

## France

### Rice

The period from 1919 to 1945 is classified as the French Third Republic. The French Third Republic was a parliamentary democracy characterized by coalition governments until 1940 when France was overrun by Nazi Germany during World War II, resulting in both the German occupation and the Vichy puppet government. The Third Republic was characterized by government instability and procedural difficulties in the legislature.<sup>1</sup> It has been described that “much of the government instability of this period can be contributed to the lack of constitutional provisions that would allow the government to force the parliamentary majority to assume its responsibilities.”<sup>2</sup>

Prominent coalitions during this period were labeled as the Bloc National, the Cartel des Gauches, the Union Nationale, and Concentration. Given the instability and frequent changes in cabinets, it might be reasonable to treat these various party blocs as parties and not to code SOLS changes unless a government from a different party bloc comes to power. However, following our regional expert's suggestions, we code France based on our traditional parties and parliamentary democracy rules, ignoring party blocs. Regarding political affiliations for each cabinet minister, we use Bonnefous (1965) as our primary source for the 1919-38 period and we use Hanely (2002) for the period after 1938. The official part names are shown in the appendix at the bottom of this narrative.

Georges Clemenceau, GD, was asked by President Paymone Poincaré to form a government. He served as both head of the government and minister of war until the German armistice in November 1918. After the peace conference at Versailles, where a peace treaty was signed in June 1919, Clemenceau remained in power following elections in November of that year, which was the first election held after WWI. He made a coalition government with RAD, GR, UR, and RG. He was challenged by both the extreme Right and Left in the chamber and was forced to step down January 19, 1920. Following the resignation of Clemenceau, Alexandre Millerand, non-party, served as prime minister from January 19, 1920 until he was elected as president on September 24, 1920. This is a SOLS change. Millerand formed a right-center coalition government, known as the National Bloc, which included PRS, RAD, GD, GR, UR, RG, ERD, and ARS. During his time as prime minister he was mainly concerned with implementing the Versailles Treaty and suppressing the revolutionary activity of workers influenced by the events in Russia. Georges Leygues, RG, succeeded Millerand as prime minister on September 3, 1920. Leygues was appointed by president Millard in an attempt to strengthen the executive powers of the Presidency. He formed a coalition with UR, PRS, RAD,

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<sup>1</sup> The French National Assembly HP: The History of the National Assembly: Entrenchment of the parliamentary system (1875-1940, 1946-58)

<http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/english/8am.asp#6>

<sup>2</sup> Kurian (ed.) (1998) p.247.

GD, GR, ERD, and ARS. This is a SOLS change. However, this move was resisted in the parliament and his government fell on January 16, 1921.

As a successor of Leygues, the president Millerand was forced to appoint Aristide Briand, PRS. Briand succeeded to lead a government on January 16, 1921. Briand's appointment was welcomed by both left and right in the parliament. He formed a coalition with RAD, GD, GR, RG, and ERD. This is a SOLS change. He resigned from office on January 16, 1922. His efforts to come to an agreement over reparations with the Germans failed in the wake of German intransigence, and he was succeeded by the more bellicose Raymond Poincaré. Raymond Poincaré, UR, accepted the position of prime minister on January 16, 1922. He formed a coalition with GR, ERD, RG, RAD, GD, and ARS. This is a SOLS change. On March 29, 1924 he reshuffled his cabinet and formed a new coalition with ERD, GD, GR, ARS, RG, and URD. This is a minor SOLS change. He supported the enactment of a tax increase to aid France's financial difficulties in 1924. This met with opposition by the parties of the left, which achieved majority in the general election in May 1924. Poincaré stepped down from office on June 8, 1924. Currency instability was the cause of much of the governmental instability of the 1920's.<sup>3</sup>

