932.
2. Riggs 1966: 420-24; Wilson 1967: 199-210, 283-84; Area Handbook for Thailand 1971: 202-203; Global Report 1997: 82; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 278. See also World Parliaments 1998: 668-70. The government nominated half of the members. Political parties were not allowed to take part in elections. Coup d'état in November 1947.
3. Pickerell and Moore 1957: 92-96; Asian Recorder 1958: 1844; Wilson and Phillips 1958: 113-19; Area Handbook for Thailand 1971: 202-203; Global Report 1997: 82; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 278. Distribution of seats. Legalized political parties campaigned the first time in the 1957 election.
4. See Far East and Australasia 1971: 611-12. Coup d'état in October 1958 and military governments from 1958 to 1969.
5. IPU 1968-69; Far East and Australasia 1971: 612. Cf. Area Handbook for Thailand 1971: 202; Global Report 1997: 82; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 278. Distribution of seats.

6. Keesing's 1969: 26209, 26460; Banks 1977: 382-83; Keegan 1979: 702. Coup d'état in November 1971 and military governments in 1971-74.
7. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 284. Cf. Keesing's 1975: 27071; Thai News, February 24, 1975: 1-2; Asian Recorder 1975, 12461.
8. IPU 1978-79; Keesing's 1979: 29818-19; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 285. Distribution of seats.
9. IPU 1982-83; 1986-87; Keesing's 1983: 32743-44; 1986: 36149; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 285-86. Cf. Global Report 1997: 82. Distribution of seats.
10. IPU 1988-89; Keesing's 1988: 36149; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 286. Cf. Global Report 1997: 82.
11. Banks et al. 1997: 832. Military coup d'état on February 23, 1991.
12. IPU 1992-93; 1995-96; Keesing's 1992: 38816, 39093; IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 3: 38; 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 30; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 286-88. Cf. Global Report 1997: 82. Distribution of seats.
13. IPU 1995-96; Keesing's 1996: 38816, 39093; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 30; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 288. House of Representatives election, 17 November 1996. The new 1997 constitution strengthens the position of the parliament. Therefore the weight of parliamentary elections was raised to 75 percent from 1997.
14. See Banks 1997: 830-35; World Parliaments 1998: 668-70; WFB 2000: 476; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 310. Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the king and the cabinet nominated by him. The king has little direct power, but the military has still a very strong position. The Senate is military-dominated. Therefore, the elected parliament has to share power with non-elected institutions. King Bhumibol ascended the throne on 9 June 1946.
15. IPU 2001; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 288. House of Representatives election, 6 January 2001. Distribution of seats.
16. WFB 2000: 476.

168. Togo

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1960</u>					
1958 ¹	Committee of Togolese Unity	61.2	311 019	1 400 000	22.2
<u>Executive dominance, 1961-93</u>					
1961 ²	Sylvanus Olympio	100.0	560 936	1 480 000	37.8
1963 ²	Nicholas Grunitzky	100.0	568 893	1 570 000	36.2
1967 ³	Military governments	100.0	0	1 720 000	0
1979 ⁴	Gen. Gnassingbé Eyadema	100.0	1 286 660	2 470 000	52.1
1986 ⁴	Gnassingbé Eyadema	100.0	1 720 654	3 121 000	55.1
1993 ⁴	Gnassingbé Eyadema	96.5	704 592	3 856 000	18.3
<u>Concurrent powers, 1994- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1994 ⁵	Togolese People's Rally	44.9	1 263 334	3 928 000	32.2
1999 ⁶	Togolese People's Rally	97.5	1 498 000	4 512 000	33.2
2002 ⁸	Togolese People's Rally	88.9	1 915 875	4 700 000	40.7
Presidential elections:					
1993 ⁴	Gnassingbé Eyadema	96.5	704 592	3 856 000	18.3
1998 ⁷	Gnassingbé Eyadema	52.1	1 560 263	4 397 000	35.5
<u>National referendums</u>					
1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1963 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1972 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

Togo		2				
1979 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2203; Elections in Africa 1999: 903. Cf. Carnevin 1962: 396-97; Encyclopédie Africaine et Malgache: Togo 1964: 27.
2. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2204; Elections in Africa 1999: 905. Cf. Carnevin 1962: 27; Review of Elections 1961-62: 83-84; Keesing's 1963: 19449; Howe 1967: 9-10; Keesing's Africa 1972: 213. A military coup deposed Olympio on January 13, 1963.
3. Howe 1967: 10-12; Keesing's Africa 1972: 212-14; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 481-82. A military coup d'état on January 13, 1967, and military governments in 1967-1978.
4. Keesing's 1979: 30300; 1993: 39583; Elections in Africa 1999: 905-906; Africa Contemporary Record 1986-87: B 155; IFES 1993, No. 1: 18.
5. IPU 1993-94; Elections in Africa 1999: 904. Cf. Africa Demos 1994 Vol. 3, 3: 26; Banks 1997: 837-40; Global Report 1997: 82.
6. IPU 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42825. National Assembly election, 21 March 1999. Distribution of seats.
7. Keesing's 1998: 42322; Elections in Africa 1999: 906; WFB 2000: 479. Presidential election, 21 June 1998.
8. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44662, 45026. National Assembly election, 27 October 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Africa 1999: 902.
2. Elections in Africa 1999: 902.

169. Tonga

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance 1970- 89

1970 ¹	King Taufa'ahau Tupov IV	100.0	0	90 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ²	Reform candidates	57.3	26 227	96 000	27.3
1993 ²	Reform candidates	64.9	28 505	97 000	29.4
1996 ²	Reform candidates	57.3	27 935	99 000	28.2
1999 ²	Non-reform candidates	60.6	27 867	98 000	28.4
2002 ³	Human Rights and Democracy Movement	77.8	---	98 000	(28.0)

Executive elections:

1990 ¹	King Taufa'ahau Tupov IV	100.0	0	96 000	0
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1. Banks 1997: 841-42; Europa 1998: 3328-32; World Parliaments 1998: 671; WFB 2000: 482.

Tonga is an hereditary constitutional monarchy dominated by the king. King Taufa'ahau succeeded to the throne on 16 December 1965 on the death of his mother, Queen Salote Tupou.

2. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 817-19. Cf. IPU 1989-90; 1992-93; 1995-96; 1999; Banks 1997: 841-42.

3. IPU 2002; Europa 2002: 3921-22. Legislative Assembly elections, 7 March 2002. Distribution of seats. The Legislative Assembly includes 9 directly elected members, 9 indirectly elected representatives of the noble, and 12 ex officio members (Cabinet and King). Data concern the number of directly elected members. It is assumed that the number of voters was

approximately the same as in the 1999 elections.

170. Trinidad and Tobago

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1962-</u>					
1961 ¹	People's National Movement	57.1	333 512	870 000	38.3
1966 ¹	People's National Movement	52.0	302 548	990 000	30.5
1971 ¹	People's National Movement	84.2	118 549	1 030 000	11.5
1976 ²	People's National Movement	54.2	311 985	1 100 000	30.3
1981 ²	People's National Movement	52.9	412 778	1 112 000	37.1
1986 ³	National Alliance for Reconstruction	67.3	555 000	1 204 000	46.1
1991 ³	People's National Movement	45.0	519 697	1 225 000	42.4
1995 ³	People's National Movement	48.8	525 326	1 260 000	41.7
2000 ⁴	United National Congress	52.8	---	1 300 000	(42.0)
2001 ⁵	United National Congress	50.0	---	1 320 000	(42.0)
2002 ⁶	People's National Movement	50.7	608 830	1 310 000	46.5

1. Trinidad Guardian (Port-of-Spain), May 28, 1971; Trinidad and Tobago, Report on the Parliamentary General Elections 1966: 82-85; Nohlen 1993: 725-27; Global Report 1997: 82-83.
2. Nohlen 1993: 726-27. Cf. Keesing's 1976: 28097; Latin America. A Facts on File Publication 1977: 198; IPU 1981-82; Global Report 1997: 83.
3. IPU 1986-87; 1991-92; 1995-96; Keesing's 1986: 35195; 1991: 38671; Nohlen 1993: 726-27; Cf. Global Report 1997: 83.
4. IPU 2000. House of Representatives election, 11 December 2000. Distribution of seats. It is

assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 election.

5. IPU 2001; Keesing's 2001. House of Representatives election, 10 December 2001.

Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1995 election.

6. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 45033. House of Representatives election, 7 October 2002.

