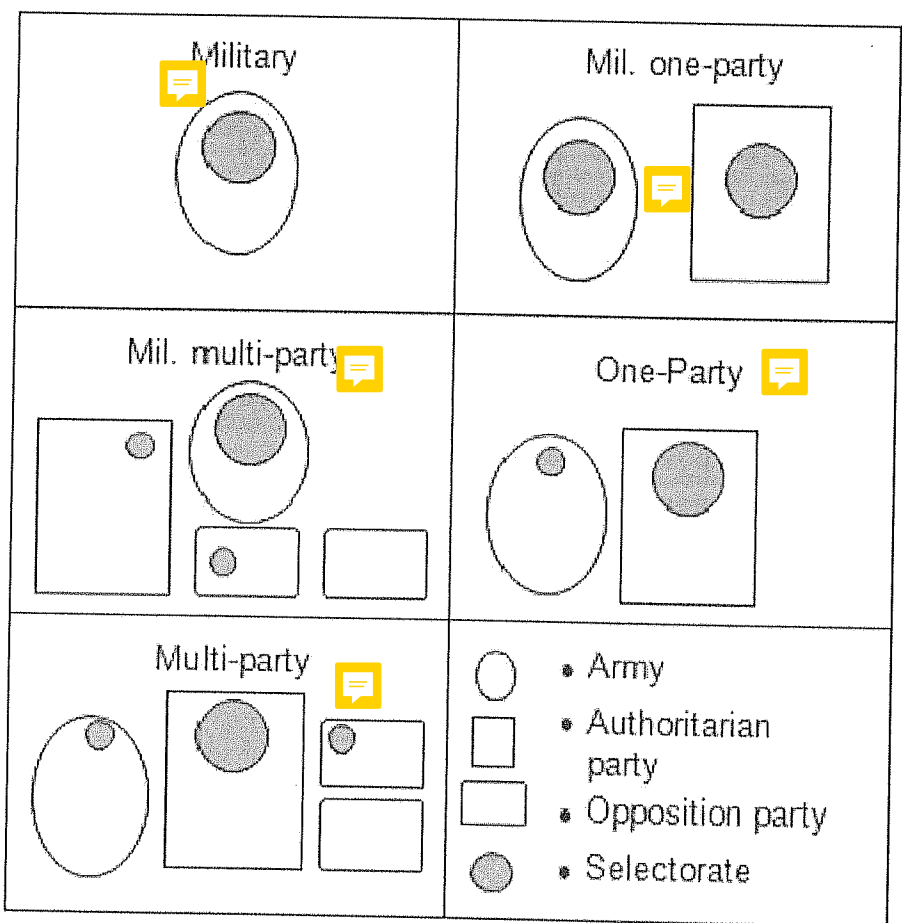


themselves. So, usually a personalized military regime is the first step to consolidate power.

Military one-party regimes by rule draw their selectorate from both the army and the authoritarian party. In consequence, the presence of a political party allows the selectorate to be more inclusive and gives it an instrument to co-opt opposition. Internal splits might, however, lead to the disintegration of the regime, especially if the party tries to gain control of the military. The dataset of Hadenius and Teorell shows that on global level, the military usually has the upper hand in such conflicts (Hadenius & Teorell, 2006: 19). These regimes usually become personal already during their military regime phase. The (now personal) army then creates its own party afterwards (for instance Mobutu in Congo/Zaire) to expand the dictator's patronage networks and consolidate power. With a big selectorate which he can hand pick loyal supporters, the dictator can use divide-and-rule strategy to minimize internal opposition, in order to concentrate on external threats.

Figure 6: The structure of the five most common regimes in Sub-Saharan Africa



: Author's own work.