Frederic Francois-Marsal, UR, was appointed as prime minister on June 8, 1924. Several sources describe him as an interim leader (see Russell's News Publications 1924: 536). He formed a coalition with ERD, GD, GR, ARS, and RG. Since this is an interim cabinet, we code no a minor change here. His cabinet fell six days later on June 14, 1924, precipitating Millerand's resignation as president. Edouard Herriot, RAD, and his left-wing coalition, known as Cartel des gauches,<sup>4</sup> won control of the government on June 14, 1924. His cabinet included RAD, GRad, and PRS. This is a SOLS change. However, a financial crisis arose from the ensuing devaluation of the franc and his cabinet fell on April 17, 1925. Paul Paineleve, PRS, headed a Socialist government from April 17, 1925 until his government was forced to resign on November 29, 1925, over its instability to settle financial crisis brought on by the devaluation of the franc. He formed a coalition with RAD, GRad, and GD. This is a SOLS change. On October 29, 1925, he reshuffled his cabinet and formed a new coalition of PRS, RAD, and GRad. This is a minor SOLS change.

Aristide Briand, PRS, again led the government from November 29, 1925, until July 20, 1926 when the chamber of deputies refused to grant the government special powers to deal with economic sanction. This is a minor SOLS change. He formed a coalition with RAD, GRad, and RG. On March 9, 1926, he formed a new coalition of PRS, RAD, GRad, GRep, RG, and GD. This is a minor SOLS change. Edouard Harriot, RAD, again headed the government for five days from July 20 until July 24, 1926. His cabinet included RAD, GRad, PRS, RG, GD, and GR. Since Harriot served less than 30 days, we code a SOLS30 change for his entry. Poincaré, UR, returned to head the government on July 24, 1926 and led a coalition cabinet to deal with the monetary crisis. This is a SOLS change. His cabinet included UR, PRS, RAD, GRad, ARS, ERD,

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<sup>3</sup> Haine (2000) p. 147.

<sup>4</sup> Haine (2000) p. 148.

RG, and AD.<sup>5</sup> On November 11, 1928 he formed a new cabinet composed of UR, PRS, GRad, RG, GD, and URD. He continued as prime minister after the general election of April 1928. Deteriorating health necessitated Poincare's retirement on July 28, 1929.

Aristide Briand, PRS, returned to head the government for several months from July 29, until October 11, 1929. He formed a coalition government composed of PRS, UR, GRad, RG, and GD. Since his government was interim (Kipking, 1990: 502, Steiner 2005: 479), we code no SOLS change here. It should be noted that there is informational difference among our primary resources. According to Archigos, Poincare, UR, returned to head the government for several weeks from October 11, 1929 until November 2, 1929. Yet, [www.worldstatesmen.org](http://www.worldstatesmen.org) and other sources (e.g., Hanley 2002) do not list this Poincare government. Since Poincare's government lasts less than a month and reliable sources do not include his government as a regular government, we do not code him in our data set.

Andre Tardieu, RG, formed a government on November 2, 1929. This is a SOLS change. He formed a coalition composed of RG, GD, PRS, GRad, ARS, URD, UR, and URD. He stepped down on February 21, 1930, over a budgetary question in the chamber. Camille Chautemps, RAD, became prime minister on February 21, 1930, but his government lost a vote of confidence in the chamber of disputes two days later and he was replaced on March 2, 1930. This is a SOLS30 change. He formed a coalition with GD, GRad, and PRS. On March 2, 1930, Andre Tardieu, RG, was again called upon to head the government, serving until December 13, 1930. This is a SOLS change. He formed a coalition with PRS, GRad, Rad, GD, DP, UDR, ARS, and URD.

Theodore Steeg, GD, formed a government and served as premier for slightly over a month, stepping down on January 27, 1931. He formed a coalition with UR, RG, PRS, GRad, RAD, and UDR. Although the duration of his term was relatively short, it lasted more than 30 days. Thus, this is a SOLS change. Pierre Laval, Non-party, became prime minister on January 27, 1931. This is a SOLS change. He formed a coalition with URD, RG, ARS, GD, GRad, and DP. He reshuffled his cabinet and formed a new coalition with UR, GD, RG, URD, GRad, PRS, GSR, and DP. This is a minor SOLS change. He stepped down on February 23, 1932 over a question of his fiscal policy.