171. Tunisia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1956-58 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1956 ¹	Neo-Destour Party	98.7	605 452	3 783 000	16.0
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Executive elections:

1956 ²	Traditional ruler	100.0	0	3 783 000	0
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Executive dominance, 1959-88

1959 ³	Habib Bourgiba	99.8	1 005 769	3 783 000	26.6
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1964 ³	Habib Bourgiba	100.0	1 255 153	4 379 000	28.7
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1969 ³	Habib Bourgiba	100.0	1 363 939	5 030 000	27.1
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1974 ⁴	Habib Bourgiba	100.0	1 570 954	5 640 000	27.8
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1987 ⁵	Provisional government	100.0	0	7 639 000	0
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Concurrent powers, 1989- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1989 ⁶	Democratic Constitutional Rally (DCR)	80.5	2 041 881	7 910 000	25.8
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1994 ⁷	DCR	97.7	2 832 871	8 815 000	32.1
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1999 ⁸	DCR	91.6	3 091 098	9 457 000	32.7
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Presidential elections:

1989 ⁶	Gen. Ben Ali	99.3	2 041 881	7 910 000	25.8
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1994 ⁷	Gen. Ben Ali	99.9	2 832 871	8 815 000	32.1
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1999 ⁹	Gen. Ben Ali	99.4	3 296 000	9 457 000	34.8
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National referendums

1974 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
2002 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Moore 1965: 213; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2294; Elections in Africa 1999: 918.
2. Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Tunisia;" Keesing's Africa 1972: 199-205. Executive power was vested in the traditional ruler. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly unanimously abolished the Monarchy and declared Tunisia a Republic. Prime Minister Bourgiba was invested with the functions of Head of State.
3. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2294. See also Tourneau 1962: 140-43; Review of Elections 1963-64: 93-94; Moore 1965: 213-15; Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord 1969: 349; Keesing's Africa 1972: 202-204.
4. Keesing's 1974: 26822; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2294; Banks 1977: 391-93. Bourgiba was elected President for Life on November 2, 1974.
5. Keesing's 1987: 35801-803; Banks 1988: 593-96. Prime Minister, Gen. Ben Ali deposed President Bourgiba on November 7, 1987.
6. IPU 1988-89; Europa 1991: 2614-15, 2521; The Middle East and North Africa 1993: 850; Elections in Africa 1999: 919-20. See also Global Report 1997: 83; World Parliaments 1998: 673-75.
7. IPU 1993-94; Keesing's 1994: 9936; Elections in Africa 1999: 919-21. See also Africa Demos 1994 Vol. 3, 3: 26; Banks et al. 1997: 846-51; Global Report 1997: 83.
8. IPU 1999. Parliamentary election, 24 October 1999.
9. Keesing's 1999: 43237. Presidential election, 24 October 1999.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 2002: 44813.

172. Turkey

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Ottoman Empire

Executive dominance, 1810-1907

1810 ¹	Sultan	100.0	0	---	0
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Concurrent powers, 1908-1922 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1908 ²	Young Turks (Muslims)	77.0	---	24 364 000	(0.5)
1912 ²	Muslims	85.0	---	24 813 000	(0.5)
1914 ²	Young Turks' of Union and Progress Party	100.0	---	21 274 000	(0.5)
1919 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	12 442 000	0

Executive elections:

1908 ¹	Sultan	100.0	0	24 364 000	0
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2. Republic of Turkey

Parliamentary dominance, 1923-82

1923 ⁴	Supporters of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk	100.0	---	13 346 000	(0.5)
1927 ⁴	Republican People's Party	100.0	---	14 250 000	(0.5)
1931 ⁴	Republican People's Party	100.0	---	15 174 000	(0.5)
1935 ⁴	Republican People's Party	100.0	---	16 158 000	(0.5)
1939 ⁴	Republican People's Party	100.0	---	17 517 000	(0.5)
1943 ⁴	Republican People's Party	100.0	---	18 387 000	(0.5)
1946 ⁵	Republican People's Party	84.9	---	19 040 000	(38.0)

1950 ⁶	Democratic Party	53.6	7 916 091	20 810 000	38.0
1954 ⁶	Democratic Party	56.9	9 044 977	23 210 000	39.0
1957 ⁶	Democratic Party	47.7	9 230 814	25 250 000	36.6
1960 ⁷	Military government	100.0	0	27 500 000	0
1961 ⁶	Republican People's Party	35.4	10 522 716	28 240 000	37.3
1965 ⁶	Justice Party	52.9	9 307 563	31 150 000	29.9
1969 ⁶	Justice Party	46.6	9 086 296	34 380 000	26.4
1973 ⁸	Republican People's Party	33.3	10 723 658	38 090 000	28.1
1977 ⁸	Republican People's Party	41.4	14 785 814	42 130 000	35.1
1980 ⁹	Military government	100.0	0	44 438 000	0

Concurrent powers, 1983- (75-25%)

Parliamentary elections:

1983 ¹⁰	Motherland Party	45.1	17 328 735	47 279 000	36.7
1987 ¹⁰	Motherland Party	36.3	23 971 629	52 561 000	45.6
1991 ¹⁰	True Path Party	27.0	24 416 700	57 305 000	42.6
1995 ¹⁰	Welfare Party	21.3	28 040 392	61 644 000	45.5
1999 ¹¹	Democratic Left Party	22.3	31 051 199	64 385 000	48.2
2002 ¹⁶	Justice and Development Party	34.2	30 650 285	66 600 000	46.0

Presidential elections:

1983 ¹²	Kenan Evren	100.0	0	47 279 000	0
1989 ¹³	Turgut Özal	58.0	450	54 893 000	0
1993 ¹⁴	Süleyman Demirel	56.6	450	58 512 000	0
2000 ¹⁵	Ahmed Necdet Sezer	61.9	450	65 300 000	0

National referendums

1961 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1982 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1331-34; World Parliaments 1998: 676. All governmental powers were vested in the Sultan from 1810 to 1907.
2. Karpat 1959: 17-18; Frey 1965: 423-29; Lewis 1966: 218; Ahmad 1969: 27-29, 101-104, 143-45; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1334. Indirect elections.
3. See Webster 1939: 80-89; Robinson 1963: 283-292; Lewis 1966: 358-62. From 1919 to 1922 Turkey was ruled by two competing governments (the Sultan's government in Istanbul and that of Kemal in Ankara) and was partly occupied by Entente troops.
4. Webster 1939: 106-111; Frey 1965; Lewis 1966: 372-76; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1336-40; World Parliaments 1998: 676-77. Indirect elections.
5. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1342. Distribution of seats.
6. Duverger 1971: 610. Cf. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1354-55; IPU 1969-70; Global Report 1997: 83; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 255-57.
7. See Dodd 1969: 29-39; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 1345-48. The army took power in May 1960 and ruled until October 1961.
8. IPU 1973-74; Keesing's 1973: 26334; 1977: 28597; Global Report 1997: 83; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 257.
9. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 491-94. A military coup on September 12, 1980, and the military government of General Evren in 1980-82.
10. IPU 1983-84; 1987-88; 1991-92; 1995-96; Keesing's 1983: 32581; 1987: 35909; 1991: 38547; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 257-58. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 5, 4: 47; Global Report 1997: 83.
11. IPU 1999; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 2: 30; Keesing's 1999: 42911; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 258. Grand National Assembly election, 18 April 1999.
12. Banks 1999: 653; Elections in Asia 2001: 274. Evren, who took power in the military coup on 12 September 1980, became president with the approval of the 1982 constitution.
13. Keesing's 1989: 36985; Banks 1990: 653. The Grand National Assembly elected Özal on 31 October 1989. Third round.
14. Keesing's 1993: 39482-83. The Grand National Assembly elected Demirel on 16 May 1993.
15. Keesing's 2000: 43584-85. The Grand National Assembly elected Sezer on 5 May 2000.

16. IPU 2002; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Cf. Keesing's 2002: 45099. Grand National Assembly election, 3 November 2002.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 254.

173. Turkmenistan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1991-

1990 ¹	Saparmurad Niyazov	98.3	1 746 068	3 670 000	47.6
1992 ²	Saparmurad Niyazov	99.5	1 883 593	4 032 000	46.7
1994 ³	Saparmurad Niyazov	99.5	2 008 000	4 406 000	45.5
1999 ⁴	Saparmurad Niyazov	100.0	0	4 384 000	0

National referendums

1991 ¹	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
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1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 479. Cf. Keesing's 1990: 37788; Carlson 1991; Europa 1996: 3198; World Parliaments 1998: 173.
2. Keesing's 1992: 38969; Europa 1996: 3198; Global Report 1997: 99; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 480.
3. Banks 1997: 859-61; Europa 1996: 3198; IPU 1994-95; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 477-80. By a referendum on January 15, 1994, the president's term was extended by five years. Data on the number of valid votes concern the 1994 legislative elections.
4. Keesing's 1999: 43312. On 28 December 1999, the Majlis (parliament) approved an amendment to the country's constitution, which allows Niyazov to remain as President for an unlimited period. Cf. IPU 1999; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 480.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 478.

