Yugoslavia/Serbia
Rice

In 1919, Yugoslavia was a monarchy, even though it had a legislature. The Constitution of 1903 had established that the Crown occupied a "constitutional position above the strife and turmoil of party squabbles", and that the King was "an inviolable person...who appointed and dismissed ministers and wielded a real power of veto over legislation" (Benson 2001, 38). Further, "the King could not be called to account for his political acts" by the Peoples' Assembly (Benson 2001, 38). The King during this period was Aleksandr I, who was at first considered a Regent for his father, King Peter I of Serbia. In 1921, upon the death of his father, Aleksandr became the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (otherwise known as Yugoslavia). Aleksandr worked to bring together the ethnically disparate parts of his kingdom—an effort that eventually resulted in him taking dictatorial control of the government by 1929. Though Aleksandr was an "enlightened despot", he still faced a great deal of opposition, especially when he banned all political parties and organizations based on ethnic or religious identifications (Benson 2001, 53). He also failed to deal with the economic difficulties that devastated Yugoslavia when the effects of the Great Depression reached the country (Benson 2001, 56). In October 1934, the building resentment against the royal dictatorship came to an abrupt conclusion when Aleksandr was assassinated by a member of the International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization.

As Aleksandr's son, Peter II, was not old enough to take the throne at the time of his father's death, Aleksandr's cousin, Prince Paul Karadordevic (also known as Prince Paul of Yugoslavia) sat as Regent until 1941. That year, Prince Paul had chosen to sign the Tripartite Pact, making Yugoslavia a part of the Axis powers. This move was opposed by many, and on 27 March 1941, Prince Paul was overthrown in a military coup. The Regency was declared to be ended, and Peter II was declared King (even though he was only seventeen). We code SOLS for Peter II as mil. Shortly thereafter, however, Yugoslavia was invaded by the remaining Axis powers and Peter II had to flee into exile on 20 April. For the remainder of World War II, Yugoslavia was an occupied (and divided) country. While a leadership transition from Prince Paul to Peter II suggests SOLS change (from a monarchy to a military government,) it should be coded as SOLSchange30 since Yugoslavia lost its independence two weeks after the SOLS change.

While COW codes Yugoslavia as regaining independence in 1944, Archigos does not code an effective leader for Yugoslavia again until 1945 when Tito comes to power.[1]
From 1946 until 1990, GWF code Yugoslavia as a single party state. The party in power during this period was the SKJ, or the League of Yugoslav Communists. The leader of the SKJ, and the leader of Yugoslavia, was Josip Broz Tito. In 1948, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Soviet bloc after Tito made foreign policy decisions without consulting Moscow (United States Department of State 2010). Tito then made Yugoslavia one of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War (United States Department of State 2010). He ruled the country—first as the Prime Minister, then from 1953 on as President, until his death in 1980. Upon his death, ethnic tensions began to emerge throughout the country, as Yugoslavia was made up of several

[1] Yugoslavia becomes a single party state when Tito comes to power according to GWF.

ethnically-based republics (Albania, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia). Leadership of the country passed to a body known as the Collective Presidency, which contained a representative from each of the six republics, as well as from the two autonomous regions within Serbia (Kosovo and Vojvodina). These eight individuals (all members of the SKJ) rotated the leadership of the Presidency between them each year. From 1980 until the breakup of Yugoslavia in 1991, the Collective Presidency held the executive power in Yugoslavia.

