

Coup Episodes and Programmatic Statements Codebook and Decision Guide

Summary

This document includes the codebook for the article “The Programmatic Coup: Ideology, the Military and Political Violence,” and information on individual episodes of military coup attempts. Military coup attempts come from version 3 of the Coup Agency and Mechanism (CAM) Project.

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Coding Programmatic Coups

This document details the coding strategy programmatic statements in “The Programmatic Coup: Ideology, the Military and Political Violence.” Our aim in this project is to code signals for coup leaders’ (i.e., leaders of successful coups) ideological commitments in the form of expressed preferences amid their interventions in civilian politics. For military coup attempts, we use version 3 of the *Coup Agency and Mechanism* (CAM) dataset as it explicitly identifies military coup agents. To code what coup leaders express amid interventions, we look for statements in the first month of a new regime.

For this project, programmatic statements have been identified along left-wing and right-wing variables. There are four sets of ideology categories, along which we code our left/right variable: property, markets, social inclusion, and support for communism/socialism.

The property category (redistribution vs. property rights) emphasizes calls for redistribution versus calls for the protection of the economic interests of property owners. Statements about property rights emphasize the importance of redistributive politics versus protection of private property. Statements coded as ‘left’ on this dimension emphasize direct redistribution (often agrarian reforms) or large expansions in welfare provided by the state. Statements coded as ‘right’ emphasize the protection of property rights, rollbacks of nationalization and redistribution, and calls for greater foreign investment in the economy. Bolivia’s September 1969 coup exhibits a prototypical example of a policy statement in favor of redistributive policies, as coup leaders promised to “make more profound the Bolivian land reform” decree of 1953 (see entry). The land reform of 1953 involved the redistribution of land to the rural lower class, especially indigenous peoples. After the August 15, 1980, coup in Suriname against Henck Arron, the transitional regime announced it would protect foreign investments and shoot any looters in the post-coup environment. This resulted in a coding of ‘right’ along this dimension.

On the left, the market category emphasizes economic exploitation and calls for nationalization. On the right, it emphasizes integration into the global marketplace, increasing trade and investment, and removing protectionist policies. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto’s 1971 overthrow of Pakistan’s government led by Yaya Khan is an example of a coup coded as ‘left’ on this dimension. Bhutto announced a land reform program and threatened to nationalize all companies that would

not comply with the new policy directives (Browne 1971: 1). Col. Castillo Armas' overthrow of Jacob Arbenz in Guatemala's 1954 is an example of a coup coded as 'right' on this dimension. Armas claimed, "the government will invite foreign investment capital and considers it possible to arrange a revision of existing contracts... this has been long awaited by foreign companies endeavoring to arrange long term contracts" (see entry).

The coding criteria for social inclusion contrasts statements by new elites citing mass political demands versus those emphasizing the demobilization or repression of political movements or segments of civil society. Coups are coded as 'right' on this dimension where the emphasis is on demobilizing and deferring demands for social inclusion, or on law and order (and its breakdown). Coups are coded as 'left' where leaders reference labor demands or call for greater inclusion of the disenfranchised in politics. For example, after Greece's 1967 coup the new regime stated its goal was to 'preserve public order' and 'stop professional arsonists who had brought the country to the abyss' (see entry); thus, this coup was coded as 'right' on this dimension. Liberia's new regime justified the coup three days after their April 1980 coup by claiming that Liberian society was hierarchical and familial, and that the new government will be run "without discrimination," therefore it was coded as 'left' on this dimension (see entry).

Pro- and anticommunist/socialist variables are straightforward. Especially during the Cold War, many coups were ostensibly perpetrated to create socialist regimes, while others were meant to expel communists from power. Many of these coups involved foreign assistance from the United States or the USSR before or during the coup. When Mohammed Siad Barre and his co-conspirators overthrew Somalia's Premier Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal in 1969, the newly formed Supreme Revolutionary Council expressed their goal was to "work for the country's development through socialism" and "save the country from corruption" (see entry). Similarly, when Argentinian President Juan Perón was overthrown in 1955, the resulting military junta expressed "communism is alien to Argentina, we are nationalists, Catholics and Democrats...this is our defense against communism" (see entry).

Some coups will have a mixture of variables from both sides of the left-right dimension. In these cases, an additional dichotomous variable indicates which side of the ideological divide is most emphasized, and the coup is coded as either 'left-wing' or 'right-wing.' Finally, we include a 'programmatic' vs. 'nonprogrammatic' variable where programmatic coups include 'left-wing'

and ‘right-wing’ coups, and ‘nonprogrammatic’ coups include coups coded as neither ‘left-wing’ nor ‘right-wing.’ “Figure 1” illustrates the left-right dichotomizing of variables. “Table 1” gives more formal definitions for each variable.

Figure 1. Ideology and Coups

Left

Redistribution

Calls for broad welfare and/or redistributive policies

Market Regulation

Invokes exploitation by domestic/foreign elites or corporations; nationalization

Social Inclusion

Emphasizes the exploitation of workers, calls for robust labor reforms and/or unionization or political organization

Socialism

Explicitly states that a new regime will be socialist or communist, or uses highly coded language that emphasizes revolutions for the proletariat, or similar.

Right

Property Rights

Calls for protection of property rights, emphasis on economic growth; reversal/prevention of land reforms, nationalizations etc.

Market Liberalization

Calls for removal of barriers to growth, trade and investment; world market integration

Demobilization/ Social Harmony

Emphasizes social harmony and the need to demobilize/defer demands for social inclusion; restoration of law and order

Anticommunism

Explicitly states that the coup has been conducted to prevent the spread of communism, Marxism, or socialism.

Table 1. Variables

<i>Left-Wing Variables</i>
Market Regulation: Invokes economic exploitation by domestic and/or foreign elites/corporations. May call for nationalization of industries.
Redistribution: Calls on the creation of broad welfare and/or redistributive policies.
Social Inclusion: Emphasizes the exploitation of workers, calls for robust labor reforms and/or unionization or political organization.
Socialism: Explicitly states that a new regime will be socialist, or uses highly coded language that emphasizes revolutions for the proletariat, or similar.

<i>Right-Wing Variables</i>
Economic Liberalization: Calls for removal of barriers to growth, trade and investment; world market integration
Demobilization/ Stability: Emphasizes social harmony and the need to demobilize/defer demands for social inclusion; restoration of law and order.
Property Rights: Calls for protection of property rights, emphasizes economic growth; reversal/prevention of land reforms, nationalizations etc.
Anticommunism: Explicitly states the coup has been conducted to prevent the spread of communism or socialism.

Coding Strategy and Limitations

For this coding effort, we began with the data from the Coup Agency and Mechanism (CAM) dataset. This data set is particularly appropriate because it focuses specifically on military coups, the phenomena of interest, and because it includes the names of key coup leaders which facilitated our search for statements.

To find programmatic statements, we first relied on the ProQuest Newspaper Archive to find statements by coup leaders. When we could not find statements to code programmatic variables using ProQuest (which included results from the *New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *Baltimore Sun*, and *Atlanta Constitution*, among others) we expanded our search to Google and Google News; academic journal articles and books including on JSTOR, ProQuest, and Google Scholar; and other news and academic sources.

It should be noted that the materials on academic repositories like ProQuest vary based on institutional subscriptions; however, every source used is catalogued as a unique citation within

this document. We prioritized contemporary accounts to avoid the possibility of post hoc bias, and used noncontemporary accounts when they included dated, direct quotes that could be reasonably inferred were publicly available. Additionally, we often include notes and brief commentary explaining different coding decisions, or that are otherwise relevant to the coding decisions made.

We have remained aware of possible reporting bias in our data. To recognize sources of bias, we take Hammou, Powell, and Sellers (2023) as largely authoritative on the issue of reliance on Western media and potential description and selection bias. Description bias refers to descriptions attuned to the ideological orientation of audiences or reporters, while selection bias refers to events going unreported. To address the latter issue, they show that local and regional media, regional scholarship, memoirs, and archival material from CIA and British Foreign Office have data on several events that go unreported in existing coup datasets. They find that Western media report all successful coups, and all but one failed coup in Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. However, these media sources do poorly in reporting coup plots and rumors.

Our own effort is slightly distinct from other attempts at coding coups: first, we focus *only* coups where leading roles were taken by members of the military. Second, unlike other coup data sources—such as those provided by the *Cline Center Coup d’etat Project* and the *Colpus* project (Chin, Carter and Wright 2021)—we explicitly exclude plots and rumors from our project. While there is great value in studying plots and rumors, our choice was driven (a) by our specific interest in the effects of *successful* coup attempts, and (b) because plots can suffer from several kinds of descriptive and reporting bias, including examples where states use coup “plots” as cover for elite purges (e.g., Hammou, Powell and Sellers example of Saddam Hussein’s purging of political rivals in Iraq, p. 17).

This suggests that our effort is unlikely to suffer from large exclusions of successful and failed coups. However, since we are interested in what successful coup leaders *say*, there is a larger risk of both description *and* selection bias. Parkinson (2024) interviews 15 journalists working in the Middle East and Africa for international and regional English-language media, with half of the participants having also worked in local media (p. 1528). She identifies two problems that influence both description and selection bias. First is *consistency in reporting* across contexts, that is, different domestic contexts shape what gets reported and how in ways that are often idiosyncratic. The second problem is *constancy in reporting* in that similar events are reported

differently over time. She uses the example of violence against the media in Mexico resulting in less specific reporting on organized crime, though this can also mean that during political violence media outlets are less likely to expose their reporters to risk, or that broader macroeconomic trends change the amount of people reporting (p. 1528). These biases may not just affect international news coverage as journalists and editors may be pressured to frame and select stories in ways that maintain access to their sources or that appeal to their audiences (pp. 1529 f.). While Parkinson's work raises worthwhile questions about data generation processes, it does not indicate the scale of the problem. Instead, she suggests that interpretive work and regional scholars can help identify *how* data might be biased, not as a 'fact check' but as a way to understand the broader phenomena data projects seek to address (p. 1531).

Weidmann (2015) attempts to measure the magnitude of *descriptive* bias of subnational conflict events. This effort is specifically directed at reporting on "hard facts," things like location, deaths, and actors (p. 1133). To do this, he matches media-reported events with data on events kept by the US and its allies in Afghanistan during 2008 and 2009. He finds that location is more likely to be misreported than casualties, and that the inaccuracy of location reporting increases the further it is from a major settlement, but that results are accurate at the district level. Thus the "hard facts" of events in conflict-data are likely to be relatively reliable, but the same may not be true of "soft facts" like "initiator of an event or type of violence used" (p. 1146). This is a good caveat to our data which reports coding statements, rather than actions and events. This data can be reported differently based on what sources members of the media use, how they translate and interpret statements, and broader macro trends, including the Cold War. Because of the importance of coups, and because coups generally occur in capitals, we expect this to be a less severe issue than events of less media import.

Weidman (2016) attempts to measure the effect of *selection* bias about subnational conflict events using the same case. There are two problems he identifies for events actually being reported: first, that there is an audience for some events but not for others; second, that information about an event is less likely to reach reports (p. 207). In a Monte Carlo simulation, Weidman shows that if non-reporting of conflict events is random, uncertainty about results increases but they are not biased. If, however, there is a variable that affects whether events *appear in the data* (e.g., that would affect whether events are reported or not), this can potentially indicate effects where none exist (p.

209). Using data from news sources and from the US and its allies in Afghanistan during 2008 and 2009, Weidmann measures the effects that cellphone service has on the reporting of insurgent events by matching news reporting to the US and coalition data. He finds that cell phone service does affect the odds that events will be reported in news media but not the coalition data and that cellphone coverage “explains a fair amount of variation in reporting” (p. 212). He also finds that “a small but significant influence of cellphone coverage on reporting is sufficient to drive up its effect in the conflict model such that it reaches significance” (p. 213), but that he can’t “conclusively refute the findings ... without a dataset that is less susceptible to reporting bias” which is “difficult to do” (p. 217). Thus, scholars should be “cautious when it comes to the true effect of cellphones” (p. 217) or, perhaps more broadly, transparent about the possibility of reporting bias. This would suggest that if the same factors that affect the odds that sources report the statements of successful coup leaders *also* affect the odds that violence is reporting, *and* the issue is large enough a relationship between the promises of coup leaders and resulting violence could be driven by selection bias. Dietrich and Eck (2020) show that there is larger risk of selection bias in Africa where events are particularly likely to go underreported (p. 1053) and that, in general, proximity to communication technology also affects selection bias.

Cumulatively, these findings suggest that events least likely to involve *selection* bias are those that are politically important to multiple audiences and that occur close to communications technology. The latter is particularly problematic before the democratization of communications technology with the internet. Because we focus here on *successful coups* and coups are significant political events that lead to leadership turnover, and because coups generally occur in capital cities, we believe it is justifiable to assume that the details of coups are more likely to be reported than casualty data in small and/or isolated protest or conflict events. Ben Hammou, Powell and Sellers’ (2023) analysis that finds coup attempts and successful coups less likely to go unreported than plots and rumors supports this assumption. For the same reasons it may be more likely that ‘soft facts’ are reported and reported accurately, but this risk cannot be dismissed.

To ameliorate these issues, Edgell et al. (2023) suggest that data collection projects emphasize *traceability*, which allow researchers to see where coding decisions originate; and *readability*, which is “a system for presenting information about coding decisions and sources that is highly accessibly and efficient for both coders and users” (p. 4). This document includes quotes and/or

sources for every decision made during our coding efforts suggesting that this meets both of these coding standards.

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- . 2016. "A Closer Look at Reporting Bias in Conflict Event Data." *American Journal of Political Science* 60(1): 206-18.