174. Uganda

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1962-65</u>					
1962 ¹	Uganda People's Congress	52.2	1 042 803	7 020 000	14.8
<u>Executive dominance, 1966-79</u>					
1966 ²	Milton Obote	100.0	0	7 740 000	0
1971 ³	Idi Amin's dictatorship	100.0	0	10 130 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1980-95 (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1980 ⁴	Uganda People's Congress	47.2	4 179 111	13 468 000	31.0
1985 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	15 477 000	0
Presidential elections:					
1980 ⁴	Milton Obote	100.0	0	13 468 000	0
1985 ⁵	Military governments	100.0	0	15 477 000	0
<u>Executive dominance, 1996-</u>					
1996 ⁶	Gen. Yoweri Museveni	74.2	5 967 548	19 848 000	30.1
2001 ⁷	Gen. Yoweri Museveni	69.3	7 389 691	22 600 000	32.7
<u>National referendums</u>					
2000 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Uganda National Assembly Elections 1962: 29-33, Appendix J; Elections in Africa 1999:

933. Cf. Global Report 1997: 83; Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 2324-26. The votes

- cast in the election of the National Assembly in 1962 (without Buganda). Buganda's 21 members were indirectly elected by Buganda's Lukiiko.
2. Keesing's Africa 1972: 126-29; Banks 1977: 397-98. Prime Minister Obote made a coup d'état on February 22, 1966. On April 15, 1966, the National Assembly designated Obote president for a five-year term.
 3. Keesing's Africa 1972: 129; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 496-97. A military coup d'état on January 25, 1971, and General Idi Amin's rule until his fall on April 10-11, 1979.
 4. IPU 1980-81; Keesing's 1980: 30711-13; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 496-98; Global Report 1997: 83; Elections in Africa 1999: 930-33.
 5. Keesing's 1985: 34023, 34535-39, 36419; Kokole and Mazrui 1988; Banks 1997: 863-68. A military coup d'état on July 27, 1985, and military governments in 1985-95.
 6. Keesing's 1996: 41 084; Banks 1997: 863-65; WFB 2000: 498; Elections in Africa 1999: 934. Cf. IFES 1996 Vol. 6, 2: 30; World Parliaments 1998: 684. Presidential election, 9 May 1996.
 7. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44036. Presidential election, 12 March 2001.

Referendums:

1. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43610.

175. Ukraine

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party / % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1990 ¹	Communists	62.0	---	51 839 000	(58.0)
1994 ²	Communists and other left groups	35.0	29 172 000	51 921 000	56.2
1998 ⁵	Communist Party of Ukraine	27.0	24 251 899	50 048 000	48.5
2002 ⁷	Our Ukraine	24.9	24 249 010	50 500 000	48.0

Presidential elections:

1991 ³	Leonid Kravchuk	61.6	30 564 156	52 001 000	58.8
1994 ⁴	Leonid Kuchma	52.1	26 130 126	51 921 000	50.3
1999 ⁶	Leonid Kuchma	57.7	27 506 323	50 106 000	54.9

National referendums

2000 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1. SWB Part 1: USSR, SU-0722, 26 March 1990; Eastern Europe 1992; Europa 1993: 2881-82. Distribution of seats. Turnout was 80 percent.
2. IPU 1993-94; Global Report 1997: 83. Distribution of seats. Voters in the first round. Cf. Banks 1997: 870-74; Europa 1996: 3237.
3. Keesing's 1991: 38656; Europa 1993: 2889.
4. Europa 1996: 3237; Keesing's 1996: 40108. Cf. Global Report 1997: 99. Second round of voting.
5. IFES 1998 Vol. 7, 4: 30; IPU 1998. Cf. Keesing's 1998: 42143, 42232-33, 42296.

Parliamentary election, 29 March 1998.

6. IFES 2000 Vol. 8. 4: 29; Keesing's 1999: 43214-16, 43283. Presidential election, 14 November 1999. Second round.

7. IPU 2002. Cf. Keesing's 2002: 44689, 44750, 44808-809. Supreme Council elections, 31 March 2002. Distribution of seats.

Referendums:

1. IFES Election Guide.Org, 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43538.

176. United Arab Emirates

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1971-

1971 ¹	Federal Supreme Council	100.0	0	280 000	0
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Sources:

1. See Delury 1987; Banks 1997: 874-77; World Parliaments 1998: 693; WFB 2000: 503.

United Arab Emirates is a federation of seven emirates ruled by their emirs. Legislative and executive powers are vested in the Supreme Council, which is composed of the rulers of the seven Emirates.

177. United Kingdom

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes or of seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1810-31 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1810 ¹	Tories	(70.0)	---	19 000 000	(0.5)
1830 ¹	Tories	(55.0)	---	23 825 000	(0.5)
1831 ¹	Whigs	(55.0)	---	24 135 000	(1.0)

Executive elections:

1810 ¹	King George III	100.0	0	19 000 000	0
1820 ¹	King George IV	100.0	0	20 686 000	0
1830 ¹	King William IV	100.0	0	23 815 000	0

Parliamentary dominance, 1832-

1832 ²	Liberals	72.9	---	24 373 000	(2.0)
1835 ²	Liberals	58.2	---	25 134 000	(2.0)
1837 ²	Liberals	53.0	---	25 651 000	(2.0)
1841 ²	Conservatives	56.0	---	26 751 000	(2.0)
1847 ²	Liberals	50.2	---	27 972 000	(2.0)
1652 ²	Conservatives	50.6	---	27 448 000	(2.0)
1857 ²	Liberals	57.0	---	28 187 000	(2.0)
1859 ²	Liberals	53.1	---	28 591 000	(2.0)
1865 ²	Liberals	54.6	---	30 148 000	(3.0)
1868 ²	Liberals	57.6	---	30 955 000	(5.0)
1874 ²	Conservatives	54.0	---	32 858 000	(5.0)
1880 ²	Liberals	53.5	---	34 555 000	(6.0)
1885 ³	Liberals	49.9	4 407 507	36 314 000	12.1

1886 ³	Conservatives	54.9	2 771 287	36 545 000	7.6
1892 ³	Conservatives	49.7	4 343 252	38 322 000	11.3
1895 ³	Conservatives	52.5	3 606 666	39 598 000	9.1
1900 ³	Conservatives	53.9	3 282 711	41 155 000	8.0
1906 ³	Liberals	52.1	5 278 637	43 669 000	12.1
1910 ³	Conservatives	49.4	4 902 797	44 921 000	10.9
1918 ³	Conservatives	39.5	10 478 983	46 338 000	22.6
1922 ³	Conservatives	39.8	13 809 720	44 272 000	31.2
1923 ³	Conservatives	39.5	13 960 590	44 596 000	31.3
1924 ³	Conservatives	49.4	15 906 127	44 915 000	35.4
1929 ³	Conservatives	39.9	21 755 397	45 673 000	47.6
1931 ³	Conservatives	55.2	21 716 039	46 038 000	47.2
1935 ³	Conservatives	50.2	21 016 676	46 869 000	44.8
1945 ³	Labour	49.6	24 117 191	48 980 000	49.2
1950 ³	Labour	46.1	28 771 124	50 330 000	57.2
1951 ³	Labour	48.8	28 596 594	50 290 000	56.9
1955 ³	Conservatives	49.7	26 759 729	50 950 000	52.5
1959 ³	Conservatives	49.4	27 862 652	51 960 000	53.6
1964 ³	Labour	44.1	27 657 148	54 010 000	51.2
1966 ³	Labour	48.0	27 264 747	54 980 000	49.6
1970 ³	Conservatives	46.4	28 344 798	55 420 000	51.1
1974 ⁴	Labour	39.3	29 189 178	55 930 000	52.2
1979 ⁵	Conservatives	43.9	31 220 790	56 264 000	55.5
1983 ⁵	Conservatives	42.4	30 670 895	56 347 000	54.4
1987 ⁵	Conservatives	42.3	32 536 205	57 008 000	57.1
1992 ⁵	Conservatives	41.9	33 609 431	57 998 000	57.9
1997 ⁵	Labour	43.2	31 287 097	59 009 000	53.0
2001 ⁶	Labour Party	40.7	26 368 798	58 700 000	44.9

National referendums

1975 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
<u>State referendums</u>					
1997 ²	2 regional referendums	-	-	-	2.0
1998 ³	1 regional referendum	-	-	-	1.0

1. Seignobos 1903: 10-41; Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 333; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 605-610, 632; Societies of Europe 2000: 946-47. Exact data on the party composition of the parliament are not available, but Tories had a large majority until 1829, and Whigs achieved a small majority in the 1831 election. The number of electors was approximately 500,000 before the 1832 electoral reform, but elections in most constituencies were uncontested. The government was partly responsible to the king until 1831.
2. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 333, 336; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 632-33. Distribution of seats. Estimations on the degree of electoral participation are based on the assumption that approximately 75 percent of the electorate voted in the period 1832-80. See also Hanham 1968: 35; Seignobos 1903: 38-77.
3. Mackie and Rose 1974a: 386-99; Global Report 1997: 83-84. Cf. Rokkan and Meyriat 1969: 347-51; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 636-39; Kinnear 1968: 13-24, 26-68; Societies of Europe 2000: 961.
4. Mackie and Rose 1975: 327. Cf. IPU 1974-75; Global Report 1997: 84.
5. IPU 1978-79, 1982-83, 1986-87, 1991-92; 1997. Cf. Global Report 1997: 84.
6. IPU 2001. Cf. Keesing's 2001: 44220-21. House of Commons elections, 7 June 2001.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1997: 42288.
3. Keesing's 1998: 42288.