Andre Tardieu, RG, formed his third government on February 23, 1932, serving as prime minister. This is a SOLS change. His cabinet was composed of RG, ARS, UDR, GD, GRad, UR, DP, and URD. His coalition was defeated in subsequent general elections in May, 1932 and he relinquished office on June 4, 1932. Edouard Herriot, RAD, returned to head the government as premier on June 4, 1932. This is a SOLS change. He formed a coalition with GD, GR, RG, SF,

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<sup>5</sup> According to Bonnefous (1960), the Poincare's cabinet included Andre Tardieu as a mister (of Travaux Publics). While Bonnefous lists him as a minister of non inscrit, we code AD as his political affiliation according to information from Wikipedia. We normally do not use Wikipedia as our primary source. However, our regional expert confirmed the reliability of Wikipedia for this case.

GRad, and PRS.<sup>6</sup> His cabinet fell on December 20, 1932 when the chamber of deputies refused to pay an installment of France's war debt to the United States. Joseph Paul-Boncour, PRS,<sup>7</sup> briefly served as premier from December 20, 1932 until January 31, 1933. Although the duration of his term was relatively short, it lasted more than 30 days. Hence we code a leadership change from Herriot to Paul-Boncour as a SOLS change.

Edourd Daladier, RAD, led the government as prime minister from January 31, 1933 until October 24, 1933. This is a SOLS change. He formed a coalition with GD, RG, SF, PRS, and SFIO. Albert Sarraut, GD, headed the government as prime minister from October 24 to November 22, 1933, when he resigned over a financial issue. This is a SOLS30 change. He formed a coalition with RAD, SF, GRad, PRS, RG, and SEIO. Chautemps, RAD, again headed the government from November 22, 1933 to January 30, 1934. This is a SOLS Change. He formed a coalition with UDR, GD, SF, GRad, PRS, and SFIO.

Daladier, RAD, again became prime minister on January 30, 1934. He formed a coalition with GD, RG, SFIO, CR, and GR. This is a minor SOLS change. He was step down after ten days on February 9, 1934, following violent riots that took place in Paris over a financial scandal. After rioting in Paris forced the resignation of Daladier's government, Gaston Doumergue, RAD, emerged from retirement to head a coalition government on February 9, 1934.<sup>8</sup> He formed a coalition government with GD, CR, UDR, GRad, RG, SF, and URD. This is a minor SOLS change. He was unable to accomplish his planned constitutional reforms that would increase the power of the premier, and again retired on November 10, 1934. Pierre-Etienne Flandin, RG, became Prime Minister from November 10, 1934. This is a SOLS change. His cabinet was composed of GD, CR, UDR, GRad, RG, SF, and URD. His government collapsed over a financial issue on May 30, 1935.

Fernand Bouisson, Non-party, headed the government as prime minister for seven days from June 1 to 7, 1935. This is a SOLS30 change. He formed a coalition with RIAS, RAD, URD, GD, RG, GRad, CR, and SF. Pierre Laval, Non-party, again headed the government as premier from June 7, 1935 to January 25, 1936. This is a SOLS change. He formed a coalition with UR, RAD, RG, GRad, CR, GD, FR, and SF. In October 1935, Laval and British foreign minister Samuel Hoare proposed a "realpolitik" solution to the Abyssinia crisis, which was widely denounced as appeasement to Mussolini. Laval was forced to resign on January 25, 1936, and was driven completely out of ministerial politics.

Albert Sarraut, GD, became prime minister on January 25, 1936 and formed a coalition

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<sup>6</sup> According to Bonnefous (1962), the Herriot's cabinet included Paul-Boncour as a minister (of Guerre). While Bonnefous lists him as a minister of non inscrit, we code PRS as his political affiliation according to information from Wikipedia. We normally do not use Wikipedia as our primary source. However, our regional expert confirmed the reliability of Wikipedia for this case.

<sup>7</sup> We code PRS for Paul-Boncour.