Afghanistan

1973, July 17

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: Abdul Wali, son-in-law of king and commander of Kabul army garrison, 36 total in clashes [3] Gen. Abdul Ali Shah, army commander, and “scores” of others executed [4]

Trajectory: Exile [2][9]

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan [1] who was in retirement [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Lt. Gen. Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan [2] [3]

Deposed executive: King Mohammed Zahir Shah [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: see ***, left

Alignment: Left, see *** [1][2]

Programmatic: Yes

*King in Italy due to poor health [1]

**”Radio Kabul said the deposed regime was “false” and had brought the country to “near bankruptcy.” Daud and his followers, it said, promised to lead Afghanistan to real democracy and neutrality” [1].

***”Daud said the army was forced to take over because the government was “corrupt and effete” and “rested on personal and class interest ... No amount of false propaganda during these 10 years could draw a veil over the facts and nothing could hide from the people of Afghanistan and the world the fact that Afghanistan was heading toward bankruptcy economically, administratively and socially,” he said” [2].

****Accusations of Soviet involvement, denied by Afghanistan [6]

*****Profile of Daud [7]

*****US recognizes on July 22 [8]

[1] “King of Afghanistan Overthrown in Coup.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 17, 1973: 2.

[2] Simons, Lewis W. “Afghan Army Topples Vacationing Monarch.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 18, 1973: A1.

[3] “Afghan Coup Leader Consolidates Hold.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 19, 1973: A27.

[4] “Afghanistan battles, executions reported.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 19, 1973: B16.

[5] “Afghan Proclamation.” *Washington Post*. July 29, 1973: B5.

[6] “Afghan Pledges No Subservience.” *New York Times*. July 26, 1973: 9.

[7] Simons, Lewis M. “Afghanistan Pins Hopes on Ruthless Leader.” *Washington Post*. July 27, 1973: A12.

[8] “U.S. Confirms Ties with Afghanistan.” *New York Times*. July 23, 1973: 3.

[9] “Once and Future King?” *George Washington University National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 59*. William Burr (ed.).

[10] “Daud ends ’64 constitution.” *Times of India*. July 28, 1973: 1.

1978, April 27

Agency: Junior [2] [6]

Deaths: “bodies were said to be strewn around the presidential palace” ... “numerous bodies were seen in areas of heavy fighting” [1] President Mohammed Daoud, his brother and ‘closest advisor’ Mohammad Naim [4]

Likely defense minister Ghulam Haider Rasooli [5] Claim of 200 by rebels who toppled government, including “Vice President Sayyed Abdol-Elah; the defense minister, Gholam Haydar Rasuli; the interior minister, Abdol Qadir, and the Air Force Commander, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Musa” [6] “hundreds of paramilitary police and other security forces were also reported killed in the aftermath of the coup” [7] “At least 500 people” [8] “death toll... may have been as high as 10,000” [9] “several thousand” [10] **Went with 500**

Trajectory: Killed [2] [3] [4]

Coup leaders: Gen. Abdul Kadir “chief of the board of the defense services” [1] Also described as Lt. Gen. Abdul Qadir, also Col. Aslam Watanjar [4] Abdul Khadir named “chief of staff” of the Air Force [10]

New Executive/Junta members: “military revolutionary council” [1] led by Col. Dagarwal Abdul Khadir [2] later reported to be led by Col. Aslam Watanjar [4] [6] Nur Mohammed Tarakki later named President and Premier [7]

Property: Seize and nationalize the property of Daoud and family, but says that they will respect private property, that Daoud had gotten his wealth dishonestly [11]

Markets: Accuse Daoud and family of economic exploitation [11]

Social Inclusion: Widespread protests after the killing of Kabir, but coup seems to be an extension of that popular unrest, rather than to head it off [3] claim that the coup has been carried out “in the name of the masses” [2] claims that the coup was anti-imperialism and revolutionary thought ‘not marxist.’ Despite the claim that it is not Marxist there seems to be enough here to code it as left [12]

Soc/Com: Left, see ***

Alignment: Left, see *** [2] [7] [10] [12]

Programmatic: Yes

*The death of Communist leader Mir Akbar Khabir of the Khalq could have sparked the coup [2]

Deposed executive: President Mohammed Daoud [1]

**Defense Minister and head of armed forces Gen. Haider Rasuli was loyal to the president [2]

***Radio Kabul said in a broadcast monitored here that the coup meant “the end of the rule” of Daoud and “an end of the reign of the imperialists”...”for the first time in the history of Afghanistan, the last remnants of imperialist tyranny and despotism have been ended,” the broadcast said.” [1]

****A State Department source said initial signs suggested that the revolt was being led by a group of army and air force officers “who could be considered pro-Soviet” [2]

“What triggered the coup was unclear late last night. However, on Wednesday the government radio announced that seven Communist politicians had been arrested following an antigovernment demonstration several days earlier. The had led some 15,000 people in a funeral procession ‘bearing the body of a Communist leader Mir Akbar Khabir, who was killed April 17, past the U.S. embassy, denouncing the Central Intelligence Agency. Khabir was the leader of the Khalq, (Masses) Communist faction. One of yesterday’s broadcasts said that the coup had been carried out “in the name of the masses” [2].

[1] “Coup Ousts Afghanistan Government, Rebels Say.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). April 27, 1978: A2.

[2] Simons, Lewis M. “Coup Attempt by Leftists Reported in Afghanistan.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). April 28, 1978: A1.

[3] Borders, William. “Coup is Reported in Afghanistan.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 28, 1978: A1.

[4] “Afghanistan rebels claim full control.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). April 29, 1978: A2.

[5] “New regime facing diplomatic problems.” *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). April 29, 1978: 13.

[6] “Afghanistan rebels say 200 died in coup.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). April 30, 1978: A4.

[7] “Afghanistan gets civilian as president.” *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). May 1, 1978: 11.

[8] “Afghanistan Names Leftist as New Prime Minister.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). May 1, 1978: B4.

[9] “NEWS SUMMARY WORLD AFGHANISTAN TOLL.” *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). May 3, 1978: B1.

[10] ROSENHAUSE, SHARON. “Toll in Afghanistan Placed in Thousands: But Life in Capital Seems Normal After Coup.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). May 3, 1978: B13.

[11] “Afghan Rulers Seize Daoud’s Property.” *Atlanta Constitution*. May 5, 1978: 10A.

[12] *Kabul Times*. <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1106&context=afghanuno>

1990, March 7

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: at least a dozen within 1 hour [2] “hundreds” [3] government says 25 civilian deaths, independent sources say closer to 100 [4] Government later says 70 civilians died and 95 total people died [5]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Gen Shah Nawaz Tanai, Defense Minister [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Targeted executive: President Najibullah [1]

[1] “Leader of Afghan coup attempt flees to Pakistan.” *The Vancouver Sun* (Vancouver, B.C.). March 7, 1990: A3.

[2] Fineman, Mark. “Afghanistan Army Units Attempt Coup.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 7, 1990: A1.

[3] Fineman, Mark. “Kabul Regime Regains Control.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 8, 1990: A7

[4] Fineman, Mark. “Thwarted Coup Deepens Scars in Afghanistan.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 10, 1990: 373.

[5] “Afghan toll rises to 95.” *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). March 11, 1990: B7.

1992, April 15

Agency: Elite [2] [6] [7] No government appears to establish control over the state after UN plan fails until mujahadin make an agreement on the 26th and a government arrives in Kabul on the 29th that does not exercise de facto control over the country [9], coded as failed

Deaths: unclear, difficult to separate coup deaths from conflict deaths, no specific numbers given

Trajectory: Exile (UN headquarters in Afghanistan) [8]

Coup leaders: Ahmad Shah Masoud [1] Gen. Abdul Rashid Doestam [6] Mujahdeen coalition: Burhanuddin Rabbani, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, Yunis Khalls, Abdul Rasul Sayaf, Mohammed Nabi Mohammadi, Sayed Ahmed Gallani, Sibghatullah Mojadldl [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Nabi Azimi, head of military council and Deputy Defense Minister [6]

Deposed executive: President Najibullah [1]

*Excellent summary [3]

**Threatens to break down into renewed civil war [4]

***No government appears to establish control over the state, coding as failed

****A UN negotiator convinced Najibullah to step down, although it was clear that he was going to be overthrown

[1] "President reportedly flees Afghanistan Iran radio claims council is at help as rebels advance." *Orange County Register* (Santa Ana, CA.). April 16, 1992: A23.

[2] Jennings, John. "Najibullah forces out in Afghanistan." *Chicago Sun – Times* (Chicago, Ill.). April 16, 1992: 3.

[3] Greenberger, Robert S. "Afghan President Cedes Power As Guerrilla Forces Move on Kabul." *Wall Street Journal* (New York, NY). April 17, 1992: A8.

[4] Coll, Steve. "TRADITIONAL AFGHAN JIRGA FORMING." *The Oregonian* (Portland, OR.). April 19, 1992: A07.

[5] "Afghanistan's Rebel Leaders." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 19, 1992: 3.

[6] Gargan, Edward A. "New Power in a City of Mud." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 20, 1992: A1.

[7] Whitaker, Raymond. "AFGHANISTAN'S AGONY." *The Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). April 20, 1992: A6.

[8] Reeves, William. "Obituary: Dr. Najibullah." *The Independent* (London, UK). September 28, 1996.

[9] Rubin, Barnett. "From the Archives: Post-Cold War State Disintegration: The failure of International Conflict Resolution in Afghanistan." *Journal of International Affairs*.

Argentina

1951, September 28

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 1

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Brig. Gens Guaychochea and Guillermo Zinny; retired generals Benjamin Menendez and Arturo Rawsom

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Foster, Hailey. "Argentine Revolt Is Quelled; Only a Handful of Shots Fired." *New York Times* (New York). September 29, 1951a.

[2] Foster, Hailey. "NAVY MINISTER OUT OF PERON'S CABINET." *New York Times* (New York). September 30, 1951.

1955, June 16

Agency: Junior due to lack of elite officer arrests and characterization in [6]; unclear how much power a Vice Admiral has

Deaths: 156

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Former Navy Minister Anibal Olivieri, Rear Admiral Samuel Toranzo Coldaron, and Vice Admiral Benjamin Gargiolo

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "ARGENTINE REBELS RISE, RAID CAPITAL, BUT PERON REPORTS REVOLT CRUSHED; CASUALTIES HEAVY." *New York Times* (New York). June 17, 1955.

[2] "Background and Repercussions of the Rebellion Against Peron Regime in Argentina: FUED WITH CHURCH PRECEDED REVOLT." *New York Times* (New York). June 17, 1955b.

[3] "THE ARGENTINE DRAMA." *New York Times* (New York). June 17, 1955c.

[4] "AFTERMATH IN ARGENTINA." *New York Times* (New York). June 18, 1955.

[5] "LONE PLANE BEGAN ARGENTINE UPRISING." *New York Times* (New York). June 19, 1955.

[6] Morrow, Edward A. "PERON GIVES ARMY SECURITY CONTROL OF ENTIRE NATION." June 19, 1955.

[7] "U.S. AIDES PREDICE PERON'S REMOVAL." *New York Times* (New York). June 22, 1955.

[8] "THE POSITION OF PERON." *New York Times* (New York). June 26, 1955.

[9] "Army Inquiry Board Set Up." *New York Times* (New York). July 1, 1955.

[10] "THE PERON BROADCAST." *New York Times* (New York). July 6, 1955.

1955, September 16

Agency: Junior [8]

Deaths: 4,000+

Deposed Executive: Juan Peron

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders: Admiral Juan F. Rojas

New Executive/Junta members: Major General Eduardo Lonardi named Provisional President by junta of Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Carlos Adolfo Wirth; Gen. Emilio Forcher, commander of the Forces of the Interior, and Gen. Angel Juan Manni, Chief of the Coordination Staff

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right, "Our objective was to re-establish the Constitution and to implement it" ... "The Constitution must be amended to prevent the President from succeeding himself... Communism is alien to Argentina, we are nationalists, Catholics and Democrats... This is our defense against communism" [10].

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Morrow, Edward A. "CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN ARGENTINA." *New York Times* (New York). September 17, 1955a.

[2] "LEADER OF REVOLT A CAREER OFFICER." *New York Times* (New York). September 17, 1955.

[3] Morrow, Edward A. "PERONISTS CLAIM CAPTURE OF INSURGENTS' KEY BASE." *New York Times* (New York). September 18, 1955.

[4] Sculz, Tad. "Rebels Claim Cordoba." *New York Times* (New York). September 18, 1955a.

[5] Sculz, Tad. "CALL IT OPEN CITY." *New York Times* (New York). September 19, 1955a.

[6] Morrow, Edward A. "PERON'S REGIME IS OVERTHROWN." *New York Times* (New York). September 20, 1955.

[7] "FIGHTING FLARES IN BUENOS AIRES." *New York Times* (New York). September 21, 1955b.

[8] Sculz, Tad. "REBEL CHIEFS HAIL CORDOBA CITIZENS." *New York Times* (New York). September 22, 1955a.

[9] "How Army and Navy Ended Peron's Rule." *New York Times* (New York). September 23, 1955c.

[10] Sculz, Tad. "LONARDI PLEDGES TO CALL ELECTION." *New York Times* (New York). September 23, 1955d.

[11] Sculz, Tad. "PERON IS GRANTED PARAGUAY REFUGE BY REBEL REGIME." *New York Times* (New York). September 25, 1955e.

1955, November 13

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: General Aramburu [2]

New Executive/Junta members: President, was Major General Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, in addition, "Brigadier General Arturo Ossoria Arana, Minister of the Army; Vice Commadore Ramon Amada Abraham, Minister of Air, and Rear Admiral Theodore Hartung, Minister of the Navy:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: no left/right statements in ProQuest sources

[1] Morrow, Edward A. "CABINET SHUFFLE STIRS ARGENTINA." *New York Times* (New York). November 13, 1955a.

[2] Morrow, Edward A. "NEW JUNTA TAKES ARGENTINE RULE." *New York Times* (New York). November 14, 1955b.

1956, June 9

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 40 [2]

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Peronist Air Force Leaders

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] Morrow, Edward A. "Argentina Reports Quelling a Revolt." *New York Times* (New York). June 10, 1956a.