178. United States

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1810-</u>					
1808 ¹	James Madison	69.7	---	6 850 000	(2.0)
1812 ¹	James Madison	59.0	---	7 700 000	(2.0)
1816 ¹	James Monroe	84.3	---	8 659 000	(2.0)
1820 ¹	James Monroe	99.6	---	9 618 000	(0.5)
1824 ¹	Andrew Jackson	42.3	361 116	10 924 000	3.3
1828 ¹	Andrew Jackson	56.0	1 155 340	12 237 000	9.4
1832 ¹	Andrew Jackson	56.5	1 217 691	13 742 000	8.9
1836 ¹	Martin Van Buren	50.1	1 499 228	15 423 000	9.7
1840 ¹	William Henry Harrison	52.9	2 412 698	17 120 453	14.1
1844 ¹	James K. Polk	49.6	2 698 605	19 569 000	13.8
1848 ¹	Zachary Taylor	47.4	2 871 906	22 018 000	13.0
1852 ¹	Franklin Pierce	50.9	3 144 721	24 911 000	12.6
1856 ¹	James Buchanan	45.3	4 053 967	28 212 000	14.4
1860 ¹	Abraham Lincoln	39.9	4 682 069	31 513 000	14.8
1864 ¹	Abraham Lincoln	55.9	4 166 537	34 863 000	11.9
1868 ¹	U.S. Grant	52.7	5 716 082	38 218 000	14.9
1872 ¹	Ulysses S. Grant	55.6	6 466 354	41 972 000	15.4
1876 ¹	R.B. Hayes	47.9	8 411 019	46 107 000	18.2
1880 ¹	James A. Garfield	48.3	9 218 251	50 262 000	18.3
1884 ¹	Grover Cleveland	48.5	10 052 706	55 379 000	18.2
1888 ¹	Benjamin Harrison	47.8	11 381 032	60 496 000	18.8
1892 ¹	Grover Cleveland	46.1	12 050 384	65 666 000	18.3

1896 ¹	William McKinley	51.0	13 936 957	70 885 000	19.7
1900 ¹	William McKinley	51.7	13 973 071	76 094 000	18.4
1904 ¹	Theodore Roosevelt	56.4	13 523 108	82 165 000	16.4
1908 ¹	William Howard Taft	52.3	14 684 989	88 709 000	16.6
1912 ¹	Woodrow Wilson	41.8	15 036 442	95 331 000	15.8
1916 ¹	Woodrow Wilson	49.4	18 473 446	100 809 000	18.3
1920 ¹	Warren Harding	60.5	26 711 183	106 466 000	25.1
1924 ¹	Calvin Coolidge	54.1	29 085 292	114 113 000	25.5
1928 ²	Herbert Hoover	58.0	36 879 414	120 501 000	30.6
1932 ¹	F.D. Roosevelt	57.3	39 816 522	124 199 000	32.1
1936 ¹	F.D. Roosevelt	60.8	45 648 817	128 181 000	35.6
1940 ¹	F.D. Roosevelt	54.7	49 815 312	132 588 000	37.6
1944 ¹	F.D. Roosevelt	53.4	47 976 263	138 828 000	34.6
1948 ¹	Harry S. Truman	49.3	48 836 579	147 208 000	33.2
1952 ¹	Dwight D. Eisenhower	54.9	61 551 978	157 550 000	39.1
1956 ¹	Dwight D. Eisenhower	57.4	62 027 040	168 900 000	36.7
1960 ¹	John F. Kennedy	49.7	68 836 385	180 680 000	38.1
1964 ¹	Lyndon B. Johnson	61.1	70 621 479	191 890 000	36.8
1968 ¹	Richard M. Nixon	43.4	73 211 562	200 710 000	36.5
1972 ¹	Richard M. Nixon	60.7	77 681 461	208 220 000	37.3
1976 ²	Jimmy Carter	50.1	81 551 659	215 150 000	37.9
1980 ²	Ronald Reagan	50.7	86 515 000	228 738 000	37.8
1984 ³	Ronald Reagan	58.8	92 653 000	237 001 000	39.1
1988 ⁴	George Bush	53.9	88 962 851	245 057 000	36.3
1992 ⁵	Bill Clinton	42.9	104 600 366	255 407 000	41.0
1996 ⁶	Bill Clinton	49.2	96 236 625	265 463 000	36.2
1997 ⁷	George W. Bush	48.7	102 259 436	276 000 000	37.0

State referendums

1900 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
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1901 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1902 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1903 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1904 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1905 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1906 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1907 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1908 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1909 ¹	3 referendums	-	-	-	3.0
1910 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1911 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1912 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1913 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1914 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1915 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1916 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1917 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1918 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1919 ¹	27 referendums	-	-	-	27.0
1920 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1921 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1922 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1923 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1924 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1925 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1926 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1927 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1928 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1929 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1930 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0

United States

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1931 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1932 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1933 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1934 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1935 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1936 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1937 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1938 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1939 ¹	25 referendums	-	-	-	25.0
1940 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1941 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1942 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1943 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1944 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1945 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1946 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1947 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1948 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1949 ¹	15 referendums	-	-	-	15.0
1950 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1951 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1952 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1953 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1954 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1955 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1956 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1957 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1958 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1959 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1960 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0

1961 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1962 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1963 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1964 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1965 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1966 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1967 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1968 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1969 ¹	9 referendums	-	-	-	9.0
1970 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1971 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1972 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1973 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1974 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1975 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1976 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1977 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1978 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1979 ¹	12 referendums	-	-	-	12.0
1980 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1981 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1982 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1983 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1984 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1985 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1986 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1987 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1988 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1989 ¹	19 referendums	-	-	-	19.0
1990 ¹	35 referendums	-	-	-	30.0

1991 ¹	35 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1992 ¹	35 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1993 ¹	35 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1994 ¹	35 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1995 ¹	35 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1996 ²	At least 45 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1997 ²	At least 45 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1998 ²	32 referendums	-	-	-	30.0
1999 ³	32 state referendums	-	-	-	30.0
2000 ³	At least 30 state referendums	-	-	-	30.0
2001 ⁴	At least 30 state referendums	-	-	-	30.0
2002 ⁵	At least 30 state referendums	-	-	-	30.0

- Schlesinger 1971, Vols I-IV; U.S. Bureau of Census, Historical Statistics of the United States 1975: 1073-74; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988: 7 (population). Distribution of electors in the period 1808-1820.
- Mackie and Rose 1977: 325; Global Report 1997: 99.
- U.S. Bureau of Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1988, Table 397. Cf. Global Report 1997: 99.
- Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, Vol. 46, No. 46, Nov. 12, 1988. Cf. Global Report 1997: 99.
- Global Report 1997: 99. Cf. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1996: 41357.
- Europa 2000: 3885. Cf. Keesing's 1996: 41357; Global Report 1997: 99. Presidential election, 5 November 1996.
- Keesing's 2000: 43832. Presidential election, 7 November 2000.

Referendums:

- Magleby 1994: 232. Data are arithmetic means of 10-year periods. Cf. Ranney 1978; Magleby 1984: 205-206. Numbers of statewide propositions, 1968-82, by state.
- See Beyle 1999: 29-31; 2000: 25-29; Initiative & Referendum Institute. Available at

www.BallotWatch.org; U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/infousa>. Data concern the average number of state referendums
over two year-election periods.

3. See Beyle 1999: 29–31; 2000: 25–29; Initiative & Referendum Institute 2001; U.S.
Department of State, International Information Programs 2001.
4. Initiative & Referendum Institute 2001.
5. Initiative & Referendum Institute 2002; Facts on File, Nov. 7, 2002: 855-56.