<sup>8</sup> Bonnefous (1962) does not clearly list a political affiliation for Doumergue. Thus, we follow information from WSM and Wikipedia and code RAD for him. We normally do not use Wikipedia as our primary source. However, our regional expert confirmed the reliability of Wikipedia for this case.

composed of GD, RAD, RG, US, RAIS, and PRS.<sup>9</sup> This is a SOLS change. He continued to head the government when Germany violated the Treaty of Versailles by sending troops into the Rhineland. Sarraut stepped down on June 3, 1936. Leon Blum, SFIO, formed the FP (Front Populaire: Popular Front), a leftist coalition of Socialist Party, Social and Republican Union, and Communist Party opposed to fascism in 1936 and led the coalition to victory. He became prime minister on June 3, 1936. This is a SOLS change. His cabinet included SFIO, GD, GRad, and RAD and carried out a number of social reforms. Blum resigned on June 23, 1937, when the chamber refused to grant him special powers to deal with economic crisis.

Camille Chautemps, GD, replaced Blum as prime minister on June 23, 1937 and led the coalition of GD, SFIO, RAD, and USR. This is a SOLS change. On January 19, 1938 he reshuffled the cabinet and formed a new coalition with GD, RAD, and USR (a minor SOLS change with a drop of SFIO). Chautemps resigned on March 12, 1938 due to the loss of Socialist support,<sup>10</sup> and was succeeded by Blum's second government. This is a SOLS30 change. This Blum's government included PS, RAD, USR, and SFIO.<sup>11</sup> He was forced to resign on April 10, 1938. Édouard Daladier, RAD, resumed the position of prime minister on April 10, 1938. This is a SOLS change. He led the government to the right, using force to break strikes and refusing to support the Spanish Republic during the civil war. His cabinet was composed of RAD, URS, and PS. He continued to head the government when France declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. He stepped down on March 21, 1940, when his government was criticized for not assisting Finland during the Soviet invasion.

Paul Reynaud, ERD, became prime minister on March 21, 1940. This is a SOLS change. His coalition government included ERD, ARS, GD, UR, RAD, PRS, and SFIO. He supported the continuation of the war as France's forces were collapsing. When an armistice seemed inevitable, he resigned on June 17, 1940, rather than be a party to it.

#### Vichy Government \*\*\*\*\*

After the French forces suffered heavy losses against the Germans in the early part of World War II, Henri-Philippe Petain, a French general who had been appointed to head the Ministry of War by Reynaud on May 18, 1940,<sup>12</sup> formed a government to negotiate an armistice with the Axis Powers in June 1940. He summoned the French National Assembly to Vichy where he was granted emergency powers as chief of state on June 17, 1940, bringing an end to the French Third Republic. This is a SOLS change.

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<sup>9</sup> We code PRS for Paul-Boncour.

<sup>10</sup> Haine (2000) p.158.

<sup>11</sup> According to Bonnefous (1965), the Blum's cabinet included Paul Faure as a minister (Ministres d'Etat). While Bonnefous lists him as non-parlementaire, we code SFIO as his political affiliation following information from Wikipedia. We normally do not use Wikipedia as our primary source. However, our regional expert confirmed the reliability of Wikipedia for this case.

<sup>12</sup> Haine (2000) p.160.

Since Jun 15, 1940 POLITY codes France as undemocratic state. We consider the entry of Petain as a start of foreign occupation by the Nazi Germany. Pierre Laval, Non-party, returned to power to lead the Vichy government on April 18, 1942. This is not a SOLS change. Laval was granted doctoral power by Petain shortly after resuming office. COW codes France as an independent state until November 11, 1942. The Alliances began achieving victory over the German forces, and Laval was forced to retreat with the Germans on August 18, 1944.