[2] Morrow, Edward A. "ARGENTINE REGIME PUTS 40 TO DEATH FOR BRIEF REVOLT." *New York Times* (New York). June 11, 1956b.

1960, June 13

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: 0
 Deposed Executive: Failed
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Army forces in San Luis
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] de Onis, Juan. "ARGENTINE FORCE REVOLTS IN WEST." *New York Times* (New York). June 13, 1960a.

[2] de Onis, Juan. "Argentine President Leaves on European Tour As Revolt by San Luis Army Garrison Collapses." *New York Times* (New York). June 14, 1960b.

1960, November 30

Agency: Junior [2]
 Deaths: 4 [1]
 Deposed Executive: Failed
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Miguel Angel Iniguez, former brig. Gen. [2]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] "ARGENTINA BALKS PERONIST REVOLT." *New York Times* (New York). December 1, 1960a.

[2] "ARGENTINA PREPARES TRIAL OF PERONISTS." *New York Times* (New York). December 2, 1960b.

1961, August 12

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: None reported, likely 0 (surrender when surrounded) [2]
 Deposed Executive: Failed
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Air Force "Commander Moldanado" [1]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] "Argentine Rebels Seize 2 Buildings, Fight Police." *New York Times* (New York). August 12, 1961a.

[2] "ARGENTINE RISING PUT DOWN QUICKLY: Frondizi Weathers Another Coup." *New York Times* (New York). August 13, 1961b.

1962, March 28

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive: President Arturo Frondizi

Trajectory: Arrested

Coup leaders: Gen. Alfredo Rawson of Third Cavalry Division, heads of armed forces unite behind him [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Junta Brig. Gen. Jorge Rojas Silveyra, Air Force Secretary; Admiral Teodoro Hartung, Ambassador to London and former Navy Minister, and the former Provisional President, Lieut. Gen. Pedro Eugenio Aramburu, and Gen. Armando Pio Martijena, commander of the country's military factory system and top engineer in the army; then transitions power to constitutional next in line Senate President Guido

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear, likely right-wing b/c it seems pretty clear it is 'anti-Peronist' but no statements to that effect – then Guido refuses to suppress the Peronists in fears that it would spark a civil conflict [4] [6]

Programmatic: No

[1] Burks, Edward C. "FRONDIZI REJECTS MILITARY DEMAND FOR RESIGNATION." *New York Times* (New York). March 27, 1962a.

[2] Burks, Edward C. "FRONDIZI SPURNS NEW ULTIMATUM BY MILITARY MEN." *New York Times* (New York). March 28, 1962b.

[3] de Onis, Juan. "ARGENTINE CRISIS IS MET BY APATHY." *New York Times* (New York). March 28, 1962.

[4] Burks, Edward C. "Army Declaration." *New York Times* (New York). March 29, 1962c.

[5] "ARREST INDICATED." *New York Times* (New York). March 26, 1962.

[6] Burks, Edward C. "ARGENTINA SAYS REVOLT IS ENDED; TRUCE TALKS ON." *New York Times* (New York). April 4, 1963d.

1962, August 8

Agency: Mutiny, not a coup [1]

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Uprising to force General Loza out as commander of the armed forces and replace him with Toranzo Montero. The uprising was successful and Loza was replaced (New York Times 1962a, 1). Mutiny.

[1] "Argentine War Secretary Quits After Revolt by Army Leader." August 9, 1962a.

1962, September 19

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 7

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: "the Navy"

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Army in Argentina Split by Rebellion." *New York Times* (New York). September 19, 1962.

[2] "Argentine President Moves Troops to Suppress Rebel Faction." *New York Times* (New York). September 20, 1962.

[3] "ARGENTINE CHIEF OFFERS TO RESIGN; NAVY ASKS JUNTA." *New York Times* (New York). September 22, 1962.

[4] Burks, Edward C. "ARGENTINE VOW EARLY ELECTIONS AND CIVILIAN RULE." *New York Times* (New York). September 24, 1964.

1963, April 2

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 25

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Naval officers led by retired generals Benjamin Menendez and Federico Toranzo Montero [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Burks, Edward C. "ARGENTINES FEAR ATTEMPT AT COUP." *New York Times* (New York). April 2, 1963a.

[2] Burks, Edward C. "ARGENTINE TANKS FIGHT REBELLION BY NAVAL FORCES: Uprising Against Regime of Guido Appears to Fade After Sharp Clashes." *New York Times* (New York). April 3, 1963b.

[3] Burks, Edward C. "ARGENTINA SAYS REVOLT IS ENDED; TRUCE TALKS ON." *New York Times* (New York). April 4, 1963c.

1965, December 23

Agency: Strike, not a coup.

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Economic collapse begin after sugar cane workers owed backed pay aren't given compensation. They begin to riot. Workers support the General Confederation of Labor, which was organized by supporters of ousted dictator Juan Peron [1]. Argentina has a massive oversupply of sugar they can't sell [2]. The government gives money to the sugar mills to pay the workers after members of the GCL encourage them to [3]. Rumors begin that Peron is going to return to the country, and his wife who is on a speaking tour to rally support to the GCL and to him refuses to comment on the matter [4]. Later she says he will return 'soon' [5].

[1] "Mobs Battled in Argentina." *Los Angeles Times*. December 24, 1965: A18.

[2] Olsen, Arthur J. "Argentina Beset by Sugar Surplus." *New York Times*. December 24, 1965: 7.

[3] "Argentina Supplies Pay to Quiet Worker Riots." *Washington Post*. December 25, 1965: A10.

[4] Olsen, Arthur J. "Peron Again Rumored to Plan Return." *New York Times*. December 26, 1965: 14.

[5] "Peron Will Return to Argentina, Wife Says." *Chicago Tribune*. December 27, 1965: C16.

1966, June 28

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive: President Arturo U. Illia

Trajectory: Retired

Coup leaders: Commanders of armed forces (below) [3]

New Executive/Junta members: "the commander in chief of the army, Lieut. Gen. Pascual Angle Pistarini; Admiral of the Fleet Benigno Ignacio Varela and the air force chief, Brig. Gen. Adolfo Teodoro Alvarez" [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "General Ongania was at odds with President Illia over what the general termed a lack of dynamic economic action. He was also outspoken about Dr. Illia's **tolerance of free expression** by Communist and left-wing elements" [2].

Communism: "General Ongania was at odds with President Illia over what the general termed a lack of dynamic economic action. He was also outspoken about Dr. Illia's tolerance of free expression by Communist and left-wing elements" [2].

Alignment: Right [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Maidenberg, H. J. "ARGENTINE JUNTA OUSTS PRESIDENT, PUTS GENERAL IN." *New York Times* (New York). June 29, 1966a.

[2] Maidenberg, H. J. "President Takes Office." *New York Times* (New York). June 30, 1966b.)

[3] Maidenberg, H. J. "Coup in Argentina: How Illia Acted." *New York Times* (New York). July 1, 1966c.

[4] "ARTURO ILLIA, EX-PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA, DIES AT 82." 1983. *New York Times* (New York).

1970, June 8

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: death of former President Aramburu thought to be unrelated to the coup and timing coincidental [3]

Deposed Executive: President Juan Carlos Ongania

Trajectory: Unclear, possibly retired [2]

Coup leaders: Commanders in Chiefs of Armed forces (see below) [2]

New Executive/Junta members: "Lieut. Gen. Alejandro Lanusse of the Army, Adm. Pedro Gnavi of the Navy and Brig. Gen. Juan Carlos Rey of the Air Force" [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: attempting to instill social order after terrorist activity including kidnapping of former president [2] 'the military commanders said their aim was "to establish order" at a time when the terrorist challenges to the government had reached a climax' [2]

Alignment: Right 'to establish order', per [2] there was a split in opinion about whether the primary challenge to the state was from the right or left, but the terrorist organization that abducted Aramburu was Peronist ('the Monteneros [3]) did not code anti-com b/c there are no direct statements about Peronism, though that could perhaps be inferred from the 'terrorist challenges' [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "The Aramburu Kidnapping." *New York Times* (New York). June 8, 1970a.

[2] "ARGENTINE CHIEF IS FORCED TO QUIT IN MILITARY COUP." *New York Times* (New York). June 9 1970b.

[3] Browne, Malcolm W. "Doubts Aramburu Was Slain Are Dwindling in Argentina." *New York Times* (New York). June 12, 1970.

1971, March 22

Agency: Elite

Deaths: likely 0

Deposed Executive: President Roberto Marcelo Levingston

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Alejandro Agustin Lanusse (armed forces commander) named President and the junta is made up of in addition by Admiral Pedro Alberto Jose Navi, the commander of the navy, and Brigadier General Carlos Alberto Rey, the armed forces chief

Property:

Markets: 'readjusting price controls' to help cattle ranchers, beef shortage b/c of Levingston's policies [3] (Levingston had increased taxes on ranches and beef exports [1])

Social Inclusion: rioting from labor issues, extreme economic depression and beef shortages [1] Levingston accuses Lanusse of "not acting with enough authority" to quell the recent strike violence in Cordoba" [1].

When they say they are "resuming political power until the Argentine revolution is completed" [1] this seems like a clear reference to the 1966 "revolution" which was anti-Peronist and anti-Communist; b/c of the labor agitation/strikes this seems like a clear threat/statement that this coup was about demobilizing labor and (ostensibly) transitioning to democracy [4]

Constitution:

Transition: Stated to be, but they outline a 3-year plan of military rule until elections [3]

Democracy: See above [3]

Alignment: Right, seems primarily about stopping rioting and re-instilling law & order [1]

Programmatic: Yes

*"the three commanders "resume political power until the Argentine revolution has been completed" [1]. By revolution, I believe they mean anti-Peronism which was specifically anti-communist [4]

**"The general, who is also a member of one of Argentina's most important landowning and business families, said he had dismissed the President because of his inability to cope with the severe economic crisis here" [3]

[1] Maidenberg, H. J. "ARGENTINE JUNTA OUSTS PRESIDENT IN POST 9 MONTHS." *New York Times* (New York). March 23, 1971a.

[2] "A New Course for Argentina." *New York Times* (New York). March 25, 1971.

[3] Maidenberg, H. J. "Lanusse to Take Argentine Presidency." *New York Times* (New York). March 26, 1971.

[4] Herrick, Paul Beckwith. "The Political Consequences of the Argentine Revolution of 1966." *Tulane University Dissertation*. 1976.

1971, October 8

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Col. Manuel Alejandro Garcia [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Maidenberg, H. J. "2 ARGENTINE UNITS OPPOSE PRESIDENT." *New York Times* (New York). October 9, 1971a.

[2] Maidenberg, H. J. "ARGENTINE UNITS GIVE UP QUIETLY." *New York Times* (New York). October 10, 1971b.

1975, December 18

Agency: Junior at first [1] then chiefs of armed forces call for President to resign [2] but they insist that they will not take control of the country themselves, seems to be to placate the revolting junior officers without losing complete civilian control of government [3] ... coded as junior as she did not resign and it seems the military still backed her

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] de Onis, Juan. "ARGENTINE AIRMEN SEIZE 2 KEY BASES AND ABDUCT CHIEF." *New York Times* (New York). December 19, 1975a.

[2] de Onis, Juan. "TOP COMMANDERS WARN MRS. PERON TO YIELD POWERS." *New York Times* (New York). December 20, 1975b.

[3] de Onis, Juan. "MRS. PERON'S JETS ATTACK BASE HELD BY REBEL AIRMEN." *New York Times* (New York). December 21, 1975c.

[4] de Onis, Juan. "Rebel Argentine Airmen Declare They Won't Yield." *New York Times* (New York). December 22, 1975d.

[5] de Onis, Juan. "Argentine Air Force Men End the Uprising." *New York Times* (New York). December 23, 1975e.

1976, March 24

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 9

Deposed Executive: Isabela Martinez de Peron

Trajectory: Arrested

Coup leaders: Members of the junta announce the coup (see below)

New Executive/Junta members: commander of the army, General Jorge Rafeal Videla, other two members are commander of the navy Admiral Emilio Massera and commander of the air force Brigadier General Orlando Agosti

Property:

Markets: Troops occupy headquarters of labor unions [2]

Social Inclusion: Invoking failure of government to address social unrest [2] troops occupy headquarters of labor unions & primary goal of tamping down social unrest (law & order) + invoking defeating 'left-wing subversion' [2]

Alignment: Right, "The commanders have said that they intend to establish a representative democratic government after defeating left-wing subversion and restoring Argentina's deteriorated economy" [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] de Onis, Juan. "MRS. PERON OVERTHROWN BY MILITARY IN ARGENTINA AND REPORTED ARRESTED: JUNTA WILL RULE." March 24, 1976a.

[2] de Onis, Juan. "Argentina rulers Name Videla Junta President." *New York Times* (New York). March 27, 1976b.

[3] "3 Leftist Guerrillas, 2 Security Guards Killed in Argentina." *New York Times* (New York). March 28, 1976.

[4] Gorney, Cynthia. "Peron Freed After 5-Year Arrest." *New York Times* (New York). July 7, 1981.

1988, December 2

Agency: Mutiny, not a coup [1]

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Rebelling units specifically say their goal is not to topple the government, upset about prosecutions for human rights abuses (Treaster 1988, 3). Calling for the ouster of the commander of the Army, General Caridi (Christian 1988, A1). Mutiny.

[1] Treaster, Joseph B. "Revolt by 400 Argentine Troops Quelled." *New York Times* (New York). December 3, 1988.

[2] Christain, Shirley. "Troops in Argentina End Rebellion." *New York Times* (New York). December 5, 1988.

Algeria

1964, June 30

Agency: Junior [2] [3]

Deaths: 5, 3 rebels and 2 "loyalist soldiers" [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Col. Mohamed Chabani [1] Mohammed Khider, Mohammed Boudiaf, Hocine Ait Ahmed, Rabah Bitat (former Vice Premier), Ferhat Abbas (former President) [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Braestrup, Peter. "ALGERIAN OFFICER BEGINS REBELLION." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 2, 1964. p. 1.