179. Uruguay

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1828-1918</u>					
1828 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	80 000	0
1830 ¹	Fructuoso Rivera	100.0	---	80 000	(2.5)
1835 ¹	Manuel Oribe	100.0	---	134 000	(2.5)
1838 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	157 000	0
1852 ²	Juan Francisco Giró	92.1	---	228 000	(2.5)
1853 ²	Provisional governments	100.0	0	232 000	0
1856 ²	Gabriel Antonio Pereyra	72.7	---	244 000	(2.5)
1860 ³	Bernardo P. Berro	92.1	---	260 000	(2.5)
1864 ³	Provisional governments	100.0	0	295 000	0
1868 ⁴	Lorenzo Batlle	100.0	---	349 000	(2.5)
1872 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	403 000	0
1873 ⁴	José E. Ellauri	60.0	---	416 000	(2.5)
1875 ⁵	Provisional governments	100.0	0	444 000	0
1879 ⁵	Lorenzo Latorre	100.0	---	499 000	(2.5)
1880 ⁶	Francisco Antonio Vidal	97.4	---	513 000	(4.0)
1882 ⁶	Máximo Santos	98.0	---	541 000	(4.0)
1886 ⁶	Máximo Tejes	100.0	---	604 000	5.6
1890 ⁶	Julio Herrera y Obes	67.0	---	707 000	(4.5)
1894 ⁷	Juan Idiarte Borda	56.6	---	775 000	(4.5)
1898 ⁷	Provisional government	100.0	0	864 000	0
1899 ⁷	Juan Lindolfo Cuestas	98.7	---	890 000	(4.5)

1903 ⁷	José Batlle y Ordóñez	68.7	---	1 009 000	(4.5)
1907 ⁸	Claudio William	88.6	---	1 095 000	(4.5)
1911 ⁸	José Batlle y Ordóñez	100.0	---	1 145 000	(4.5)
1915 ⁸	Feliciano Viera	100.0	---	1 217 000	(10.0)

Parliamentary dominance, 1919-72

1919 ⁹	Colorados	51.9	188 352	1 447 000	13.0
1922 ⁹	Colorados	50.0	246 324	1 546 000	15.9
1925 ¹⁰	Colorados	49.6	271 958	1 659 000	16.4
1928 ¹⁰	Blancos	48.2	299 017	1 785 000	16.7
1931 ¹⁰	Colorados	49.0	309 048	1 922 000	16.1
1933 ¹¹	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 982 000	0
1934 ¹⁰	Colorados	55.6	249 125	2 007 000	12.4
1938 ¹⁰	Colorados	58.4	375 771	2 108 000	17.8
1942 ¹⁰	Colorados	57.1	574 703	2 197 000	26.1
1946 ¹⁰	Colorados	46.3	670 229	2 281 000	29.4
1950 ¹⁰	Colorados	52.3	828 403	2 200 000	37.6
1954 ¹⁰	Colorados	50.5	879 242	2 330 000	37.7
1958 ¹⁰	Blancos	49.7	1 005 362	2 470 000	40.7
1962 ¹²	Blancos	46.5	1 171 020	2 610 000	44.9
1966 ¹²	Colorados	49.3	1 231 762	2 750 000	44.8
1971 ¹³	Colorados	41.2	1 654 721	2 920 000	56.7

Executive dominance, 1973-

1972 ¹⁴	Military government	100.0	0	2 960 000	0
1984 ¹⁵	Julio Maria Sanguinetti	41.2	1 886 756	2 990 000	63.1
1989 ¹⁶	Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera	37.0	1 970 586	3 077 000	64.0
1994 ¹⁷	Julio Maria Sanguinetti	32.5	1 994 266	3 167 000	63.0
1999 ¹⁸	Jorge Battle	51.6	2 110 264	3 313 000	63.7

National referendums

1916 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
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1917 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1934 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1938 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1942 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1946 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1950 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1951 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1958 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1962 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1966 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1971 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1980 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1987 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1989 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1992 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1994 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Acevedo 1942: 109, 113-42, 146; Lindahl 1962: 10-13; Flaustein and Flanz 1971: "Uruguay;" Nohlen 1993: 731. Provisional governments in 1825-29. Civil war and provisional governments in 1838-51.
2. Acevedo 1933 Vol. II: 373, 412-17, 497-501, 507-508; 1942: 146-49. Coup d'état in September 1853 and provisional governments in 1853-56. Presidential elections were indirect until the 1919 constitution, whereas legislative elections have been direct since 1830. The General Assembly (legislature) elected president. The degree of electoral participation was estimated on the basis of some data concerning voting in Montevideo and in some other districts in the elections of 1856, 1862, 1869, 1872, and 1884. See Acevedo 1933 Vol. II: 610-11; 1933 Vol. III: 35-36, 559, 659; 1934 Vol. IV: 271-72, 394-95.
3. Acevedo 1933 Vol. III: 7-8, 259-60, 353; 1942: 150-61. Civil war and provisional governments in 1864-68.

4. Acevedo 1933 Vol. III: 509, 647-50, 685-86. A provisional government in 1872-73.
5. Acevedo 1933 Vol. III: 767-777; 1934 Vol. IV: 7-14, 24-26; 1942: 199-203. Coup d'état in January 1875 and provisional governments in 1875-79.
6. Acevedo 1934 Vol. IV: 155, 253, 272-73, 284, 380, 395, 489; 1942: 203-205. In the 1887 legislative elections, 34,497 votes were cast in Uruguay (5.6 percent of the total population).
7. Acevedo 1934 Vol. IV; 1942: J. L. Cuestas' provisional government in 1898-99.
8. Acevedo 1942: 267, 271-72. See also Lindahl 1962: 22-26. For the number of votes in legislative elections from 1905 to 1917, see Acevedo 1934 Vol. IV: 290-92; 1934 Vol. V: 428, 430-32, 539; 1936 Vol. VI: 7-12; 1942: 242-96.
9. Acevedo 1936 Vol. VI: 142-43; 1942: 297-98; Lindahl 1962: 53, 79, 350-51; Nohlen 1993: 748-54.
10. Fabregat 1950: 11-17; Taylor 1960: Appendix B; Lindahl 1962: 350-51; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 98-99; Nohlen 1993: 748-55. Cf. Global Report 1997: 84.
11. Taylor 1960: 23-26. Coup d'état in 1932 and a provisional government in 1933-34.
12. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 99; Nohlen 1993: 550-55. Cf. A Review of Elections 1961-62: 103-104; Global Report 1997: 84.
13. IPU 1971-72; Nohlen 1993: 750-55.
14. Nohlen 1993: 772. Cf. Keesing's 1973: 25989-90; Keegan 1979: 783-86; Banks 1988. Coup d'état in 1973 and semi-military governments in 1973-83.
15. Nohlen 1993: 773; Panizza 1985: 270. Cf. Keesing's 1984: 33515; Global Report 1997: 99.
16. Keesing's 1989: 37039; Europa 1993. Cf. Global Report 1997: 99.
17. Europa 1996: 3490. Cf. IFES 1995 Vol. 5, 2: 38; Global Report 1997: 99.
18. Base de Datos Politicos de las Américas, "Uruguay: 1999 Presidential Election, second round." Cf. Keesing's 1999: 43254; IPU 1999; Europa 2000: 3965. Presidential election, 29 November 1999. Second round.

Referendums:

1. Nohlen 1993: 745; Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.
2. Keesing's 1994: 40139.

180. Uzbekistan

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1991-

1991 ¹	Islam Karimov	87.1	9 771 135	20 863 000	46.8
1995 ²	Islam Karimov	99.6	11 240 032	22 690 000	49.5
2000 ³	Islam Karimov	95.7	11 652 782	23 900 000	48.7

National referendums

1991 ²	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
2002 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 496. Cf. Global Report 1997: 99; Keesing's 1991: 38657; Europa 1996: 3498; World Parliaments 1998: 173-75.

2. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 492-96. Cf. Europa 1996: 3498, 3504; Banks 1997: 918-19; Global Report 1997: 85. Karimov's term was extended to 2000 by popular referendum on March 27, 1995.

3. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 496. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43362; Europa 2002: 4337. Presidential election, 9 January 2000.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 492.

2. Keesing's 2002: 44555; 44626.

181. Vanuatu

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1980-</u>					
1979 ¹	Vanuaaku Pati	66.7	47 122	113 000	41.7
1983 ²	Vanuaaku Pati	61.5	43 615	124 000	35.2
1987 ²	Vanuaaku Pati	56.5	58 100	145 000	40.0
1991 ³	Union of Moderate Parties	41.3	62 181	148 000	41.9
1995 ⁴	Unity Front	40.0	76 522	165 000	46.1
1998 ⁵	Vanuaaku Pati	34.6	68 962	182 000	37.9
2002 ⁶	Vanuaaku Pati and Union of Moderate Parties coalition	55.8	---	205 000	(38.0)

1. Banks 1997: 922; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 842-44. Distribution of seats.
2. IPU 1983-84; IPU 1987-88; Global Report 1997: 85; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 842-44. Distribution of seats.
3. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 842-44; IPU 1991-92; Keesing's 1991: 38676; Global Report 1997: 85. See also Sharma 1992. Distribution of seats.
4. IPU 1995-96; Banks 1997: 924; Global Report 1997: 85; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 843-44. Distribution of seats.
5. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 843-44; IPU 1998; Keesing's 1998: 42140; The Far East and Australasia 1999: 942-44, 948. Parliamentary election, 6 March 1998. Distribution of seats.
6. Keesing's 2002: 44795, 44851; IPU 2002. Cf. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002; Europa 2002: 4358. National Assembly election, 2 May 2002. Distribution of seats. It is assumed that the degree of participation was approximately the same as in the 1998 election.

