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Online Appendix

Supplementary Materials for “Building Historically Oriented Datasets: A Practical Guide”

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Appendix 1: Example of Archive Dossier Notes (Harkness 2018)

FCO 38/149 MILITARY REVOLT OF APRIL 1967

DATES: 01/01/1967 - 31/12/1967 [accessed August 3, 2017]

ARCHIVE: British National Archives (Kew)

CONTENT SUMMARY: Contains information regarding the failed coup attempt of Lieutenant Arthur on April 17, 1967.

DOSSIER CONTENTS:

- 1 Telegram No. 352 from Accra, dated April 17, 1967: Gun fire reported at the castle and Flagstaff House. Announcement over the radio that a group of army officers had taken over.
- 2 Telegram No. 353 from Accra, dated April 17, 1967: Three officers led the coup, two Ashanti and one northerner.
- ...
- 18 “The Attempted Coup”, letter from Dick Newsam, British High Commission Accra, to Stephen Miles of the Commonwealth Office, dated April 18, 1967: coup attempt involved about 120 men from the Recce Regiment. The Castle, Flagstaff House, and the Broadcasting station were attacked. Kotoka and two others were killed in the effort.
- ...

INITIAL REACTION TO SOURCE DOCUMENTS:

Lieutenant Arthur’s coup attempt involved mainly Ashanti officers who lied to the soldiers of the Reece Regiment, telling them they were assisting the government to take back locations from pro-Nkrumah insurgents. Most of the victims of the coup attempt were Ewe soldiers, making it at the very least appear like the coup had an ethnic basis. The NLC reacted very poorly to the attempt and it failed not because of active resistance but because the plotters ran out of ammunition.

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Appendix 2: Examples of Case Study Notes

Example 1: From the Military Purges in Dictatorships (MPD) dataset (Sudduth 2021)

Kazakhstan

1998 Kazakhstan KZK Nazarbaev

Nazarbayev demoted the Chairman of the National Security to the position of deputy Chairman and replaced him with Nurtay Abikayev. No further information was offered for the change. A non-violent purge of one top-ranking position, the Chairman of the National Security Committee, was coded for 1998. The reason for the purge was coded as “no information.”

Source: Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume 44, September, 1998 Kazakhstan, Page 42507.

2000 Kazakhstan KZK Nazarbaev

Nazarbayev signed a decree demoting his Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, General Bakhytzhan Yertayev to a command post in east Kazakhstan. Yertayev was accused of being involved in the sale of MiG fighter planes to North Korea. Several other senior commanders were relieved from their positions for poor performance. Bolat Iskakov was appointed as the country's new Minister of Internal Affairs in December.

A non-violent purge of several security positions is recorded for this year. The purged individuals include two top officers; the Chief of General Staff, and the Minister of Internal Affairs (coded as “Interior Minister”), and several high-ranking senior officers. The reasons for the purge are coded as “rule violations,” and “incompetence.”

Sources: BBC Worldwide Monitoring, May 20, 2000; BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, May 23, 2000; and BBC Worldwide Monitoring, January 26, 2001.

2001 Kazakhstan KZK Nazarbaev

Nazarbayev announced a crackdown on crime and corruption within government departments, and conducted a purge of senior members of the Interior Ministry as part of that initiative. He appointed two new deputy Interior Ministers; Madiyar Orazaliyev, Serik Baymaganbetov, and five senior officers to various high-ranking positions within the Ministry. Nazarbayev also replaced the Defense Minister (December 7), Sat Tokpakbayev, with Mukhtar Altynbayev, who had previously served in that position. Finally, the President also dismissed Altynbek Sarsenbayev, the Secretary of the Security Council (December 12), for joining the Democratic Choice of Kazakhstan Party that opposed him.

Three non-violent purges of top and high-ranking officials are recorded for this year. The purged top officers include the Defense Minister, and the Secretary of the Security Council (coded as “Secretary of State Security”). Purged high-ranking officers include several deputy Interior Ministers, and several senior officers within the Interior Ministry. The reasons for the purge are rule violation (such as corruption), and insubordination (in this case joining a political party opposed to the leader).

Sources: Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume 47, December, 2001 Kazakhstan, Page 44506; BBC Worldwide Monitoring, January 26, 2001; and BBC Monitoring Central Asia, January 17, 2001.

Example 2: From the State Security Forces Dataset (SSFD) (De Bruin 2021)

Central African Republic: Gendarmerie

Start Date

1965

End Date

N/A

Origin/Dissolution

“Dacko could see other African civilian regimes tumbling to military coups, and he hoped to avoid a similar fate by balancing the army with an armed police force of five hundred men, the gendarmerie”; he appointed Jean Izamo, “a man he trusted,” to head the force in 1995 (Titley 1997, 24).