[2] "Algeria May Arm Civilians to End Revolt: Pledges Purge." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 6, 1964. p. A11.

[3] "ALGERIAN TROOPS TAKE REBEL TOWN." *The Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, Georgia). July 5, 1964. p. 77.

1965, June 19

Agency: Elite [2] [5]

Deaths: 10+, demonstrators [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [1] [6]

Coup leaders: Col. Houari Boumediene [1] Defense Minister [2] AND Vice President, and Armed Forces Chief [3] Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs [4] Likely Gen. Zbiri, Algerian Army Chief of Staff [6]

New Executive/Junta members: "Council of the Revolution, apparently headed by Colonel Houari Boumediene" [2]

Deposed executive: Ahmed Ben Bella [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: "Reports from Algiers include a complaint that Ben Bella had been driving Algeria toward communism and had been building his own cult of personality in the process" ... "It would probably be a mistake to read into Communist China's recognition as proof that Boumedienne was acting from pro-Chinese motives when he staged his coup. He has suppressed the Communist newspaper and arrested a considerable number of Communists" [7]

Alignment: anti-communist, right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "ALEGERIA ALERT: Ben Bella Ouster Spurs Mob Action All Demonstrations Banned by Order of Military Regime." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, California). June 22, 1965. p. 1.

[2] "CALM IS REPORTED: Boumedienne, Arms Chief, Heads New Ruling Council." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 20, 1965. p. 1.

[3] Cooley, John K. "Pressures boil over in Algerian coup: Officers included Powerful land force." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, Massachusetts). June 21, 1965. p.1.

[4] "FROM FIERY REBEL TO FALLEN LEADER: Ben Bella Rejected by Men He Forged Into Movement." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 20, 1965. p. 2.

[5] Estabrook, Robert H. "Ben Bella Toppled to Forestall His Ouster of Boumedienne." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). June 24, 1965. p. A26.

[6] Bernstein, Adam. "Ahmed Ben Bella, militant leader in Algeria's struggle for independence, dies at 96." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). April 11, 2012.

[7] "Algeria's Chief Outlines Policies." *The Sun*. July 13, 1965: 2.

[8] Cooley, John K. "Algerian Coup jars Moscow." *Christian Science Monitor*. June 26, 1965: 5.

[9] Braestrup, Peter. "Algeria Seeking Pledges of West." *New York Times*. June 26, 1965: 7.

[10] "Algeria's Strange New Military Regime." *Los Angeles Times*. June 25, 1965: A4.

[11] Bougherira, Mohamed Redha. "Algeria's Foreign Policy 1979-1992: Continuity and/or Change." *University of Salford Dissertation*.

[12] Bertrand, Babinet. "Algeria: Boumedienne's Regime." *American University Master's Thesis*. 1971.

1967, December 14

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: "several" [1] [3] 1, Col Said Abid commits suicide after troops under him rebel, leaves note [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: former Army Chief of Staff Col. Tahar Zbiri [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "ALGERIA REPORTS CRUSHING REVOLT BY ARMY FACTION." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 16, 1967. p. 1.

[2] "REBELLION SCENE IN ALGERIA CALM." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 17, 1967. p. 9.

[3] "BOUMEDIENNE HOLDS GRIP ON ALGERIA." *The Sun* (Baltimore, Maryland). December 18, 1967. p. A2.

1992, January 11

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: none reported, but 500 arrests [5]

Trajectory: Resigned [3]

Coup leaders: Senior Military Leaders? [3] [4]

New Executive/Junta members: "High State Council" [1] Abdelmalek Benhabyles [3]

Deposed executive: President Chadli Bendjedid [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Former President directly mentions social unrest and ‘failure’ of democratic process as reason for coup (he stepped aside for the transitional government) [3] “I resign as of today ... this is not an escape from my responsibilities, but it comes from the difficulties ... that we are experiencing. This is in the interest of the stability of the country” [6]. “Algerian government officials characterized the move as an attempt to head off civil conflict between Muslim fundamentalists and an increasingly strident middle class” [6].

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Algeria creates temporary ruling council.” *Baltimore Sun* (Baltimore, Maryland). January 15, 1992. p. 4a.

[2] Zenati, Hassan. “Algerian president quits; fate of election in doubt.” *Chicago Times* (Chicago, Illinois). January 12, 1992. p. 6.

[3] “Algerian leader quits; interim head named: Troops, tanks move into the capital.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Illinois). January 12, 1992.

[4] Crary, David. “West looks other way as army cracks down.” *Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ontario). Jan 14, 1992. p. A6.

[5] Ibrahim, Youssef M. “Fundamentalists in Algeria Ask Followers to Stay Calm.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 5.

[6] Kim, Murphy. “President of Algeria Resigns: North Africa: Election victories of Islamic fundamentalists believed behind Chandra Bendjedid’s move.” *Los Angeles Times*. January 12, 1992: OCA1.

Angola

1977, May 27

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 6 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Nito Alves, former Interior Minister, Jose Van Dunem, former political commissar [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Attempted Coup in Angola Is Reported Suppressed.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 28, 1977. p. 3.

[2] “World News Brief.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 29, 1977. p. 7.

Armenia

2021, February 25

Military chiefs call on Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan to resign after a cease fire over Nagorno-Karabakh [1]. Reports that in December the army refused to use force against protesters [1]. Pashinyan fires leader of the armed forces, claiming that they were plotting a coup against him, and calls for people to protest [2]. Another report claims “it was unclear whether the army was willing to use force to back its statement” [3]. Witnesses claim to have seen planes flying over the capital [4].

“What happened in Armenia?”

Armenia's parliament named Nikol Pashinyan prime minister in 2018, when a "Velvet Revolution" swept the regime led by Prime Minister Serzh Sargsyan from power. This regime transition was the result of weeks of peaceful protests in the most recent example of a successful "color revolution."

But Armenians weren't happy last fall with a peace deal that ceded Armenian-held territory in Nagorno-Karabakh to Azerbaijan after the long-standing conflict reignited. Many within the army took issue with the dismissal last week of the deputy chief of the army general staff.

There are also reports that the army had refused an order to use force against protesters in December. Large protests on Feb. 20 brought thousands into the streets to call for Pashinyan's resignation. On Monday, protesters broke into a government building, demanding he resign.

Former Armenian presidents Serzh Sargsyan and Robert Kocharian, along with high-ranking police officers, also called for Pashinyan to resign. While the large internal security service has urged calm, their position in any clash will also prove critical” [1].

*No overt move to actively displace PM, not a coup

[1] Casey, Adam E. “Something’s happening in Armenia. But is it a coup?” *Washington Post*. March 2, 2021.

[2] Grove, Thomas. “Armenia’s Prime Minister Accuses Military of Planning Coup Following Losses in Nagorno-Karabakh.” *Wall Street Journal*. February 26, 2021.

[3] “Thousands rally behind Armenia’s PM after he accuses army of coup attempt.” *National Post*. February 25, 2021.

[4] “Armenia’s Prime Minister Accuses Military of Planning Coup Following Losses in Nagorno-Karabakh.” *Dow Jones Institutional News*. February 25, 2021.

Azerbaijan

1992, May 14

Agency: Not a military coup

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Ousted leader Ayaz Mutalibov returns to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and declares that he is again, President. He declares martial law in order to limit the power of the Popular Front, the opposition party that had largely been responsible for deposing him. The Popular Front responds by threatening force in order to ensure that Presidential and Parliamentary elections still occur. They march on the presidential headquarters and parliament. Less than 12 people had died, and Heydar Aliyev was elected President in the interim (Altstadt 2017, 50-54). One person is initially killed while protesting when he restored himself (New York Times 1992a, 4). Mutalibov was not seen after swearing in, and National Front forces march, with at least one dying (New York Times 1992b, 8).

[1] Altstadt, Audrey L. *Frustrated Democracy in Post-Soviet Azerbaijan*. Woodrow Wilson Center Press (Washington D.C.) and Columbia University Press (New York). 2017.

[2] “Revolt in Capital of Azerbaijan.” *New York Times* (New York). May 16, 1992a.

[3] “Azerbaijanis Protest President’s Restoration.” *New York Times* (New York). May 17, 1992b.

1993, June 4

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 60 [2] 74 [3]

Deposed Executive: President Abulfaz Elchibey [3]

Trajectory: Retired [3]

Coup leaders: Suret Guseinov [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Geider Aliyev [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: done b/c of perceived weakness on Nagorno Karabakh war and as revenge for firing of Guseinov over failures in the conflict [3] [4] also to stop ‘public panic’ (law and order) [3] Aliyev “stressed that he still recognizes Elchibey as the legitimate elected president, but scolded him for disappearing into the night. “The sudden departure of the president and the ultimatum of Surat Guseinov created panic in the republic, and I was forced to take responsibility upon myself and take power to rule until the circumstances of the departure of the president are clear,” he said” [3].

Alignment: Right [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Altstadt, Audrey L. *Frustrated Democracy in Post-Soviet Azerbaijan*. Woodrow Wilson Center Press (Washington D.C.) and Columbia University Press (New York). 2017.

[2] "AZERBAIJAN CHIEF OFFERS TO RESIGN." *New York Times* (New York). June 8, 1993.

[3] Efron, Sonni. "President Flees as Azerbaijan Rebels Advance." *Los Angeles Times*. June 19, 1993: VCA1.

[4] "Azerbaijan Democrats On Verge of Losing Power With the elevation of old Communist boss to a top post." *Christian Science Monitor*. June 18, 1993.

1993, June 18

Agency: Continuation of June 4th

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Altstadt, Audrey L. *Frustrated Democracy in Post-Soviet Azerbaijan*. Woodrow Wilson Center Press (Washington D.C.) and Columbia University Press (New York). 2017.

[2] "Ex-K.G.B. Grabs Helm in Baku." *New York Times* (New York). June 19, 1993.

[3] "Rebel Force Threatens Azerbaijani Capital." *New York Times* (New York). June 20, 1994.

[4] "PRESIDENT IS URGED TO RETURN TO BAKU." *New York Times* (New York). June 21, 1993c.

[5] "Azerbaijan Rebel Claims Power and Support." *New York Times* (New York). June 22, 1993.

1994, October 4

Agency: Elite

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Prime Minister Suret Huseynov

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "MULTILATERAL TREATIES DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL." *United Nations* (New York). 2004.

[2] James D. Fearon and David D. Laitin. "Azerbaijan." *Stanford University*. NOTE: this is from a paper which says, "This is one of a set of "random narratives" to complement our statistical findings in regard to civil war onsets. It quotes freely and without attribution from Laitin and Suny (1999) and Laitin (2001). This is a draft completed on April 4, 2006; comments welcome."

[3] "President of Azerbaijan Says Foes Plot a Coup." *New York Times* (New York). October 5, 1994.

1995, March 13

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 30

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: and Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov and Special Police Forces

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Special Police Forces seize government buildings and Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov calls on President Aliyev to step down. At least four people died (UPI 1995). The plot fails when the Deputy Interior Minister (also spelled Rovshan Javadov) is killed (Chicago Tribune 1995). The final death count was 30, the Special Police Forces are a subunit of the Police (Efron 1995).

[1] "Azerbaijan power struggle turns bloody." *UPI* (Washington D.C.). March 15, 1995.

[2] "Coup Plot Crushed In Azerbaijan." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago). March 17, 1995.

[3] "Azerbaijan Coup Attempt Crushed." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles). March 18, 1995.

Bahrain

1981, December 16

Agency: Removed, can't find enough evidence to establish that a military coup *attempt rather than plot* occurred

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*No news sources on Proquest in October 1981

***Or possibly just a plot that wasn't put into action [2] [3]

****Bahrain seizes weapons and arrests 52 people it accuses of trying to overthrow the government to put it under control of Iran [4]

[1] Husayn, Nebil. "MECHANISMS OF AUTHORITARIAN RULE IN BAHRAIN." *Arab Studies Quarterly*, vol. 37, no. 1. (Winter 2015): 33-53.

[2] Ottoway, David B. "Allegations of Iranian Plots Increase Gulf Concerns for Security." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 2, 1982: A10.

[3] "73 Convicted in Bahrain Of Trying to Stage Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). May 23, 1982: 5.

[4] "65 ARABS ARRESTED IN SABOTAGE PLOT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). December 17, 1981: A7.

[5] "Iran Planned Coup, Bahrain Charges." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). December 19, 1981: 4A.

Bangladesh

1975, August 15

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 1 [1] Possibly more [3]

Trajectory: Killed [1]

Coup leaders: "A group of Junior officers" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed (now President) [2]

Deposed executive: Sheik Mujibur Rahman [2]

Property:

Markets: Accuse political elites of corruption/nepotism [1] [2] [3] "In a broadcast tonight, President Mushtaque Ahmed accused the old government of "rampant favoritism and corruption" that he said resulted in the accumulation of wealth in the hands of the few while the masses of Bangladesh suffered" [3]

Social Inclusion: invokes suffering of the masses [3] and the coup reportedly started to be plan as soon as Mujib began consolidating power [1]

Soc/Com:

Alignment: uses rhetoric we code as left [1][2][3] but leader is also referred to as 'conservative' as a part of the 'right', etc. [3], coded as left

Programmatic: Left

[1] Simmons, Lewis M. "Mujib's Plan for Army Seen Sparking Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). August 20, 1975. pp. A12.

[2] "The World: In Summary Violent Change At the Top In Bangladesh." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 17, 1975. pp. 155.

[3] Borders, William. "LEADERS OF COUP MOVE TO SOLIDIFY BANGLADESH RULE." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 16, 1975. pp. 49.