182. Venezuela

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1830-</u>					
1830 ¹	Gen. José Antonio Páez	100.0	---	453 000	0
1846 ²	José Tadeo Monagas	100.0	---	1 109 000	0
1850 ²	José Gregorio Mnagas	63.2	321	1 273 000	0
1855 ²	José Tadeo Monagas	99.7	398	1 445 000	0
1857 ²	José Tadeo Monagas	95.9	122	1 504 000	0
1859 ²	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 564 000	0
1860 ³	M. Felipe de Tovar	87.2	40 145	1 569 000	2.5
1861 ⁴	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 574 000	0
1864 ⁴	Juan C. Falcon	95.5	---	1 589 000	(2.5)
1868 ⁵	Provisional governments	100.0	0	1 663 000	0
1873 ⁵	Antonio Guzmán Blanco	100.0	239 718	1 821 000	13.2
1877 ⁵	F. Lineares Alcántara	42.8	---	1 948 000	(13.0)
1878 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	1 979 000	0
1880 ⁶	Antonio Guzmán Blanco	100.0	---	2 043 000	(13.0)
1882 ⁶	Antonio Guzmán Blanco	100.0	---	2 093 000	0
1884 ⁶	Joaquín Crespo	100.0	---	2 309 000	0
1886 ⁶	Antonio Guzmán Blanco	100.0	---	2 165 000	0
1888 ⁶	Juan Pablo Rojas Paul	100.0	---	2 201 000	0
1890 ⁶	R. Anduza Palacio	100.0	---	2 237 000	0
1892 ⁶	Provisional government	100.0	0	2 273 000	0
1893 ⁷	Joaquín Crespo	99.9	349 875	2 291 000	15.3
1897 ⁷	Ignacio Andrade	99.3	409 306	2 363 000	17.3

1899 ⁸	C. Castro's dictatorship	100.0	0	2 400 000	0
1908 ⁸	J.V. Gomez' dictatorship	100.0	0	2 261 000	0
1935 ⁸	Provisional government	100.0	0	3 300 000	0
1936 ⁸	Eleazar López Contreras	100.0	---	3 343 000	0
1941 ⁸	Isaias Medina Angarita	90.9	143	3 807 000	0
1945 ⁹	Provisional government	100.0	0	4 300 000	0
1947 ¹⁰	Rómulo Gallegos	74.5	1 170 543	4 398 000	26.6
1948 ¹¹	Military governments	100.0	0	4 496 000	0
1958 ¹²	Rómulo Betancourt	47.2	2 722 053	6 830 000	39.8
1963 ¹²	Raul Leoni	31.2	3 125 527	8 140 000	38.4
1968 ¹²	Rafael Caldera	28.9	3 741 610	9 690 000	38.6
1973 ¹³	Carlos Andrés Pérez	48.7	4 374 681	11 280 000	38.8
1978 ¹⁴	Luis Herrera Campins	46.6	5 332 913	13 120 000	40.6
1983 ¹⁵	Jaime Lusinchi	58.4	6 460 765	16 394 000	39.4
1988 ¹⁵	Carlos Andrés Pérez	52.9	7 331 387	18 422 000	39.8
1993 ¹⁶	Rafael Caldera	30.4	5 565 982	20 712 000	26.9
1998 ¹⁷	Hugo R. Chávez Frías	56.2	6 537 304	23 242 000	28.1
2000 ¹⁸	Hugo R. Chávez Frías	56.9	6 600 196	24 100 000	27.4

National referendums

1957 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0
1999 ²	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0
2000 ³	2 referendums	-	-	-	10.0

1. Moron 1967: 367-69; Herring 1968: 513-16; Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "Venezuela;" Nohlen 1993: 779. General Paez had dominating power in Venezuela from 1830 to 1846 either as president or as the master of presidents. Coup d'état in March 1858 and provisional governments in 1859-60.

2. Gil Fortoul 1942 Vol. III: 41-42, 54, 85-97, 133-162; Moron 1967: 384-85, 393-98, 406-409.

- José Tadeo Monagas was elected unopposed in 1855. Congress elected him in 1857.
3. Arellano Moreno 1967: 167-68. See also Moron 1967: 407.
 4. Gil Fortoul 1942 Vol. III: 198-218; Mijares 1962: 120-21; Arellano Moreno 1967: 168-70; Moron 1967: 407-414. Coup d'état in August 1861 and provisional governments in 1861-64. Falcon won the majority of direct votes in 19 out of 20 states.
 5. Mijares 1962: 125-26; Arellano Moreno 1967: 170-77; Moron 1967: 420-24, 428. Coup d'état in 1868 and provisional governments in 1868-72. Congress elected president in 1877 because no candidate had won the majority of states in the popular election in September 1876.
 6. Ruggeri Parra 1949: 66-72; Mijares 1962: 126-27; Arellano Moreno 1967: 177-80; Moron 1967: 430-38; Herring 1968: 516-17. Coup d'état in December 1878 and provisional governments in 1878-80. Coup d'état in 1892 and a provisional government in 1892-93.
 7. Arellano Moreno 1967: 180-83.
 8. Lavin 1954: 118-29, 402-34; Arellano Moreno 1967: 5-44, 192-200, 207; Herring 1968: 518-20. Coup d'état in October 1899 and the dictatorship of Cipriano Castro in 1899-1908. Coup d'état in December 1908 and the dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gomez in 1908-35. The provisional government of E. L. Contreras in 1935-36.
 9. Moron 1967: 483-85; Blank 1973: 135-37. Coup d'état in October 1945 and the provisional government of Betancourt in 1945-47.
 10. Bunimov-Parra 1968: 67-73; Nohlen 1993: 806; Global Report 1997: 100.
 11. Moron 1967: 487-88; Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 65-66. Coup d'état in November 1948 and military governments in 1948-58. A new coup d'état in January 1958.
 12. Ruddle and Gillette 1972: 100; Nohlen 1993: 806-807. Cf. Bunimov-Parra 1968: Appendixes V-VIII, X-XIII; Blank 1973: 143-46; Global Report 1997: 100.
 13. Nohlen 1993: 807. Cf. Global Report 1997: 100.
 14. Europa 1982: 1777; Statistical Abstract of Latin America 1981: 546; Nohlen 1993: 808. Cf. Global Report 1997: 100.
 15. Keesing's 1983: 32733; 1988: 36423; Nohlen 1993: 808-809. Cf. Europa 1988; Global Report 1997: 100.
 16. Keesing's 1993: 39774; IFES April 1994: 8-9. Cf. Global Report 1997: 100.
 17. Keesing's 1998: 42664; IFES 1999 Vol. 8, 1: 30. Presidential election, 6 December 1998.

18. IFES 2000 Vol. 9, 1: 30; Keesing's 2000: 43667. Presidential election, 30 July 2000.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A.

2. IFES Election Guide.Org. 1999; Keesing's 1999: 42775, 42884, 43308.

3. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43899.

183. Vietnam, Republic of (South Vietnam)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Executive dominance, 1954-66</u>					
1954 ¹	Emperor Bao-Dai	100.0	0	12 200 000	0
1955 ¹	Ngo Dinh Diem	98.2	0	12 420 000	0
1961 ²	Ngo Dinh Diem	89.0	---	14 520 000	(25.0)
1963 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	15 316 000	0
<u>Concurrent powers, 1967-75, (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1967 ³	Government group	(60.0)	4 274 303	16 970 000	25.2
1971 ⁴	Government group	57.2	5 567 446	18 500 000	30.1
Presidential elections:					
1967 ⁵	Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu	34.8	4 735 449	16 970 000	27.9
1971 ⁶	Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu	100.0	5 971 114	18 500 000	32.3
<u>National referendums</u>					
1955 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5

1. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 338-39; The Far East and Australasia 1971: 643-46. Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem deposed Bao Dai through a popular referendum in October 1955 and proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Vietnam.

2. Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 338-39; The Far East and Australasia 1971: 645. A military coup on November 1, 1963, in which Diem was killed and power was seized by a Military Revolutionary Committee. Military governments in 1963-67.