“Dacko also created a parallel security agency, the gendarmerie, to protect himself against Bokassa and possible reprisals from discontented members of the political elite” (Markum and Brown 2016, 273); “deliberately cultivated the gendarmerie as a means of counteracting the influence of his kinsman, Colonel Bokassa, the Commander of the Army” (Lee 1969, 78).

Command

“Suspicious of Bokassa, Dacko appeared to be convinced that the existing force represented a threat to his rule. As a result, the head of state proceeded to establish two units —a 120-man presidential guard and a 500-man gendarmerie, paramilitary police force, who commanders reported directly to him— outside the control of the standing army” (Rupiya 2015, 124).

“While under the command of a Director General and the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense, the Gendarmerie enjoys a certain autonomy granted to it by decree no. 95.369 passed on January 1st, 1996” (N’Ddaiye 2007, 14).

Deployment

Largely in rural areas (Andrade 1985, 41); however, also in the capital (Titley 1997, 108). “Throughout the national territory” (N’Ddaiye 2007, 14; also see N’Ddaiye 2009, 59).

Affiliation

“Ethnic stacking started under Kolingba [tenure 1981-1993], who packed the government with Yakoma” (Faltas 2000, 82-83).

Described as having ethnic recruitment (N’Ddaiye 2009, 59).

Professionalism

Professional force

Equipment

Small arms only. “Gendarmes are principally armed with pistols, MAT-49 sub-machine guns, MAS-36 bolt-action rifles, and Kalashnikov assault rifles. In 2002 forces loyal to Gen. Bozize ransacked many of their depots, and their armament in 2004 consisted mostly of MAS-36 rifles. Gendarmes dispersed throughout the country find themselves outgunned by highway bandits who may carry Kalashnikovs or light weapons”

(Berman and Lombard 2008, 16). “Both the police and gendarmerie are notorious for deficient equipment and training” (Boggero 2008, 22).

“Dacko had long favored the gendarmerie over the regular army, both in fiscal allocations and in supplies of materiel—a fact that drove a wedge between the two arms of the security forces” (Decalo 1989, 208).

Mission

Internal security. The gendarmerie now has the task of fighting banditry in capital and elsewhere; it recently received some support and training from France (Faltas 2000, 92)

Additional information

Resisted the December 31, 1965, coup staged by Col. Jean Bedel Bokassa (Le Vine 1968).

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Example 3: From the Global Police Militarization Dataset (GPMD) (De Bruin and Karabatak 2022)

Country: Algeria

Security Force: Gendarmerie

Years Covered: 1962-2020

- 1 Does the force report to the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, or some other government agency?

Ministry of Defense (1962-1984)⁴

Ministry of Interior (1985-1996)⁵

Ministry of Defense (1997-2020)⁶

- 2 Do officers have access to military-grade weapons or equipment?

Yes.

Gendarmerie forces have access to armored combat and patrol vehicles, including Panhard and Fahd armored personnel carriers, and Mi-2 light attack helicopters.⁷

- 3 If so, is access restricted to specialized units, or available to all?

No.

There is no evidence that most military-grade equipment is restricted to certain units. However, the Special Intervention Attachment appears to have some access to additional military-grade weaponry, including rocket launchers and heavier Mi-17 helicopters.⁸

- 4 Is the entire force organized along military lines, or only special units?

Entire force.

4 Johanna Bjorken, "Algeria," in *Encyclopedia of Law Enforcement*, ed. Larry E. Sullivan (Thousand Oakes: Sage Publications, 2005), 936-7.

5 George Thomas Kurian, *World Encyclopedia of Police Forces and Correctional Systems* (Farmington Hills: Thomas Gale, 2006), 140.

6 Derek Lutterbeck, 2013, "The Paradox of Gendarmeries: Between Expansion, Demilitarization and Dissolution," SSR Paper 8 (Geneva: Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, 2013), 39-40; Middle East Monitor, "Algeria Appoints New Anti-Corruption Gendarmerie Commander," *Middle East Monitor*, August 5, 2020, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20200805-algeria-appoints-new-anti-corruption-gendarmerie-commander>.

7 Helen Chapin Metz, *Algeria: A Country Study* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, 1994), 278.

8 IHS Jane's, "Security and Foreign Forces, Algeria," Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment, Defense and Security Intelligence and Analysis, May 21, 2014.

In 1989, however, an elite rapid reaction unit known as the Special Intervention Detachment (Détachement Spécial d'Intervention: DSI) was established in the Gendarmerie.

- 5 What specific kinds of threats are the militarized units geared towards, if any?

The Gendarmerie's Special Intervention Attachment specializes in counterterrorism operations, counterinsurgency, and border protection.

- 6 Would you categorize the police force as civilian, militarized civilian, or paramilitary?

Paramilitary

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