1975, November 7

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 26 [3] possibly one more [5]

Trajectory: possibly arrested [6], but not coded

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman who had been dismissed that week as Chief of Staff of Army [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Major General Ziaur Rahman, President Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem

Deposed executive: President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: new regime flies prior leaders who killed Rahman out of the country to “avoid a violent confrontation between rival military factions” [2]; “reports reaching New Delhi said that as many as 26 political leaders were gunned down in their cells during the predawn hours of Monday during a gun battle between soldiers of the rival factions” [2] Rahman declares himself “martial law administrator” [1] – think there are enough statements here to code ‘right’ (law & order)

Alignment: Right [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Borders, William. “BENGALI GENERAL TAKES POWER ROLE.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 7, 1975. pp. 5.

[2] “New Coup Reported in Bangladesh.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 7, 1975. pp. A12.

[3] “26 Jailed Leaders Slain In Coup in Bangladesh.” *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). November 7, 1975. pp. 20A.

[4] “Bangladesh General Regains Control.” *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). November 8, 1975. pp. 10A.

[5] “New Bengali President to Stay; 3 Military Men to ‘Assist’ Him.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 8, 1975. pp. 9.

[6] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khondakar_Mostaq_Ahmad

[7] “Bangladesh leader promises elections.” *New York Times*. November 10, 1975: 5.

1977, October 2

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 86 military officers [1] possibly 17 citizens [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Junior officers [1], possibly National Socialist Party [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Failed [1]

[1] “Military dead put at 86: Bangladesh reveals the details of abortive revolt by Air Force.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). October 14, 1977.

[2] “Army Uprising Quickly Quelled, Bangladesh Leader Declares.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). October 3, 1977. pp. 14.

[3] “Coup held quelled in Dacca.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). October 2, 1977. pp. A1.

1981, May 30

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 3 officers (@ end) [1] President [1] 50 police officers [3] Major-General Sadiq Choudhury, Badrud Doza Choudhury, 10 aides [3] = at least 66

Trajectory: Failed* [1]

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Mohammed Abdul Manzur [1] chief of 24th Army division [4]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*President Ziaur Rahman killed [1]

[1] Borders, William. “LEADERS ARRESTED BANGLADESH ASSERTS.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 3, 1981. pp. A9.

[2] Borders, William. “BANGLADESH OFFICER WHO LED REBELLION IS SAID TO BE KILLED.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 2, 1981. pp. A1.

[3] “President’s killers flee Rebel troops end takeover of main port in Bangladesh.” *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). June 1, 1981. pp. 1.

[4] Honsa, Carol. “Rebels Slay President of Bangladesh.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). May 31, 1981. pp. A1.

1982, March 24

Agency: Elite [5]

Deaths: “bloodless” [1]

Trajectory: Only 1 guard at house directly after [3] not prosecuted [1] “supports” coup [4] resigned [7]
 Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Hussain M. Ershad [1] (head of army) [6]
 New Executive/Junta members: Lt. Gen. Hussain M. Ershad [1] Abul Fazaz Mohammed Ahsenuddin Chowdhury names President but not expected to have power [2] Navy Chief Rear Admiral Mahboob Ali Khan [5], and Air Force chief Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmood other people in junta [5]
 Deposed executive: President Sattar [1]
 Property:
 Markets: Accuses government and bureaucracy of rampant corruption [1] arrests finance ministers, etc. [2] and many business leaders go into hiding [3]
 Social Inclusion: “breakdown of law and order” [6] “corruption and a breakdown of law and order were cited as the major reasons for the takeover” [1] Declares martial law, issues martial law decrees immediately, calls government a ‘martial law regime’ (or some variation) in several sources
 Alignment: the one has mixed statements, but a lot of the charges of corruption seem related to Ershad’s political opponents (and phrased oddly, ‘corruption in public life’), other statements emphasize law and order explicitly, including the statement Sattar is forced to give --- as a result, going with right, statements are about breakdown of law and order (despite outreach by Soviet leader Brezhnev) [3] “the deposed President, 75-year-old Abdus Sattar, who was elected in a landslide last November, said in a later broadcast in a trembling voice that the takeover was necessary to maintain law and order...The general said all political activity, strikes and public rallies had been banned, and a night curfew imposed on Dacca” [6]
 Programmatic: Yes

[1] Marshall, Tyler. “Bangladesh Coup Leader Promises New Elections.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 28, 1982. pp. A30.

[2] “Retired Judge Appointed President in Bangladesh.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 27, 1982. pp. A25.

[3] Cambell, Colin. “New Bangladesh Regime Arrests 200.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 27, 1982. pp. 3.

[4] Garland, Susan. “Ousted Bangladesh leader backs coup, faces action.” *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). March 26, 1982.

[5] “Ex-Leader May Get Trial In Bangladesh.” *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). March 26, 1982. pp. 26A.

[6] “BANGLADESH COUP DEFENDED BY CHIEF.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 25, 1982. pp. A5.

[7] Shahawat Liton and Chaitanya Chandra Halder. “Ershad wanted to grab power after Zia killing.” *The Daily Star* (Dhaka, Bangladesh). May 3, 2014.

1996, May 20

Agency: elite [2]

Deaths: none reported/likely

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Abu Saleh Mohammed Nasim, the chief of the army [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Military officers and tanks are positioned at key points including the Presidential Palace and state-run TV after the dismissal of Lt. Gen. Abu Saleh Mohammed Nasim, the chief of the army. [1] President claims Nasim was trying to stage a revolt [2]

[1] “BANGLADESH’S ARMY CHIEF FIRED.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). May 20, 1996. pp. 1.

[2] “Bangladesh Army Chief Ousted, Stirring Unrest.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). May 21, 1996. pp. 5.

Benin (formerly Dahomey till 1975)

1963, October 27

Agency: Elite [2] Autogolpe on the 27th, coup on the 29th

Deaths: 2 [1]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Chief of Staff, Colonel Christophe Soglo [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Hubert Maga (the president deposed); Vice President Sourou Migan Apithy;

Justin Ahomadegby, former president of Dahomey Democratic Union [2]*

Deposed executive: President Hubert Maga [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

* Military forces government to make a government of national unity with rivals due to striking labor unionists. Merged w/October 29

[1] "Two Reported Dead." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 28, 1963.

[2] "DAHOMY FORMS NEW GOVERNMENT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 28, 1963.

*October 27 is an autogolpe, therefor not coded

1963, October 29

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: none reported, likely none [2]

Trajectory: on new military junta, but not head, bizarre case

Coup leaders: Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Colonel Christophe Soglo [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Soglo [1]

Deposed executive: President Hubert Maga [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: workers had been striking for 4 days demanding resignation [2]

Alignment:

*Maga steps down after pressure by military and strikers, names himself part of a new executive council, then is deposed by the military as strikes continue [1]

[1] "Dahomey's Army Chief Unseats Day-Old Regime." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 29, 1963.

[2] "DEPOSED PRESIDENT GETS DAHOMEY POST." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 30, 1963.

1965, November 29

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: exile [3]

Coup leaders: Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Colonel Christophe Soglo [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Tairou Congacou [2]

Deposed executive: President Sourou Migan Apithy [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Protestors demand ouster, President refuses to resign, Military forces it [4] and after the coup 'bans political statements from the air' and says (not a direct quote from the leaders, seems to be a summary of what they said) "the army will take over unless civilians establish a stable government" [5]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Two Dahomey Leaders Ousted by Head of Army." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 30, 1965.

[2] "New Dahomeyan Leader Dissolves Political Party." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 5, 1964.

[3] Jenkins Jr., Everett. *Pan-African Chronology II*. p. 444. *McFarland* (Jefferson, North Carolina).

[4] "President, Premier Ousted in Dahomey." *Washington Post*. November 30, 1965: A20.

[5] "Dahomey Army Ousts President and Premier: Chief of Staff Installs Provisional Civilian Regime." *Los Angeles Times*. November 30, 1965: 2.

1965, December 22

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: none reported [1]

Trajectory: Under arrest then disappeared at first, unclear afterward [1]

Coup leaders: Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Colonel Christophe Soglo [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Colonel Soglo [1]

Deposed executive: President Tairou Congacou [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Dahomey's Army Chief Seizes Government Power." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 23, 1965.

1967, December 17

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Arrest [1] ... the Exile, coded as Exile [3]

Coup leaders: Major Maurice Kouandete [1] Major Mathieu Kerekou [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Major Maurice Kouandete, "Emile Derlin Zinsou ... who remains as Foreign Minister, and Pascal Chabi Kao ... who becomes the Minister of Finance, Economy and Planning" [2]

Deposed executive: President Christophe Soglo [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: 5-day strike [6] Soglo said he took over 'to avoid "fratricidal conflict" among the people' [1] presumably by re-instilling order in the military, stopping the strike, and possibly preventing ethnic Fon from acquiring too much power in the military (though this goes unstated)

Alignment: Right [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Army Group Seizes Control in Dahomey." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 18, 1967.

[2] "Leader of Dahomey Coup Forms Interim Regime." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 19, 1967.

[3] "ExDahomey Chief in Embassy." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 20, 1967. p. 25.

[4] "Revolving Door: Dahomey." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 29, 1972. p. E6.

[5] "Army Leader Joins Regime in Dahomey." *New York Times*. December 23, 1967: 2.

[6] "Army Officer Topple Dahomey Government." *Los Angeles Times*. December 18, 1967: 4.

1969, December 10

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: none reported, but unclear

Trajectory: unclear [3]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Maurice Kouandete, army chief of staff

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Paul Emile de Souza [2], "Lieut. Col. Maurice Kouandete, army chief of staff who lead the coup, and Lieut. Col. Benoit Sinzogan, commander of the gendarmerie" [2]

Deposed executive: President Emile-Derlin Zinsou [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "Army Leaders in Dahomey Oust the President and Take Power." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 11, 1969. p. 2.

[2] "Dahomean Army Appoints 3-Man Junta to Rule Nation." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 14, 1969. p. 84.

[3] PREDECESSOR IS SAFE, DAHOMEY CHIEF SAYS. *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 12, 1969. p. 19.

1972, February 23

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 1 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Sgt. Maj. Dadoua Moumouni [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Dahomean Sergeant Slain In Attack on Chief of Staff." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 9, 1972.

[2] "8 Held in Dahomey Attack." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 25, 1972.

1972, October 26

Agency: junior [2] [3]

Deaths: unclear but likely [2]

Trajectory: arrest [5]

Coup leaders: Army Deputy Chief of Staff Major Kerekou [1]

New Executive/Junta members: “Maj. Mathieu Kerekou, an army paratrooper who reportedly led yesterday’s coup, was named President and Defense Minister ... Major Michael Alabaye of the army engineers was reportedly named foreign minister while Major Thomas Lahami of the quartermaster corps became the minister of finance” [2]

Deposed executive: President Justin Ahomadegbe [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear

[1] “RADIO IN DAHOMEY REPORTS A COUP.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 27, 1972. p. 2.

[2] Johnson, Thomas A. “Eleven-Officer Rule in Dahomey Is Set Up Following Army Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 28, 1972.

[3] “Revolving Door: Dahomey.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 29, 1972. p. E6.

[4] “Dahomey Reports Ex-Chiefs Jailed.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 29, 1972. p. 7.

[5] “The Europa World Year Book 2003, Volume 1, Parts 1-2.” *Taylor and Francis Group* (Milton Park, UK). p. 749.

1975, January 21

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Captain Janvier Assogba, Minister of Labor [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Dahomey Reports Attempt At Take-Over is Put Down.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 24, 1976. p. 6.

1977, December

“Operation Shrimp,” foreign mercenaries attempt to overthrow government of Benin [1] [2]

[1] “African Land, No Stranger to Coups, Repulses an Attack by ‘Mercenaries’: Benin Says ‘Mercenaries’ Are Routed.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 17, 1977.

[2] <https://warisboring.com/in-1977-80-mercenaries-nearly-took-over-benin/>

1988, March 26

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Capt. Hountoundji [1], “Feancois Foutami, head of public security and lieutenant-colonel Badjo Gounme” [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Annex 2b. Coups d’Etat in Africa, 1946-2004.” *Systemic Peace*.

[2] Morency-Laflamme, Julien. “Military Defection and Democratic Transitions.” *Conference Paper*, Published a version in Democratization 2018.

1988, June

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Can't find reliable information on this coup, not in dataset. Several sources note two coups in 1988, but do not give names or details.

[1] Buckley, Stephen. "A LITTLE DEMOCRACY THAT COULD." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 18, 1996.

[2] *Europa World Year*. Taylor and Francis Group (Milton Park, UK). 2004. p. 771.

Bolivia

1950, July 22

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 2-3 [1]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

"Two persons were reported killed and at least three injured today in an unsuccessful attempt at revolution. Revolutionists attacked several public buildings and tried to surround the Sucre Palace Hotel where President Mamerto Urriolagotia usually lives, a Government spokesman said. The attacks were beaten off by the police and troops, and the revolutionists fled... Army men and members of the Bolivian Socialist Falange party were in the revolutionary bands, the spokesman said. Other informants said the army men involved were cadets from the military academy by Captain Torres. An unidentified civilian was killed in a clash near the Sucre Palace Hotel" (New York Times 1950, 33).

[1] "ATTEMPT AT REVOLT IN BOLIVIA IS BEATEN." *New York Times* (New York). July 23, 1950.

1951, May 16

Agency: Elite [1] [4]

Deaths: 1 (police officer killed by group from National Revolutionary Party) [5]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Chief of Armed Forces Gen. Ovidio Guiroga [7]

New Executive/Junta members: and Gen. Hugo Ballivian [1]

Deposed Executive: President Mamerto Urriolagotia [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Government says citizens 'would be protected' by the forces of order' ... [and said] "certain political quarters" had been trying to provoke anarchy in this country and cause bloodshed' [1]; then starts deporting labor leaders w/Gen Ballivian saying that citizens had "the right to live and work in peace, free from the threat of chaos and plunder" [4]

Alignment: Anti-communist, right [1] "The junta's manifesto pledged that the homes of Bolivia's citizens would be protected "by the forces of order." The manifesto of the junta said "certain political quarters" had been trying to provoke anarchy in this country and cause bloodshed. It did not say outright that the Communists were behind this but declared that Communism was a danger to 'order and" human dignity." It indicated that stroke against Communist plans was involved in this new upheaval." [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Army Seizes Control of Bolivia." *The Jackson Sun Times* (Jackson, Tennessee). May 16, 1951.