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By the time of the liberation of France in 1944, Charles de Gaulle, Non-party, was heading a government in exile, insisting that France be treated as an independent great power by the other Allies. De Gaulle's government returned to Paris on August 26, 1944 and was recognized by their chief allies.<sup>13</sup> De Gaulle became president and prime minister of the provisional government on September 10, 1944. We code a SOLS change for the entry of De Gaulle-- the first leader after France regained independence-- since his affiliation was different from the last regular leader: Reynaud. Wolderdorp et al. 2000 provides information on a change in de Gaulle's governing coalition on November 23, 1945, when a new coalition formed between the MRP (Mouvement Républicain Populaire), PSF (Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière - also SFIO), PCF (Parti Communiste Français), and RSP (Parti radical-socialiste).<sup>14</sup> Because, according to Polity IV, the year of 1945 is a transitional year and thus not a democracy, we do not code a minor SOLS change here. We also continue to code de Gaulle's SOLS as non-party in 1945.

De Gaulle relinquished his position as premier on January 26, 1946. After De Gaulle, Félix Gouin of the PSF<sup>15</sup> became the second post-war France PM. He served from January, 26 to June 24, 1946, heading a coalition of PSF, MRP and PCF. Since Gouin was of a different political affiliation than De Gaulle, who was non-party at the time, this is a major SOLS change. Later that year, Georges Bidault of the MRP became the new PM on June 24, 1946. This is a major SOLS change. One more leadership transition occurred in 1946 when Léon André Blum of the SFIO became the new PM on December 16, 1946. This is also a major SOLS change. During time period, two separate coalition changes occurred. However, we code none as minor SOLS changes. The first minor SOLS change in January occurred three days after a new PM came into power. The coalition makeup changed to consisting of the MRP, PSF, and PCF on January 29, 1946.<sup>16</sup> The second minor SOLS change occurred on December 12, 1946 when the only power

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<sup>13</sup> The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition (2008 ), "Georges Jean Raymond Pompidou," [http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Charles\\_de\\_Gaulle.aspx](http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Charles_de_Gaulle.aspx) (June 21, 2010).

<sup>14</sup> Woldendorp, Jaap, Hans Keman, and Ian Budge. "Party Government in 48 Democracies (1945-1998): Composition, Duration, Personnel," Kluwer Academic Publishers, (Dorbecht, Netherlands), page 201. (WKB)

<sup>15</sup> Cahoon, Ben. "Belgium." <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> (June 13, 2010).

<sup>16</sup> WKB page 201.

in government was the PSF.<sup>17</sup> This change occurred four days before a leadership transition. Both circumstances occurred so close to leadership transitions that we do not think they should be viewed as typical minor changes.

The following year saw changes in the makeup of the coalition government as well as leadership changes. Starting in January 1947, the previous government, consisting of only the PSF, expanded to a coalition government which included PSF, MRP, Républicains Radicaux et Radicaux-Socialistes (RRP), and PCF on January 17.<sup>18</sup> This is a minor SOLS change. On January 22, Paul Ramadier of PSF became a new PM. Since Blum and Ramadier came from a same party, this is not a SOLS change. On May 8, 1947, the PCF left the coalition.<sup>19</sup> This is a minor SOLS change. On October 23, 1947, the Indépendant (IND) party joined the coalition. This is a minor SOLS change.<sup>20</sup> On November 24, 1947, Robert Schuman of the MRP party became the new PM, which constitutes a major SOLS change.<sup>21</sup> At the same time, the Union Démocratique et Socialiste de la Résistance (GAUL) party joined the coalition; though this should be coded a minor SOLS change, we do not code it as such since a major SOLS change occurred at almost the same time.

In July 1948, several changes occurred. On July 27, André Marie of the RSP became the new PM.<sup>22</sup> This constitutes a major SOLS change. Three days earlier, on July 24, GAUL left the coalition and IND rejoined. Though this normally would constitute a minor SOLS change, we do not code it as such since a major SOLS change coincided with this SOLS change. Later that year, on August 31, Schuman of the MRP returned as PM and another major SOLS change occurred.<sup>23</sup> On September 13, 1948, a coalition change occurred when Gaul rejoined the coalition. we do not code this as a minor SOLS change since Henri Queuille of the RSP rose to become the fourth and final PM for 1948; this is coded as a major SOLS change.