3. IPU 1967-68; The Far East and Australasia 1971; 673; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 332-35.

Election to the House of Representatives. Parties were not allowed to take part in elections.

Estimated distribution of seats.

4. IPU 1970-71; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 332-35; Distribution of seats.
5. The Far East and Australasia 1971: 672; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 338-39;
6. IPU 1970-71; Vietnam: A country study 1989: 76-79; Banks 1977: 446-48; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 338-39. President Thieu was reelected unopposed in 1971. When the Communist forces neared Saigon, President Thieu resigned on April 21, 1975, and the South Vietnamese government surrendered on April 30, 1975.

Referendums:

1. Butler and Ranney 1994: Appendix A; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 334, 338.

184. Vietnam, Socialist Republic of

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Vietnam, Democratic Republic of (North Vietnam)

Parliamentary dominance, 1954-75

1954 ¹	Revolutionary government	100.0	0	13 900 000	0
1960 ²	Workers' Party and allies	100.0	5 600 000	16 100 000	34.8
1964 ²	Workers' Party and allies	100.0	8 516 000	18 500 000	46.0
1971 ³	Workers' Party and allies	100.0	---	21 500 000	(46.0)
1975 ³	Workers' Party and allies	100.0	10 561 364	22 800 000	46.3

2. Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Parliamentary dominance, 1976-

1976 ⁴	National United Front	100.0	22 895 611	47 610 000	48.1
1981 ⁵	Vietnam Fatherland Front	100.0	---	55 312 000	(50.0)
1987 ⁵	Vietnam Fatherland Front	100.0	---	62 452 000	(50.0)
1992 ⁶	Vietnam Fatherland Front	100.0	36 837 427	69 405 000	53.0
1997 ⁶	Vietnam Fatherland Front	100.0	43 185 756	76 387 000	56.5
2002 ⁷	Communist Party	89.7	49 211 275	82 000 000	60.0

1. See Far East and Australasia 1971: 642-44; World Parliaments 1998: 734-39. Ho Chi Minh's revolutionary government in 1954-59.

2. Fall 1967: 146-48, 474; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 331-35.

3. Keessing's 1971: 27275; IPU 1974-75; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 331-35.

4. IPU 1976-77; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 335. See also Banks 1977: 450. Socialist Republic of Vietnam was proclaimed July 2, 1976, following surrender of the southern government on April 30, 1975.
5. IPU 1980-81; 1986-87; Keesing's 1981: 31589; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 335-36.
6. IPU 1992-93; 1997; Keesing's 1992: 39007; Elections in Asia Vol. II 2001: 336. National Assembly election, 20 July 1997.
7. IPU 2002; Keesing's 2002: 44786. National Assembly elections, 19 May 2002. Distribution of seats.

185. Yemen

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
1. Kingdom of Yemen					
<u>Executive dominance, 1921-1961</u>					
1921 ¹	Imam Yahua	100.0	0	3 850 000	0
1948 ¹	Imam Sa'if al-Islam Ahmad	100.0	0	4 471 000	0
2. Yemen Arab Republic					
<u>Executive dominance, 1962-1989</u>					
1962 ²	Military governments	100.0	0	4 882 000	0
1978 ³	Col. Ali Abdallah Salih	100.0	0	5 676 000	0
1983 ⁴	Col. Ali Abdallad Salih	100.0	0	6 480 000	0
1988 ⁵	Col. Ali Abdallah Salih	96.0	0	7 200 000	0
3. Republic of Yemen					
<u>Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1990 ⁶	Members of the Consultative Council of the former Yemen Arab Republic	53.0	1 488 719	11 279 000	13.2
1993 ⁷	General People's Congress	40.5	2 232 241	12 302 000	18.1
1997 ⁷	General People's Congress	62.5	2 726 961	16 484 000	16.5
Presidential elections:					
1990 ⁸	Ali Abdallah Salih	100.0	0	11 279 000	0
1993 ⁹	Ali Abdallah Salih	100.0	---	12 302 000	0

Yemen		2				
1994 ⁹	Ali Abdallah Salih	100.0	---	14 859 000		0
1999 ¹⁰	Ali Abdullah Salih	96.2	3 725 880	17 676 000		21.1

National referendums

1991 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-		5.0
2001 ²	1 referendum	-	-	-		5.0

1. See Banks 1997: 942; Held 1994: 348-50. Absolute monarchy. The imam of Shii Zaydi dynasty ruled the northern part of Yemen until a military coup in 1962.
2. See Said el Attar 1964: 69-73; Banks 1977: 453-5; Keegan 1979: 801-808; World Parliaments 1998: 742-44. Military coup d'état on September 26, 1962. Military and semi-military governments in 1962-78.
3. Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 553-55. The Constituent People's Assembly elected Colonel Salih president of the Yemen Arab Republic on July 17, 1978, after the assassination of the former military ruler.
4. Keesing's 1983: 32535. Colonel Salih was reelected unopposed for a second five-year term by the Constituent People's Assembly.
5. Keesing's 1988: 36176; Europa 1991.
6. IPU 1989-90; Europa 1991; The World Factbook 1991-92: 341-42; World Parliaments 1998: 744-47; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 301. Distribution of seats. The Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) merged to form the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990. The parliaments of the two Yemenis were amalgamated to form the 301-member House of Representatives of the Republic of Yemen. Data on electoral participation refer to the parliamentary elections of the People's Democratic Republic (South Yemen) in 1986 and of the Yemen Arab Republic in 1988.
7. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 304, 309; IPU 1992-93; 1997; The Middle East 2000: 400; Keesing's 1993: 39440; IFES 1993 Vol. 4, 1: 24. Distribution of seats. The term of the House of Representatives was extended from four to six years by a referendum in 2001 (Keesing's 2001: 44028).

8. Banks 1997: 941-43. General Salih assumed the presidency of the Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990, as agreed upon earlier by both parliaments.
9. Banks 1997: 941-47. The Presidential Council elected Salih president of the Republic on October 16, 1993. After the 1994 civil war and constitutional amendments, the House of Representatives elected Salih to a new five-year term on September 28, 1994, by a nearly unanimous vote.
10. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 310; Keesing's 1999: 43177; Europa 2000: 4060. Presidential election, 23 September 1999.

Referendums:

1. Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 303.
2. CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2001; Keesing's 2001: 44028; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 303.

186. Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South)

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Executive dominance, 1967-1977

1967 ¹	Provisional governments	100.0	0	1 180 000	0
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Parliamentary dominance, 1978-89

1978 ²	Yemen Socialist Party and independent supporters	100.0	596 787	1 853 000	32.2
1986 ³	Yemen Socialist Party and independents	100.0	725 568	2 365 000	30.7

1. See Blaustein and Flanz 1972: "People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;" Banks 1977: 455-56; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 556-58. South Yemen achieved independence on November 30, 1967. The governments of the National Liberation Front ruled South Yemen from 1967 to 1978.
2. IPU 1978-79; Banks and Overstreet 1982-83: 556-58; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 301-304. Election to the People's Supreme Council on December 16-18, 1978.
3. IPU 1986-87; Banks 1988: 673-74; Elections in Asia Vol. I 2001: 301-304. Yemen Socialist Party was the country's sole political organization. See also Banks 1997: 941-47. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ceased to exist as an independent country in 1990 when the united Republic of Yemen was established by merger of former Yemen Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on May 22, 1990.

187. Yugoslavia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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1. Serbia, 1878-1917

Executive dominance, 1878-1917

1868 ¹	King Milan IV Obrenovich	100.0	0	1 670 000	0
1889 ¹	King Alexander I Obrenovich	100.0	0	2 118 000	0
1903 ¹	King Peter I	100.0	0	2 613 000	0

2. Yugoslavia, 1918-91

Concurrent powers, 1918-40 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1918 ²	Transitional government	100.0	0	11 700 000	0
1920 ³	Democratic Party	19.9	1 607 265	11 882 000	13.5
1923 ³	Radical Party	25.8	2 177 051	12 422 000	17.5
1925 ³	Radical Party	28.8	2 437 597	12 796 000	19.0
1927 ³	Radical Party	31.9	2 324 676	13 181 000	17.6
1929 ⁴	Royal dictatorship	100.0	0	13 577 000	0
1931 ³	Government List	100.0	2 324 395	13 982 000	16.6
1935 ³	Government List	60.6	2 880 964	14 767 000	19.5
1938 ³	Government List	54.1	3 039 041	14 384 000	19.7

Executive elections:

1918 ³	King Peter I	100.0	0	11 700 000	0
1921 ³	King Alexander	100.0	0	13 982 000	0
1934 ³	King Peter II	100.0	0	14 566 000	0