[2] "Bolivia Relations Set: U.S. Takes Action to Resume Dealings with La Paz." *New York Times*. June 8, 1951: 2.

[3] "Military Regime Voids Presidential Election in Bolivia." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. June 8, 1951: 7.

[4] "Bolivia Hears of Ouster." *New York Times*. May 23, 1951: 6.

[5] Hailey, Foster. "Bolivia Policeman is Killed in Attack." *New York Times*. May 19, 1951: 6.

[6] "President Quits in Bolivia Coup; Army Steps In." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 17, 1951: D10.

[7] "Army Junta Takes Power in Bolivia." *Atlanta Constitution*. May 17, 1951: 2.

1952, April 9

Agency: Elite [5]

Deaths: 200 as of April 11 [7] Radio Report says 1,000 as of April 12 [9] Estimates as of April 16 up to 3,000 [10] 600 per [1]

Trajectory: Exile [11]

Coup leaders: Brig. Gen. Antonio Seleme, former minister of interior, and minister of police (and interior) till April 9, and MNP leader Hernan Siles Zuazo [1][4][5][6]

New Executive/Junta members: Victor Paz Estenssoro [10]

Deposed Executive: Junta [8] Gen. led by Hugo Ballivian [11]

Property:

Markets: Tin industry to be nationalized [13], led by MNR and tin laborers, underlying demands of nationalization and land redistribution – likely to be ‘left’ on other dimensions, too, but the bottom-up nature makes it hard to disaggregate

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [12][13]

Programmatic: Yes

* Fomented and led by members of National Revolutionary Party (MNR) and tin laborers [13]

Alignment: Left [12]

[1] Symmes, Wymouth Daniel. “Elite induced change in the Bolivian national revolution, 1952-1964. Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers, University of Montana (Missoula).

[2] “Police and Civilians Revolt Against Bolivian Army Rule: Eithen Reported Killed In Fighting – Colombian Consul Among Dead.” *New York Times* (New York). April 10, 1952.

[3] Morrow, Edward A. “Revolt Declared Legal.” *New York Times* (New York). April 10, 1952.

[4] Morrow, Edward A. “Radio in Bolivia Says Revolt Fails.” *New York Times*. April 11, 1952: 1.

[5] “Revolution Underway in Bolivia.” *Washington Post*. April 10, 1952: 6.

[6] “Rebels Fight Bolivia Army.” *The Sun*. April 10, 1952: 1.

[7] “Bolivia Toll is Put at 200.” *The Sun*. April 11, 1952: 9.

[8] “Bolivia Rebels Claim Victory over Junta.” *Washington Post*. April 12, 1952: 7.

[9] “Parley Gives Shaky Peace to Bolivia.” *Atlanta Constitution*. April 12, 1952: 2.

[10] “Estenssoro Takes Reins in Bolivia.” *Washington Post*. April 17, 1952: 3.

[11] “Revolt-Ousted Bolivia Chief Reaches Chile.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. April 25, 1952: 8.

[12] Hallet, Robert M. “Leftist Dictatorship Stalks in Bolivia Following Coup.” *Christian Science Monitor*. April 19, 1952: 14.

[13] “Tin Nationalization Pledged in Bolivia.” *Christian Science Monitor*. May 7, 1952: 9.

1953, January 6

Agency: Elite

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Chiefs of Staff of the Air Force and Army [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Consider removing, appears to be a move by Claudio Lopez Chief of Staff of the Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Army, and MNR leaders to oust left-wing members of the cabinet rather than directed at ousting the regime [1][2]

[1] El Paso Herald-Post. El Paso (Texas). January 6, 1953.

[2] Malloy, James. *Bolivia: The Uncompleted Revolution*. University of Pittsburg Press (Pittsburg, PA). 1970.

[3] Hallet, Robert M. “Rightist Coup Put Down By Bolivia Regime.” *Christian Science Monitor*. January 7, 1953: 16.

[4] Zavala, Luis. “Bolivia Smashes Rebels.” *Atlanta Constitution*. January 7, 1953: 21.

1958, October 21

Agency: Not a military coup

Deaths: 1 [1][2]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

Falange socialists revolted, at least one person was killed and Gov. Humberto Villar of La Paz Province was taken prisoner. They were routed by the military (Evening Capital, 1958; New York Times 1958a, 15). One source calls it an “abortive revolutionary coup attempt” (New York Times 1958, 5) but it’s not clear if the military was involved (not coded as coup). *2nd pass, can’t find evidence that this is a military coup, not in dataset.*

- [1] “Falangists Spark Revolt In Bolivia.” Evening Capital (Annapolis, Maryland). October 21, 1958.
 [2] “TROOPS IN LA PAZ SMASH AN UPRISING.” *New York Times* (New York). October 22, 1958a.
 [3] “Martial Law in Bolivia: Leftist Chief Scores Regime After Rightest Revolt Fails.” *New York Times* (New York). October 23, 1958b.
 [4] “Bolivia Quells 5 Hour Revolt by Falangists.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. October 22, 1958: 9.

1959, April 19

Agency: Not a military coup, attempted overthrow of the regime by Falange Party

Deaths:
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders:
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed Executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

-
- [1] “Rightest Revolt in Bolivia is Crushed: Leader Kills Himself.” Northwest Arkansas Times, Fayetteville (Arkansas). April 20, 1959.
 [2] “Bolivian Militia Puts Down Brief Right-Wing Revolt.” *New York Times* (New York). April 20, 1959.
 [3] “Bolivia Puts Down Revolt: 22 Killed, 50 injured in Uprising.” *Washington Post*. April 20, 1959: A1.

1960, March 19

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: 16
 Trajectory: Failed
 Coup leaders: Police Chief Hermogenes Rios Ledezma and the “Avelino Aliaga” regiment of troops
 New Executive/Junta members: Failed
 Deposed Executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

-
- [1] “Military Revolt Breaks Out In Bolivia: Government Claims Uprising Under Control.” Traverse City Record-Eagle. Traverse City (Michigan). March 19, 1960.
 [2] “Bolivia (1917-present).” University of Central Arkansas. Accessed May 17, 2018.
 [3] Lincoln Journal Star, Lincoln (Nebraska). March 20, 1960.
 [4] The Indiana Gazette. Indiana (Pennsylvania). March 19, 1960.
 [5] “Bolivian Aides Quit After Revolt.” May 22, 1960b. *New York Times* (New York).
 [6] “BOLIVIANS QUELL A POLICE REVOLT: Rebel Regiment is Defeated by President’s Troops in Fight Outside La Paz.” *New York Times* (New York). March 20, 1960a.

1964, November 3

Agency: Elite [1]
 Deaths: 40 [1]
 Trajectory: Exile [2]
 Coup leaders: Vice President Barrientos Ortuno and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces Gen. Alfredo Obando Candia [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Alfredo Obando Candia takes responsibility for forming junta [2] Lieut. Gen. Rene Barrientos Ortuna head of junta [5]

Deposed Executive: President Victor Paz-Estenssoro [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Responding to protests from tin workers, and ousts President after violent repression of protesters [2] “The principle task of his Government, he said, will be “to establish national unity and create the propitious climate for elections.” Swift military operations have cleaned out the last pockets of resistance of Dr. Paz’s followers in the mountains that surround the City” [6] “Barrientos announced from a balcony that General Obando had resigned his post “to help restore tranquility to the country” [1]

Communism: Forms a “people’s revolutionary committee” to help govern [7] and the committee’s manifesto “said it was open to supporters of all shades of opinion except the Communists” [1]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Barrientos Takes Power in Bolivia as Junta Co-Leader Resigns.” *New York Times* (New York). November 6, 1964.

[2] “President Flees Bolivia.” *Chicago Tribune*. November 5, 1964: 1.

[3] “New Bolivia Regime Showing Stability.” *New York Times*. November 29, 1964: 23.

[4] Raymond, Henry. “Bolivia Election in May Predicted.” *New York Times*. November 15, 1964: 36.

[5] Estenssoro, Victor Paz. “Ousted Paz Tells How Bolivian Coup Put Junta on Top.” *Washington Post*. November 12, 1964: A27.

[6] Raymont, Henry. “Junta Restoring Order After the Revolt in Bolivia.” *New York Times*. November 7, 1964: 5.

[7] Natanson, George. “Bolivia Junta’s Worries Mount.” *Los Angeles Times*. November 29, 1964: E3.

1969, September 26

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders: Alfredo Ovando Candia, commander of armed forces

New Executive/Junta members: Alfredo Ovando Candia

Deposed Executive: President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas

Property: Agrarian Reform, “promised to “make more profound the Bolivian land reform” of 1953” [3]

Markets: invalidates oil laws that apply to Gulf Oil (American) implies it could possibly lead to nationalization [3]

Social Inclusion: “The armed forces high command said it seized power to “avoid the danger of anarchy, capitulation, and disorder” ... [3]

Communism: “In a message to Bolivia’s peasants, Ovando pledged that the “revolutionary government is on your side” and will “defend the rights of the peasants” [3]

Alignment: Left [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] The Palm Beach Post (West Palm Beach, Florida). September 28, 1969.

[2] “JUNTA IN BOLIVIA OUSTS PRESIDENT.” *New York Times* (New York). September 27, 1969.

[3] “Ovando Becomes President of Bolivia after Military Coup.” *Los Angeles Times*. September 27, 1969: 1.

1970, October 6

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 8 [3]

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders: Gen. Regelio Miranda army chief of staff

New Executive/Junta members: General Efron Guachalla, armed forces chief of staff, Vice Admiral Albert Abarracin, the Navy Commander, and General Fernando Sattori, the Air Force Chief, but eventually Juan Jose Torres, former commander of the Air Force, was eventually announced as President and Rogelio Miranda along with two other members of the junta resigned and fled to a foreign embassy

Deposed Executive: Alfredo Ovando Candia

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: “General Torres declared this was “the revolution of the people, who manifest their unwavering will to take the route of national liberation” ... he said his government would rest on four pillars – the peasant farmers, the workers, the students and the armed forces” [3].

Alignment: Left [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “LEADER OF BOLIVIA FORCED TO RESIGN; PALACE IS BOMBED.” *New York Times* (New York). October 7, 1970a.

[2] “LEFTIST ASSUMES POWER IN BOLIVIA.” *New York Times* (New York). October 8, 1970b.

[3] “Torres, Leftist, Emerges Victor in Bolivia Coup.” *The Sun*. October 8, 1970: A1.

[4] “Leftist Assumes Power in Bolivia.” *New York Times*. October 8, 1970: 1.

1971, January 10

Agency: Junior

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] “Bolivian Revolt Crushed: Coup leaders take refuge.” *The Manhattan Mercury* (Manhattan, Kansas). January 11, 1971.

[2] “Bolivian Revolt Called Rightest Attempt.” *New York Times* (New York). January 12, 1971.

1971, August 22

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 78

Trajectory: Exile [6]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Hugo Banzer Suarez

Deposed Executive: Gen. Juan Jose Torrez Gonzales

Property: Possibly role back nationalization of oil companies, etc. [5]

Markets: Encourage foreign investment [5]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: ‘the coalition has stated the justification for the revolt [was] ... “to save Bolivia from anarchy, territorial dissolution and Communism” [8]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] de Onis, Juan. “Bolivian Rebels Take Over the Palace: BOLIVIAN REBELS OCCUPY PALACE.” *New York Times* (New York). August 22, 1971a.

[2] de Onis, Juan. “REBELS IN BOLIVIA CRUSH RESISTANCE AND INSTALL CHIEF.” *New York Times* (New York). August 23, 1971a.

[3] de Onis, Juan. “BOLIVIA STRAFING KILLS 8 STUDENTS.” *New York Times* (New York). August 24, 1971a.

[4] “U.S. Denies Bolivia Role.” *New York Times*. August 30, 1971: 3.

[5] “Bolivia Shifts Right.” *Chicago Tribune*. August 29, 1971: A4.

[6] “Military Junta Rules Bolivia; Torres Flees.” *Washington Post*. August 23, 1971: A1.

[7] “U.S. Recognizes Bolivia Regime.” *The Sun*. September 1, 1971: A4.

[8] de Onis, Juan. “Rightists On Top but a Long Struggle Looms: Bolivia.” *New York Times*. August 29, 1971: E3.

1974, June 5

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 0

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "A MILITARY UPRISING CRUSHED IN BOLIVIA." *New York Times* (New York). June 6, 1974.

1974, November 7

Agency: Junior

Deaths: Likely

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: General Julio Prado Montano, General Orlando Alvarez, and former Minister of Public Health Carlos Valverde Barberi [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "REVOLT PUT DOWN, BOLIVIA DECLARES." *New York Times* (New York). November 8, 1974a.

[2] *Reno Gazette-Journal* (Reno, Nevada). November 7, 1974.

[3] "REBELS SAID TO FLEE TO BOLIVIAN JUNGLE." November 9, 1974.

1978, July 21

Agency: Elite [4]

Deaths: 1

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: General Juan Pereda Asbun, prior to that a junta of Gen. Victor Conzales Fuentes, Gen. Alfonso Villalpando, and Adm. Gutenberg Barroso [1]

Deposed Executive: President Banzer [5]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "Pereda himself asked for the cancellation [of the election] on grounds opposition fraud would lead the country into "chaos and violence" [5]

Anti-com: "Gen. Pereda forced the question. The candidate of the military and of the outgoing Banzer regime, he in turn 1) won the elections amid well-documented charges of fraud, 2) accepted the annulment of the elections, and 3) seized power bloodlessly in the name of heading off a leftist whom he expediently mislabeled a communist. From the American embassy in La Paz there promptly issued a suggestion that the United States halt economic and military aid unless the general agrees to hold new elections soon" [4] rebels supporting Pereda say "people should join the "nationalist revolution which is trying to defend the country from the danger of Communism" [1]

Alignment: Right, anti-communist [1].