On October 28, 1949, Bidault of the MRP returned to be PM.<sup>24</sup> This is a major SOLS change. On February 7, 1950, PSF left the coalition, thus constituting a minor SOLS change.<sup>25</sup> On July 2, 1950, Queuille of the RSP returned to the premiership. Since Queuille is only in office between June 30 and July 11 (i.e. less than 30 days), we code a SOLS change 30 for his entry. A few months later, on July 11, 1950, René Pleven of the GAUL became the new PM.<sup>26</sup> This is a

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<sup>17</sup> WKB page 201

<sup>18</sup> WKB, 201, <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

<sup>19</sup> WKB, 201.

<sup>20</sup> WKB, 201.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

<sup>22</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>, WKB, page 201, Goemans, Hein, Kristian Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza. 2006. "Archigos: A Database of Leaders 1875-2004."

<http://www.yellowdocuments.com/4862872-archigos-a-data-set-on-leaders>, (June 21, 2010), 239.

<sup>23</sup> Archigos, 239

<sup>24</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

<sup>25</sup> WKB, 201.

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos ,239.

major SOLS change. On March 9, 1951, Queuille of the RSP returned to the premiership, which constitutes a major SOLS change. Five months later, on August 8, 1951, Plevin of the GAUL took the office of PM. This is a major SOLS change.<sup>27</sup> One other change occurred in August 11 when the PSF left the coalition. However, given that this coalition change seems to have coincided with a major SOLS change, we do not code this as a minor SOLS change.<sup>28</sup>

In 1952, two PM changes occurred. The first occurred on January 18 when Edgar Faure of the RSP became the new PM and the second occurred on March 7 when Antoine Pinay of the Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans (CNIP though labeled IND in WKB) became the new PM.<sup>29</sup> Both leadership transitions featured politicians who were of different political parties than their predecessor, therefore, we code both PM changes as major SOLS changes. On January 7, 1953, René Mayer of the Parti Radical (Rad though labeled RSP in WKB) became the new PM. Later that year, on June 26, 1953, Joseph Laniel of CNIP succeeded Mayer as PM.<sup>30</sup> we code both of these leadership transitions as major SOLS changes since both were cases where new PM succeeded a PM from a different party.

In 1954, only one relevant political change occurred and that was when Pierre Mendès-France of the RSP succeeded Laniel of the CNIP.<sup>31</sup> As is appropriate, we code a major SOLS change for June 18, 1954. In 1955, two relevant political changes occurred. First, on February 23, Christian Pineau of the RSP took over as acting PM and served until February 23. Succeeding Pineau was Edgar Faure of the RSP. Both transitions were within the same party as their predecessor. Thus, they are not major SOLS change.

On January 31 1956, the MRP and IND left the coalition as well as the GAUL joined in the coalition.<sup>32</sup> Although this change can be coded as a minor SOLS change, we do not here because the coalition change coincided with the leadership transition. On January 31, 1956, Guy Mollet of the PSF succeeded Faure of the RSP as PM.<sup>33</sup> Since these two politicians were from different parties, we code a major SOLS change.

On Jun 13, 1957, Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury of the RSP became the new PM.<sup>34</sup> This is a major SOLS change. Later that year, on November 6, Félix Gaillard of the RSP became the next PM.<sup>35</sup> At the same time, the coalition composition changes in that the MRP and IND rejoined the coalition.<sup>36</sup> Since the November leadership transition was between politicians of the same party, we code only a minor SOLS change for November 6, 1957.

1958 was a politically pivotal year for France, and accordingly, several things relevant to

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<sup>27</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

<sup>28</sup> WKB, 201.

<sup>29</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos, 239.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos, 240

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos, 240

<sup>32</sup> WKB, 201.

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

<sup>35</sup> Archigos, 240

<sup>36</sup> WKB, page 202.



this project need to be mentioned. On May 14, 1958, Pierre Pflimlin of the MRP became the new PM. As Pflimlin is only in power less than 30 days between May 14 and June 1, we code a SOLS change 30 for his entry. On the same day, the RSP left the coalition,<sup>37</sup> however, we code no minor SOLS change since a major SOLS change also coincided with that event. Around June 1958, France adopted a new constitution, thus leading to what is called the fifth republic.<sup>38</sup> Of this fifth republic, former PM De Gaulle (now of the Union des Démocrates pour la Cinquième République (UNR)) became the first president of the fifth republic on June 1, 1958.<sup>39</sup> As De Gaul was prime minister before he became president under the presidential regime, we do not code a SOLS change. But we do code a SOLS change when he takes over as a PM from Pflimlin initially.

