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Yugoslavia is considered non-democratic for much of the time period we cover (but Polity codes 1919 and 1920 as transition years). Geddes does not provide regime type coding prior to 1945, but Yugoslavia became a monarchy in 1918 and was recognized as such at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 (US Library of Congress). Thus, we code monarchy as the regime type.

Aleksandar I (Alexander) of the House of Karadjordjevic ruled as Regent over the Kingdom of Yugoslavia until 1921, when he became King after the death of his father. In 1934 Aleksandar I was assassinated on a trip to Marseille and his cousin Prince Paul (Pavle) Karadjordjevic assumed the regency until Aleksandar's son came of age. This is not a SOLS change.

In 1941, after the start of World War II, Prince Paul signed the Tripartite Pact to side with Hitler, in the hopes of protecting Yugoslav sovereignty (US Library of Congress). The military deposed the cabinet and declared Aleksandar I's son 17-year-old Peter II King. A new government under a military general was formed (US Library of Congress). While technically a member of the Karadjordjevic dynasty was the ruler, his support base was the military rather than his family (and thus we code mil=1 for 1941). While a leadership transition from Prince Paul to Peter II suggests a 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 as described below.

Despite Prince Paul's efforts, public sentiment turned against Hitler so Hitler invaded, the Yugoslav military surrendered, and the Yugoslav government fled into exile. The country was occupied by Germany from 1941 until 1944. Milan Aćimović, a Nazi fascist collaborator, headed the puppet Government of Commissars from April 30, 1941 (Cohen and Riesman 1996, 31; Worldstatesmen.org). The start of the occupation is not a SOLS change. On August 29, 1941 (Cohen and Riesman 1996, 33; Worldstatesmen.org) Aćimović's government was replaced with another puppet government, the Government of National Salvation, headed by Milan Nedić, Mil/ fascist. This is not a SOLS change. Nedić ruled for the duration of the German occupation of Yugoslavia (Yugoslavia was dismembered during the war; the state became Serbia). In 1944 the occupation ended. Archigos does not code an effective leader of Yugoslavia at that time, however, since there was significant instability as a result of the power struggle between Peter and Tito (U.S. Library of Congress). Yugoslavia becomes a single party state when Tito comes to power March 6, 1945 according to GWF (SOLS change).

In 1939 Josip Broz Tito became the General Secretary of the League of Yugoslav Communists (SKJ). He ruled the country from that year until 1980 when he died. First, he was General Secretary and in 1953 he appointed himself president when a new constitution was drafted in order to break with the USSR. This constitution intended to create a different socialism, a decentralized socialism (so-called Titoism) instead of the Soviet-style regime.

After Tito's death, the unity of Yugoslavia seemed very fragile. The country consisted of six socialist republics in it with different ethnic backgrounds. Indeed, before his death, Tito designed a rotating collective presidency supported by a multinational army to follow him after

his death. This model was designed in order to calm down the disputes among leaders of the various republics, but all rotating presidents should belong to the SKJ. While Tito was sick, he appointed the vice president, the Macedonian leader Lazar Kolisevski as acting leader upon Tito's death (McHale and Skowronki 1983, 1023; "Yugoslavia: Quiet Vigil for a Falling Hero"). Kolisevski stayed in office for just 11 days. He was replaced by the Serb Mijatovic, then the Slovene Sergej Kraigher, and some other leaders, until 1989. GWF code this period as a continuation of the single party regime, however, and thus there are no SOLS changes. By 1989 there were serious tensions among the different ethnic groups living in the country, claiming for more autonomy and in some cases for independence.

In 1989 Slobodan Milosevic became president. In 1990 his SOLS changed to Serbia for the Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS). The SPS was created as a merger of the League of the Communists of Serbia (SKS) (branch of Tito's party) and the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SSRNJ) in the 1990 Congress of the parties. While the SKS and SSRNJ seemed to have been "associated" before the merge (Day, East, and Thomas 2002). We code a SOLS change when Milosevic enters office. Milosevic stayed in office until 2000. GWF code a new single party/personalist regime beginning in 1990.

By June 1991 Slovenia left Yugoslavia, by October 1991 Kosovo Albanians declared their independence, but it was not recognized internationally. On February and March 1992, a referendum in Bosnia declared this country independent. In 2000, new elections were held in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Officially Milosevic won narrowly against Vojislav Kostunica of the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS), a collection of 18 anti-Milosevic parties (U.S. Department of State). Kostunica's personal party was the Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS). When it turned out that the election was fraudulent, mass protests forced Milosevic from office and Kostunica became Yugoslavia's new President. This is a SOLS change because Kostunica was not the pre-designated successor of Milosevic and in fact was the opposition candidate. It also is the start of the democratic period in Yugoslavia/Serbia.

During Kostunica's term, diplomatic relations were restored to Bosnia and Slovenia. After Kostunica, Svetozar Marovic assumed the presidency of Serbia and Montenegro for the Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro on March 7, 2003. Finally, since 2004 Boris Tadic for the Democratic Party took office. Each change is a SOLS because the new president belonged to a different party than his predecessor. (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 federation was dissolved (until 2006), the president is considered the effective leader).

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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Post-1945 revised by Michaela Mattes (Vanderbilt) on 01/12/2012
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Edited by Kristin Bryant to include information about 2009-2018 period coded by Alex Pugh on 08/08/2020