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "BOLIVIA CHIEF QUILTS AFTER BRIEF REVOLT; GENERAL INSTALLED." *New York Times* (New York). July 22, 1978.

[2] "NEW CHIEF IN BOLIVIA CITES LEFTIST THREAT: Says He Acted to Bar Extremists." *New York Times* (New York). July 23, 1978

[3] Tobar, Hector. "Hugo Banzer, 75; Bolivian Dictator Turned President." *LA Times* (Los Angeles). May 6, 2002.

(<http://articles.latimes.com/2002/may/06/local/me-banzer6>)

[4] "No Ho-Hum Coup in Bolivia." *Washington Post*. July 30, 1978: B6.

[5] "Bolivia General's Backers Attempt Coup in 3 Cities." *Los Angeles Times*. July 21, 1978: A2.

1978, November 24

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0

Trajectory: Most likely retired [6]

Coup leaders: General David Padilla Arancibia, head of armed forces

New Executive/Junta members: General Padilla head of armed forces, as well as heads of Air Force and Navy [4]

Deposed Executive: Juan Pareda

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Army Faction Expels Air Force in Bolivia's 5th Coup in 14 Years." *New York Times*. November 25, 1978.

[2] Munzenrieder, Kyle. "79-Year-Old Former President of Bolivia Arrested for Flashing Teen While High on Cocaine." *Miami New Times* (Miami, Florida). August 18, 2010.

[3] Metzger, Henry H. "The coup in Bolivia." *Chicago Tribune*. December 10, 1978: A4.

[4] Goodsell, James Nelson. "Bolivian coup topples Pereda." *Christian Science Monitor*. November 27, 1978: 3.

[5] "Recouping Democracy in Bolivia." *New York Times*. November 28, 1978: A22.

[6] "Bolivia President Ousted by Army in Bloodless Coup." *Los Angeles Times*. November 24, 1978: A2.

[7] "Coup topples Bolivia chief but life goes on as usual." *Chicago Tribune*. November 25, 1978: N5.

1979, October 11

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Chief of 6th army division [3] name of Col. Waleter Salame [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] *The West Palm Beach Post* (West Palm Beach, Florida). October 12, 1979.

[2] "Strike Paralyzes Cities in Bolivia; Rights Restricted: Congress Defies Military, Backing Ousted Leader." *New York Times* (New York). November 3, 1979.

[3] "Bolivian troops in revolt." *Chicago Tribune*. October 12, 1979: 10.

[4] "Outsider of civilian President sought Army units stage revolt in Bolivia." *The Globe and Mail*. October 12, 1979: P13.

1979, November 1

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 70

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders: Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch

New Executive/Junta members: Colonel Alberto Natusch Busch

Deposed Executive: President Walter Guevara [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Most likely right, but no statements available by leaders to support one way or the other [5]

Programmatic: No

[1] "A BOLIVIAN COLONEL STAGES A REBELLION." *New York Times* (New York). November 2, 1979.

[2] de Onis, Juan. "Strikes Continue in Bolivia as Natusch Refuses to Quit." *New York Times* (New York). November 7, 1979.

[3] "Ex-President Urges Bolivia Revolt." *Atlanta Constitution*. November 9, 1979: 26A.

[4] de Onis, Juan. "Bolivia Ruler Decrees Martial Law, Sends Jets Against Demonstrators." *New York Times*. November 4, 1979: A1.

[5] "Bolivia Colonel Leads Coup, Claims Office." *Los Angeles Times*. November 1, 1979: A1.

1980, July 17

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 13

Trajectory: Exile [3]

Coup leaders: Chiefs of Armed Forces

New Executive/Junta members: “the army commander Gen. Luis Garcia Meza; the air force commander, Gen. Waldo Bernal Pereira, and the navy chief, Adm. Ramiro Tarrazas” (New York Times 1980a, A3). Gen. Luis Garcia Meza is named President

Deposed Executive: President Lydia Gueiler Tejada [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “In a communique the junta said that it took power because of “economic deterioration,” subversion by leftist groups, corruption, electoral fraud and general disorder” [2]

Soc/Com: to prevent leftist candidate from taking power [1] junta says coup was for “the dignity of Bolivia, to reject the results of the general elections and to declare the Congress and its actions unconstitutional” [1] say they won’t “let the country fall into the hands of communists” [1]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Armed Forces Seize Control of Bolivia.” *New York Times* (New York). July 18, 1980a.

[2] “Bolivian Troops Act to Quell Miners’ Resistance to Coup.” *New York Times* (New York). July 19, 1980b.

[3] “Ousted Bolivian Leader Likely to Leave Country.” *New York Times* (New York). July 20, 1980c.

[4] “Around the World: Bolivian Miners Say Strike Continues Despite Seige.” July 28, 1980d.

[5] “Bolivian Troops Shoot to Disperse Crowd in La Paz.” July 22, 1980e.

[6] Schumacher, Edward. “Anti-Rebel Propaganda in Bolivia Comes With an Argentine Accent: Coup Backed by Argentina”. *New York Times* (New York). August 11, 1981.

1981, May 11

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: Likely 0 [5]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Emilio Lanza [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] “Around the World: Bolivian Ex-Colonel Fails in 2nd Coup in 2 Weeks.” *New York Times* (New York). May 26, 1981a.

[2] “Around the World: Bolivian Leader Promises to Step Down On Aug. 6.” *New York Times* (New York). May 27, 1981b.

[3] “Bolivian Officer Ends Coup, Surrenders.” *Los Angeles Times*. May 13, 1981: B9.

[4] “Regimental Officer In Bolivia Calls for Government’s Ouster.” *Washington Post*. May 12, 1981: A17.

[5] “Asked President to quit, Bolivia colonel gives up.” *The Globe and Mail*. May 13, 1981: P13.

1981, May 25

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 initially [3] likely stays that way, no reports of fighting and Lanza turns himself in

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Former Lieut. Col. Emilio Lanza [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

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- [1] "Around the World: Bolivian Ex-Colonel Fails in 2nd Coup in 2 Weeks." *New York Times* (New York). May 26, 1981.
 [2] "Around the World: Bolivian Leader Promises to Step Down On Aug. 6." *New York Times* (New York). May 27, 1981b.
 [3] Enders, John. "Rebel troops again take over third largest city in Bolivia." *Boston Globe*. May 26, 1981: 1.
 [4] "Three Failed Coups, Inflation, Corruption Shake Bolivia's Latest Military Regime." *Wall Street Journal*. May 27, 1981: 33.
-

1981, June 27

Agency: Elite [1]
 Deaths:
 Trajectory: failed
 Coup leaders: Gen. Lucio Anez Rivera, Army Chief of Staff; Gen. Humberto Cayoja head of Army [1]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed Executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

- [1] "Coup Attempt Fails in Bolivia and Leaders are Seized." *New York Times* (New York). June 28, 1981.
-

1981, August 3

Agency: Elite [6]
 Deaths:
 Trajectory: Retired? [10] still living at palace, speculation he still has power
 Coup leaders: Gen. Waldo Bernal Pereira and Gen. Lucio Anez Rivero [6]
 New Executive/Junta members: "Gen. Waldo Bernal Pereira, head of air force and senior member of the junta"
 [6]
 Deposed Executive: Gen. Luis Garcia Meza
 Property:
 Markets: Junta announces austerity measures to placate the IMF on August 25 [7]
 Social Inclusion: Junta pledges to curb human rights abuse (torture, forced disappearances) and prosecute the drug trade [8][9] though torture continues [9]
 Alignment: Mixed traits, but the austerity measures are in reaction to the IMF and the promises about curbing human rights abuses are undermined by the well-reported disappearances
 Programmatic: No

- [1] "Around The World: New Military Uprising In Bolivia Is Reported." *New York Times* (New York). August 4, 1981a.
 [2] "President of Bolivia Resigns in Face of Revolt." *New York Times* (New York). August 5, 1981b.
 [3] "Junta Takes Control in Bolivia." *New York Times* (New York). August 6, 1981c.
 [4] "Deposed President in Bolivia is Said to Prepare Attack." *New York Times* (New York). August 8, 1981d.
 [5] "A Chance to Recoup in Bolivia." *New York Times* (New York). August 7, 1981e.
 [6] Schumacher, Edward. "WEEKLONG REVOLT IN BOLIVIA IS ENDED." *New York Times* (New York). August 9, 1981.
 [7] "Bolivia begins Austerity Drive." *The Globe and Mail*. August 28, 1981: P12.
 [8] "Bolivian Junta's Position is Precarious as Military Men Continue Machinations." *Wall Street Journal*. August 12, 1981: 26.
 [9] Schumacher, Edward. "Some Abuses Fade in Bolivia, but Torture Goes On." *New York Times*. September 2, 1981: A2.
 [10] "Bolivia is Revolting." *Los Angeles Times*. August 12, 1981: C6.
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1984, June 30

Agency: Junior [2]
 Deaths: Likely 0, gave up after negotiations [2]
 Trajectory: Failed
 Coup leaders: Lieut. Celsio Campos Pinto and Col. Rolando Saravia [2]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed Executive:
 Property:
 Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Bolivia Arrests 100 in Attempted Coup; Denies Cocaine Link." *New York Times* (New York). July 3, 1984.

[2] "Bolivian President Is Kidnapped Then Freed, in an Aborted Coup." *New York Times* (New York). July 1, 1984.

2019, November 10

Agency: *Not a military coup* [1, 6]*

Deaths: 3 killed in 'post election unrest' [3] at least 30 [8]

Trajectory: Exile [5]

Coup leaders: Gen. Williams Kaliman head of armed forces calls for Morales to resign [5]

New Executive/Junta members: **Senator Jeanine Añez Chavez**

Deposed Executive: Evo Morales

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: 'fraud-marred' election sets off months of protests and calls for resignation, including by the military [1] "Shortly before Mr. Morales went on national television to announce his resignation, the commander of Bolivia's armed forces, Gen. Williams Kaliman, said the military chiefs believed he should step down to restore "peace and stability and for the good of our Bolivia" [7]

Alignment: Right, 'restoring peace and stability' [7]

*return to in next iteration, initial ruling was based on the constitutional process, Morales tenders his resignation to Congress who then votes to accept or not ... but members of his party who would be next in line all resign and his party boycotts the vote [6]

[1] Londoño, Ernesto. "Leftist-Led Stability, Undone by Ambition." *New York Times*. November 12, 2019: A12.

[2] Fisher, Max. "Leadership Crisis Shows Blurry Line Between Coup and Uprising." *New York Times*. November 13, 2019: A6.

[3] Kurmanaev, Anatoly, Ernesto Lodono and Monica Machicao. "Bolivian Leader Cling on to Power as Police Rebel." *New York Times*. November 10, 2019: A8.

[4] McDonnell, Patrick J. "A primer on Bolivia's crisis." *Los Angeles Times*. November 18, 2019. A2.

[5] Krauss, Clifford. "Leaders' Exit Leaves Bolivia in Power Void." *New York Times*. November 12, 2019: A1.

[6] Gurrero, Kay and Dakin And one. "Bolivian President Evo Morales steps down following accusations of election fraud." *CNN*. November 10, 2019.

[7] Londoño, Ernesto. "Bolivia's Leader Resigns, Heeding Protesters' Call." *New York Times*. November 11, 2019: A1.

[8] "Bolivia's interim leader proposes elections in 2020." *EFE News Service*. November 20, 2019.

[9] "From Zimbabwe to Bolivia – What Makes a Military Coup?" *AllAfrica.com*. November 20, 2019.

Brazil

1955, November 11

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: General Henrique Teixeira Lott [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Vice President Senhor Ramos, installed by Congress before coup [3]

Deposed Executive: President Coimbra d Loz [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: No

[1] "Military Coup in Brazil Takes Control." *Canberra Times* (Canberra, Australia).

[2] Brewer, Sam Pope. "Coup's Opponents in Brazil Give Up." *New York Times*. November 13, 1955: 11.

[3] Brewer, Sam Pope. "Control in Brazil is Seized by Army in an 'Anti-Coup.'" *New York Times*. November 12, 1955: 1.

1956, January 19

Agency: Junior

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Capt. Prospero Barata, Lieut. Col. Haroldo Veleso (air force) [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Dulles, John W. F. *Unrest in Brazil: Political-Military Crises 1955-1964*. University of Texas Press (Austin and London). 1970.

[2] Szulc, Tad. "Kubitschek in Office in Brazil; President Faces Difficult Task." *New York Times*. February 1, 1956: 1.

[3] "Defeat of Rebels Bolsters Brazil." *New York Times*. December 6, 1959: 28.

[4] "Brazil Airmen Rebel and Seize 5 Planes." *New York Times*. December 4, 1959: 1.

1959, December 3

Agency: Junior [1] [3] [5]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Capt. Prospero Barata, Lieut. Col. Haroldo Veleso (air force); Col. Luis Mendes da Silva and Capt. Tarcisio Nunes (army) [3] [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Dulles, John W. F. *Unrest in Brazil: Political-Military Crises 1955-1964*. University of Texas Press (Austin and London). 1970.

[2] "Brazil Jails 20 Besetting Palace." *Atlanta Constitution*. December 21, 1959: 7.

[3] "Defeat of Rebels Bolsters Brazil." *New York Times*. December 6, 1959: 28.

[4] "Brazil Crushes Airmen's Revolt." *New York Times*. December 5, 1959: 12.

[5] "Brazil Fliers See 'Red' and Grab Planes." *Los Angeles Times*. December 4, 1959: 2.

[6] "Brazil Airmen Rebel and Seize 5 Planes." *New York Times*. December 4, 1959: 1.

1963, September 12

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 1 [1][3]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Aimore Zoch Cavalheiro [4] leader was Antonio Prestes [5]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Dulles, John W. F. *Unrest in Brazil: Political-Military Crises 1955-1964*. University of Texas Press (Austin and London). 1970.