The adoption of the new constitution in 1958 led to a period of great political stability; no leadership changes occurred until 1969. A political change worth noting is that, starting in 1958, the French head of state is no longer the PM but now the president. (Note that Cheibub et al. continue coding France as a parliamentary system between 1958 and 1964 and code France as a mixed system after 1964, but Archigos codes de Gaulle, the President, rather than the Prime Ministers as effective ruler already during the early period of the new regime. By our coding rules we follow Archigos.)

In 1969, two relevant changes occurred. First, on April 27 1969, Alain Émile Louis Marie Poher of the IND became acting president until Georges Jean Raymond Pompidou of the Union des Démocrates pour la Cinquième République (UDR – formerly UNR) became president on June 20, 1969.<sup>40</sup> Poher's acting presidency lasted for less than 18 months and the UDR and UNR are the same party, so we do not code a major SOLS change in 1969.

Nothing of relevance occurs until 1974 when a leadership changes occur. On April 2, 1974, Alain Émile Louis Marie Poher of the IND once again took over the office of president in an acting capacity until Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of the Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants (RI) took over the office of president on May 27, 1974.<sup>41</sup> We do not code the Poher presidency as a major SOLS change since he was just an acting president who served for less than 18 months. However, we do code the d'Estaing leadership change as a major SOLS change.

On May 21, 1981, François Maurice Mitterrand of the Parti Socialiste (PS) became the new president.<sup>42</sup> This is a major SOLS change. Jacques René Chirac of the RPR (called the Union pour un Mouvement Populaire, UMP, since 2002) became president on May 17, 1995.<sup>43</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> WKB, 202

<sup>38</sup> United States Department of State. "Background Note: Austria," <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3842.htm> (June 20, 2010).

<sup>39</sup> Archigos, 240 and <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.htm>.

<sup>40</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos 240

<sup>41</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos 240.

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html> and Archigos 240

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

This is a major SOLS chance since Chirac and Mitterand were not of the same party. Chirac served as president of France until 2007 when he was replaced by Nicolas Paul Sarkozy of the UMP on May 16, 2007.<sup>44</sup> Since Sarkozy was of the same party of Chirac, This is not a SOLS change. Sarkozy continued serving as president though the end of this projects temporal domain.

#### **Appendix: Party Names in the pre-45 periods**

RAD = Radsoc: Radical Socialiste

GRad = GRad: Gauche Radicale

GD = GDem: Gouche Democratique

GR = GRep: Gauche Républicaine Démocratique

RG = RepG: Republican de Gauche

UR = UnPep: Union Republicane

PRS = RepSoc: Republican Socialiste (Parti Républicain-Socialiste)

PS = Socialist Parti (Parti Socialiste or

SF = Section Française

SFIO = Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière

ARS = Action Republicaine et Socieale (later Action Democractique et Sociale)

ERD = Eentente Republicane democratique (or the Groupe de l'Entente Républicaine Démocratique)

URD = Groupe de l'Union Républicaine Démocratique

UDR = Union Democratique et radical

DP = Démocrate Populaire (also Parti Démocrate Populaire)

SF = Parti Socialiste Français

GSR = Gauche Sociale et radicale

RIAS = the Groupe Républicain et Social (later Groupe des Républicains Indépendants et d'Action Sociale)

FR = Federation Republicane

US = Union Sciate

USR = Union socialiste et republicane

CR = Centre Republucan

AD = Alliance démocratique

“independent,” “non inscrit,” “socialite independent,” “non parlementaire,” “independent de gauche,” and “gauche independante” are all coded as “Non-party.”

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<sup>44</sup> <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/France.html>

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