After Tito's death (Tito had served as the President-for-Life of the Collective Presidency), the Presidency was assumed by Lazar Kolisevski, who was formerly the Vice President (and represented Macedonia). Kolisevski only held the post from 4 May to 15 May, before passing it on to the representative from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cvijeten Mijatovic. Mijatovic held the Presidency until 15 May 1981, when it was assumed by Sergej Kraigher, the representative from Slovenia. On 16 May 1982, the Presidency passed to Petar Stambolic, of Serbia. On 13 May 1983, the Presidency was assumed by Mika Spiljak, from Croatia. On 15 May 1984, the Presidency passed to Veselin Djuranovic (Montenegro), and on 15 May 1985, it was assumed by Radovan Vlajkovic (Vojvodina). On 15 May 1986, Sinan Hasani, the representative from Kosovo, became the President, followed by Lazar Mojsov, of Macedonia, on 15 May 1987. In 1988, the Presidency passed to Raif Dizdarevic, from Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1989, the Presidency was assumed by the representative from Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic. In 1990 Congress of Parties, Milosevic's SOLS changed to the SPS, which was created "by merging the Serbian wings of the former ruling League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the associated Socialist Alliance Working Party" (Day, East, and Thomas 2002, 542). We code a SOLS change when Milosevic comes to power. GWF code a new personalist-single party system beginning in 1990 and lasting until 2000.

Shortly thereafter, democratic reform movements began in many of the Yugoslavian republics, and Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia all seceded from the Yugoslavian Federation to become independent states. Milosevic became the President of Serbia, as a member of the Socialist Party of Serbia. In 1992 Serbia joined with Montenegro to create the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (United States Department of State 2010). Milosevic began a quest to forge a "Greater Serbia", which included waging war with Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia. Later, in 1998, he began a violent campaign against the region of Kosovo (due to the independence movement started there by the Kosovo Liberation Army). The UN intervened, and continues to mediate the situation. Kosovo has declared its independence from Serbia, but Serbia has not recognized it.

In 2000, Milosevic won a narrow victory over Vojislav Kostunica, a member of the Democratic Opposition Party of Serbia (which contains 18 anti-Milosevic parties. Kostunica is a member of the Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS) specifically). However, the election was deemed fraudulent, and after mass protests, Milosevic conceded the election to Kostunica (SOLS change). Kostunica was in office until 2003. During his tenure, the name of Yugoslavia changed to "The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro". Along with the name change, a change in government structure occurred, and Kostunica's position was abolished. He was replaced by Svetozar Marovic, who would be the only President of Serbia and Montenegro. Marovic was a member of the Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro. The leadership transition from

Kostunica to Marovic is a SOLS change coded on March 7, 2003 (Although Archigos keeps Kostunica as an effective leader until the end of 2004 when its dataset ends, we believe this to be a mistake. Thus, we have coded the leadership transition data differently. Also, both before and after 2003 when the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was dissolved (until 2006), the effective leader is considered as the president).

The spreadsheet lists Marovic as the leader of "Yugoslavia" until 2008. However, Yugoslavia technically ceased to exist in 2006, when Montenegro declared its independence from Serbia (and vice versa). Marovic no longer occupied the position of President (because it no longer existed), and Serbia and Montenegro became independent nations. In 2006, therefore, the leader of Serbia became the President of the Serbian republic of the former Federation. This leader was Boris Tadic, a member of the Democratic Party (DS), who had been in office beginning in 2004. As Tadic was from a different party than the former leader, Marovic (even though Marovic was not the leader of Serbia), this transition is coded as a SOLS change.

In April 2012, President Boris Tadic of the DS party resigned and Slavica Đukić Dejanović was named acting president (RFE/RL 2012). Elections were held in May and Tomislav Nikolić, from the SNS party, defeated Tadic in the elections to become president (Esslemont 2012). Slavica Đukić Dejanović is considered an interim leader, so there is no SOLS change between Tadic and Đukić Dejanović. Based on the democratic coding rules, there is a SOLS change from Đukić Dejanović to Nikolić as Nikolić and Tadic, the leader prior to the interim, were from two different political parties.

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Pre- and post-1945 coded by Meera Krishnan (Rice) on 07/07/2010 and 04/13/2011
Pre-1945 revised by Ashley Leeds (Rice) 07/09/2012
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Revised by Matt DiLorenzo (Vanderbilt) on 07/18/2012
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Revised by Ashley Leeds (Rice) on 02/27/2014
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