Yugoslavia was occupied by Germany and Italy from April 1941 to 1944.⁵

Parliamentary dominance, 1945-96

1945 ³	People's Front	90.5	7 432 469	15 600 000	47.6
1950 ³	Communists and no party	93.2	9 061 780	16 350 000	55.4
1953 ³	Communists and no party	95.7	9 455 907	17 050 000	55.5
1958 ³	Communists and no party	96.7	10 660 478	18 020 000	59.2
1963 ³	Communists and no party	97.8	11 341 035	19 070 000	59.5
1965 ³	Communists and no party	96.9	5 439 004	(9 755 000)	55.8
1967 ³	Communists and no party	94.6	5 606 373	(9 975 000)	56.2
1969 ⁶	Communists and no party	93.1	11 251 122	20 350 000	55.3
1974 ⁷	Communists and no party	100.0	---	21 160 000	1.0
1978 ⁷	Communists and no party	100.0	---	21 970 000	1.0
1982 ⁷	Communists and no party	100.0	---	22 642 000	1.0
1986 ⁷	Communists and no party	100.0	---	23 271 000	1.0

3. Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

1992 ⁸	Socialist Party of Serbia and allied	70.3	4 080 465	10 445 000	39.1
1993 ⁹	Socialist Party of Serbia and allied	50.0	4 709 992	10 482 000	44.9
1996 ¹⁰	Socialist Party of Serbia and allied parties	48.2	4 047 230	10 577 000	38.3

Concurrent powers, 1997- (50-50 %)

Parliamentary elections:

1996 ¹⁰	Socialist Party of Serbia and allied parties	48.2	4 047 230	10 580 000	38.3
2000 ¹²	Democratic Opposition of Serbia	46.2	4 527 239	10 600 000	42.7

Presidential elections:

1997 ¹¹	Slobodan Milosevic	90.7	129	10 597 000	0
2000 ¹³	Vojislav Kostunica	51.7	4 777 099	10 600 000	45.1

1. Darby 1966; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 756-61; Jelavich 1977: 53-67, 185-92; 1983: 28-33; Cook and Paxton 1978: 38-39, 58-59. According to the constitutions of 1869 and 1889, the king and his government dominated politics, although there was a parliament (the Skupstina) and political parties, too. A coup d'état on April 7, 1903.
2. See Darby and Seton-Watson 1966; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 762-64; Jelavich 1977: 300-305. A transitional government in 1918-19.
3. Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 765-785; Cook and Paxton 1975: 46; Polonsky 1975: 94-106. Cf. Auty 1966; Seton-Watson and Laffan 1966; Global Report 1997: 85. Executive power was vested in the king. The elections of 1965 and 1967 concerned only about half of the seats. Therefore the percentage of participation was calculated from the half of the population given in brackets.
4. Seton-Watson and Laffan 1966: 176-78; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 766-67; Polonsky 1975: 99-102. Royal dictatorship, 1929-30.
5. Seton-Watson 1964: 118-31; Clissold 1966; Die Wahl der Parlamente 1969: 769-71.
6. IPU 1968-69.
7. Keesing's 1974: 26655-58; 1978: 29236; IPU 1973-74; 1977-78, 1981-82, 1985-86. Distribution of seats. Because the members of the new Federal Assembly were elected indirectly by communal assemblies, the degree of participation was estimated to have been only 1.0 percent. Opposition parties were not allowed to take part in elections.
8. IPU 1991-92; Global Report 1997: 85. Distribution of seats.
9. IPU 1992-93; Keesing's 1992: 38970. Distribution of seats. "Allied" includes Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro.
10. IPU 1995-96; Global Report 1997: 85. Distribution of seats. "Allied parties" includes Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro and Socialist Party of Montenegro.
11. Keesing's 1997: 41748. The Federal Assembly elected the former Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic to the post of President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on July 15, 1997. The election of Milosevic to the post of federal president strengthened the de facto power position of the federal president so much that it became reasonable to change Yugoslavia's governmental category from "parliamentary dominance" to "concurrent powers,"

although the 1992 constitution remained the same.

12. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. IPU 2000; Keesing's 2000: 43684-85, 43766, 43874.

Federal Assembly election, 24 September 2000.

13. IFES Election Guide.Org. 2000. Cf. Keesing's 2000: 43766. Presidential election, 24

September 2000.

188. Zambia

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
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Concurrent powers, 1964-72 (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1964 ¹	United National Independence Party (UNIP)	68.3	843 771	3 600 000	23.4
1968 ¹	UNIP	73.2	898 660	4 050 000	22.2

Presidential elections:

1964 ²	Kenneth Kaunda	100.0	0	3 600 000	0
1968 ¹	Kenneth Kaunda	81.8	1 319 989	4 050 000	32.6

Executive dominance, 1973-90

1973 ¹	Kenneth Kaunda	88.8	654 360	4 680 000	14.0
1978 ³	Kenneth Kaunda	80.7	1 270 846	5 470 000	23.2
1983 ⁴	Kenneth Kaunda	95.2	1 523 384	6 242 000	24.4
1988 ⁴	Kenneth Kaunda	95.5	1 481 000	7 531 000	20.1

Concurrent powers, 1991- (50-50%)

Parliamentary elections:

1991 ⁵	Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD)	74.8	1 273 433	7 389 000	17.2
1996 ⁶	MMD	87.3	1 277 585	9 454 000	13.5
2001 ⁷	MMD	46.0	1 751 354	11 000 000	15.9

Presidential elections:

1991 ⁸	Frederick Chilubu	75.8	1 283 514	7 389 000	17.4
1996 ⁸	Frederick Chilubu	72.6	1 258 805	8 275 000	15.2
2001 ⁹	Levy Mwanawasa	29.9	1 692 948	11 000 000	15.4

1. Die Wahl der Parlamente: Afrika 1978: 1793-97; Elections in Africa 1999: 946-53. Cf. Mulford 1964: 13-17; Scott and Molteno 1969: 42-47; IPU 1968-69; Banks 1977: 463-65.
2. Keesing's Africa 1972: 154; Blaustein and Flanz 1974: "Zambia." Kaunda became the first president in terms of independence constitution.
3. Elections in Africa 1999: 953-54; Africa Contemporary Record 1978-78: B 452.
4. Elections in Africa 1999: 953-54; Keesing's 1983: 32551; IPU 1983-84; Africa Research Bulletin 1988, Nov. 15 and Dec. 15.
5. IPU 1991-92; Elections in Africa 1999: 950.
6. Elections in Africa 1999: 950-53. Cf. IPU 1995-96; WFB 2000: 535. National Assembly election, 18 November 2000. Distribution of seats.
7. IPU 2001. Cf. Keesing's 2002: 44540. National Assembly election, 27 December 2001. Distribution of seats.
8. Elections in Africa 1999: 954; Africa Research Bulletin 1991: 10341; Keesing's 1991: 38515; 1996: 41351; IFES 1997 Vol. 6, 4: 30.
9. Keesing's 2001: 44493; 2002: 44540; Burnell 2003. Presidential election, 27 December 2001.

189. Zimbabwe

Governmental system / year of election	Largest party / chief executive	Votes for the largest party % of total votes / seats	Total votes	Total population	Voters as a percentage of the total population
<u>Parliamentary dominance, 1980-89</u>					
1980 ¹	Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU)	62.6	2 665 931	7 096 000	37.6
1985 ¹	ZANU	76.3	2 927 308	8 379 000	34.9
<u>Concurrent powers, 1990- (50-50%)</u>					
Parliamentary elections:					
1990 ²	ZANU - Patriotic Front	80.5	2 098 193	9 369 000	22.4
1995 ²	ZANU - Patriotic Front	81.4	1 468 191	11 526 000	12.7
2000 ³	ZANU – Patriotic Front	51.7	2 490 556	13 800 000	18.0
Presidential elections:					
1990 ²	Robert Mugabe	83.0	2 440 816	9 369 000	26.0
1996 ²	Robert Mugabe	92.7	1 514 061	11 908 000	12.7
2002 ⁴	Robert Mugabe	56.2	2 943 613	14 100 000	20.9
<u>National referendums</u>					
2000 ¹	1 referendum	-	-	-	5.0

1. IPU 1979-80; 1986-87; Elections in Africa 1999: 9970-73. See also World Parliaments 1998: 764-67.

2. Elections in Africa 1999: 9970-74. Cf. IPU 1989-90; 1994-95; Africa Research Bulletin 1990: 9619; Europa 1991: 3123, 3131; 1996: 3641; Keesing's 1995: 40488; See also Sithole 1993.

3. Keesing's 2000: 43608; Europa 2000: 4120. House of Assembly election, 24-25 June 2000.

Distribution of seats.

4. Keesing's 2002: 44656; CNN.com/WORLD/election.watch 2002. Presidential election, 9-11

March 2002.

Referendums

1. Keesing's 2000: 43348, 43393.