[2] "Brazil Quells New Revolt; 160 Arrested." *Los Angeles Times*. September 18, 1963: 5.

[3] Miller, Nathan. "Troops Crush Brazil Revolt." *The Sun*. September 13, 1963: 1.

[4] "Brazil Troops Crush Revolt by Non-Coms." *Chicago Tribune*. September 13, 1963: 10.

[5] "Tanks, Troops Quell 13-Hour Revolt in Brazil." *Washington Post*. September 13, 1963: A11.

1964, March 30

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: "near bloodless" [4] 2 [1][11]

Trajectory: Exile [1] [8]

Coup leaders: Carlos Luis Guedes, Maurao Filho, and Amari Krueel [1]

New Executive/Junta members: President Humberto Castelo Branco takes over for interim President Mazzilli [5]

Deposed Executive: President Joao Goulart [4]

Property: Military takes control of state companies to avoid socialist control [7], not coded left/right, state already controlled

Markets: Branco pledges “support for private enterprise, but said sacrifices would have to be made by workers and businessmen – principally businessmen” [7], coded left (‘sacrifices by businessmen’) and right (‘free enterprise’)

Social Inclusion: Military takes control of unions to avoid socialist control [7]

Socialism/Communism: “Mr. Castelo Branco, a military hero of the Brazilian expeditionary force that fought beside United States troops in Italy in World War II, indicated also that Brazil was prepared to take a stronger stand against Communist subversion” [7] ... “President Castelo Branco indicated that his Government would move ahead in a cleanup of Communist infiltration in the armed forces, civil service, and other areas, but that his main concern was economic recovery” [7].

Alignment: Right [7]

Programmatic: Yes

*“In his inaugural speech, Mr. Castelo Branco ... announced a toughening of Brazil’s foreign policy line toward Cuba, but he rejected “reactionary right-wing” remedies for communism” [7]

[1] Dulles, John W. F. *Unrest in Brazil: Political-Military Crises 1955-1964*. University of Texas Press (Austin and London). 1970.

[2] Binder, David. “U.S. Assembled a Force in 1964 For Possible Use in Brazil Coup.” *New York Times* (New York). December 30, 1976.

[3] PEREIRA, A. W. (2018), The US Role in the 1964 Coup in Brazil: A Reassessment. *Bull Lat Am Res*, 37: 5-17. doi:10.1111/blar.12518

[4] “Panel set in Brazil to Conduct Purge.” *New York Times*. April 29, 1964: 9.

[5] “Johnson on Brazil.” *Atlanta Daily World*. April 28, 1964: 5.

[6] Kurzman, Dan. “Brazil President Calls U.S. a Security Partner.” *Washington Post*. April 22, 1964: A1.

[7] “Brazil’s New President Pledges Moderate and Democratic Line.” *New York Times*. April 16, 1964: 1.

[8] “Goulart Believed in Exile.” *New York Times*. April 3, 1964: 1.

[9] Burks, Edward C. “Brazil’s Red Hunt Aims at Congress.” *New York Times*. April 7, 1964: 1.

[10] Dubois, Jules. “Brazil Army Chiefs Split Over Leader.” *Chicago Tribune*. April 6, 1964: 1.

[11] “Goulart Flees Capital.” *Los Angeles Times*. April 2, 1964: 1.

[12] “Troops Rebel in Brazil.” *Chicago Tribune*. April 1, 1964: 1.

1964, April 1

I believe that the events of March 30-April 1 all represent one coup, even if they represent the merging of two plots. There was one by Guedes and Maurao, and one by the Amari Krueel’s brother and some higher-level officers (but no heads of military). Additionally, there may have been one by the head of the air force (see Dulles 1970, 312-354). ***Agree w/this interp in a second pass.***

Dulles, John W. F. *Unrest in Brazil: Political-Military Crises 1955-1964*. University of Texas Press (Austin and London). 1970.

1969, August 31

Agency: Elite [8]

Deaths: likely 0

Trajectory: Retired [3]

Coup leaders: Chiefs of Staff of Armed Forces [9] Gen. Lyra Tavares (Army) [10]

New Executive/Junta members: Three-man Junta, eventually hand power to Garrastazu Medici [3] Junta composed of “Gen. Aurelio Lyra Tavaros, army minister; Adm. Auguste Rademaker, navy minister; and Brig Marcio de Souza e Mello, air force Minister” [11]

Deposed Executive: Vice President (acting President) Pedro Aleixo (prevented from becoming acting President)

Property:

Markets: gov. promises not to deviate from economic policies found in amendments decreed by President Silva: “Under the amendments, the share of federal budget allocations to states and municipalities was slashed to 12% from 20% annually. Police and fireman’s wages were adjusted to conform with military wages, and a provision that required gasoline-tax revenue be used for road-building was removed. Under the new laws, the minimum taxable income was raised to \$153 monthly and taxes on higher incomes were boosted. Taxes on so-

called luxury items, such as cars and household appliances, were doubled, a 10% tax was imposed on short-term bills of exchange, and rents and prices of certain basic commodities were frozen for 120 days” [9], not clearly left/right

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Coup was to prevent civilian rule over the country, not enough statements to code alignment

Programmatic: No

[1] Black, Jan Kippers. *United States Penetration of Brazil*. Manchester University Press (Manchester, UK). 1977.

[2] Dassin, Joan. *Torture in Brazil: A Shocking Report on the Pervasive Use of Torture by Military Governments, 1964-1979, Secretly Prepared by the Archdiocese of Sao Paulo*. University of Texas Press (Austin, Texas), Institute of Latin American Studies. (

[3] “Military names Medici New President of Brazil.” *Los Angeles Times*. October 7, 1969: 10.

[4] Erlanson, Robert A. “Brazil Junta Meets on Succession.” *The Sun*. September 16, 1969: A2.

[5] Kent, Francis B. “Brazil Junta Faces Strong Man Threat.” *Los Angeles Times*. September 14, 1969: 1.

[6] Goshko, John M. “Brazil Says Rebels To Face Death Penalty.” *Washington Post*. September 10, 1969: A25.

[7] “Brazil’s Paratroops Seize Radio Station.” *Chicago Tribune*. September 7, 1969: 1.

[8] “Brazil’s Junta in Firm Control Until Ailing President Recovers.” *Washington Post*. September 2, 1969: A24.

[9] “Brazil’s New Junta Says Economic Policy Will Stay Unchanged.” *Wall Street Journal*. September 2, 1969: 2.

[10] “...Military Primacy in Brazil...” *New York Times*. September 2, 1969: 46.

[11] “Military Takes Over in Brazil.” *Los Angeles Times*. September 1, 1969: 1.

Burkina Faso (Republic of Upper Volta)

1966, January 3

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: successful [2]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col Lamizana Sangoule, army chief of staff [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

Army in Upper Volta Reported After Riots in Capital.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 4, 1966.

[2] Phelan, Craig. “Plus ca change: trade unions, the military and politics in Burkina Faso, 1966 and 2014. *Labor History* 57, no. 1 (2016): 107-125.

1974, February 8

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Autogolpe, not a military coup [1][2]

[1] “Army Takes Over in Upper Volta.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 9, 1974.

[2] Torgerson, Dial. “Upper Volta President Tells Why Coup Came.” *Los Angeles Times*. February 10, 1974: 11.

1980, November 25

Agency: elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Arrest [3]

Coup leaders: Col. Saye Zerbo commander of armed forces [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Saye Zerbo commander of armed forces [1]

Deposed executive: President Sangoule Lamizana [1]

Property:

Markets: “he said the coup had been necessary because oof the political and economic situation of the country, as shown by the poor labor climate and poor performance in all sectors” [2] after a two-month teacher strike [2], vague (not coded as ‘left’ or ‘right’ on this dimension)

Social Inclusion:
 Alignment: unclear
 Programmatic: no

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- [1] "Upper Volta Coup Leaders Arrest Former Officials." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 27, 1980. p. A4.
 [2] "Upper Volta's President Is Ousted In Coup by a Military Commander." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 26, 1980. p. A10.
 [3] "Upper Volta Coup Leaders Arrest Former Officials." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 27, 1980. p. A4.

1982, November 7

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: 20 [4]
 Trajectory: Arrested [5]
 Coup leaders: Maj. Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo [2] possibly Col. Thomas Sankara, but later contested [8, 9] including by himself [12]
 New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo [2]
 Deposed executive: Col. Saye Zerbo [1]
 Property: Cites corruption/ "illicit enrichment" [10]
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion: Due to violence of regime
 Soc/Com: "Diplomatic sources cited Volta radio broadcasts saying that support for the new leaders will come "from trade unions and other workers' associations" [6]; we can assume that this is from the leaders because they had control of the radio station from at least November 8th [7] further characterization that "the younger class of the armed forces was more attracted by extreme leftists ideas" which supports this interpretation [8] --- another broadcast, citing support of the unions, says "a movement has been born and must take form and a soul in the entire nation ... the actual government structures are provisional and will end with the creation of a state organ which will be put into place soon" [11]. Other text from this broadcast matches the text other sources say is directly from the coup leaders, themselves, and also links the 'trade unions and workers associations' to the same broadcast, too.
 Alignment: Left: "Diplomatic sources cited Volta radio broadcasts saying that support for the new leaders will come "from trade unions and other workers' associations" [6]; we can assume that this is from the leaders because they had control of the radio station from at least November 8th [7]
 Programmatic: Yes

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- [1] "Soldiers Topple Regime in Upper Volta." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 8, 1982. p. A5.
 [2] "Upper Volta Broadcast Names Coup Leaders." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 9, 1982. p. A7.
 [3] "Loyalist Troops Said to Be Fighting Upper Volta Rebels." *Washington Post*. November 9, 1982: A22.
 [4] "Minister dead following coup in Upper Volta." *The Globe and Mail*. November 11, 1982: P28.
 [5] "Nation/world: Rebels arrest President in 3rd Upper Volta coup." *Chicago Tribune*. November 9, 1982: A18.
 [6] "New Leaders Tightening Control in Upper Volta." *Los Angeles Times*. November 10, 1982: A14.
 [7] "Diplomats report shooting, some deaths in Upper Volta coup." *Associated Press*. November 8, 1982.
 [8] "Battle rages in Upper Volta coup attempt." *United Press International*. November 8, 1982. Monday AM cycle.
 [9] "Rebel army units control Upper Volta after coup." *United Press International*. November 9, 1982. Tuesday AM cycle.
 [10] "Say Dissident Soldiers Overthrow Government." *Associated Press*. November 7, 1982. Sunday AM cycle.
 [11] "Army doctor takes over in Upper Volta." *United Press International*. November 10, 1982. Wednesday BC cycle.
 [12] Sankara, Thomas. "Power Must Be Conquered by a Conscious People." Interview: August 21, 1983. In *Thomas Sankara Speaks: The Burkina Faso Revolution: 1983-1987*. 1988. Samantha Anderson (trans.).

1983, August 4

Agency: Junior [2]
 Deaths: 13 [2]
 Trajectory: House Arrest [2]
 Coup leaders: Captain Thomas Sankara former Prime Minister [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: Captain Thomas Sankara former Prime Minister [1]
 Deposed executive: President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo [1]
 Property:
 Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: Sankara is described as ‘a committed Marxist-Leninist’ and Sankara claims that he will end “domination of foreigners and neo-colonialism” [2] Sankara says in an interview in late August that his regime was a continuation/restoration of the CSP regime that had taken power in 1982. As prime minister he gave a speech entitled “Who are the Enemies of the People?” to, reportedly, ‘several thousand people.’ In it he asks: “Who are the enemies of the people? They are that group of bourgeois who enrich themselves dishonestly through fraud and bribery ... This section of the bourgeoisie must be fought against, and we will fight against it” [3]. He also gestures to this in his speech upon taking power: “Today, the patriotic and progressive soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers have thus cleansed the honor of our people and their army and have restored them their dignity, enabling them to enjoy once again the esteem and respect enjoyed at home and abroad by everyone from Upper Volta during the period from November 7, 1982, to May 17, 1983” [5]. Repeatedly refers to coup leaders as “revolutionaries” [5].

Alignment: Left [1][2][3][4][5]

Programmatic: Yes

**Captain Sankara pledged today to end what he called the “domination of foreigners and neo-colonialism” in his country” [2].

**Mr. Sankara was described as “a committed Marxist-Leninist” by Siradiou Daillo” [1]

***Close ties with Qaddafi [1][2]

[1] “Coup Is Reported in Upper Volta.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 5, 1983. p. A2.

[2] “13 KILLED IN COUP IN UPPER VOLTA.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 6, 1983. p. 2.

[3] Sankara, Thomas. “Power Must Be Conquered by a Conscious People.” Interview: August 21, 1983. In *Thomas Sankara Speaks: The Burkina Faso Revolution: 1983-1987*. 1988. Samantha Anderson (trans.).

[4] Sankara, Thomas. “Who Are the Enemies of the People?” Speech: March 26, 1982. In *Thomas Sankara Speaks: The Burkina Faso Revolution: 1983-1987*. 1988. Samantha Anderson (trans.).

[5] Sankara, Thomas. “Struggle for a Bright Future.” Speech: August 4, 1983. In *Thomas Sankara Speaks: The Burkina Faso Revolution: 1983-1987*. 1988. Samantha Anderson (trans.).

1987, October 15

Agency: elite [2]

Deaths: 13 [2]

Trajectory: executed [2]

Coup leaders: President’s chief advisor [1] Capt. Blaise Compaore [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: President Thomas Sankara [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Pro/anti-communist: “The “Popular Front of the 15th of October” seized the Government to “halt the restoration of neo-colonialism being undertaken by the traitor to the revolution,” the radio said in a broadcast monitored in Abidjan” [1] popular front is a union of several communist parties in 1987

Alignment: Left, Popular Front is a union of several communist parties

[1] “Burkina Faso Leader Ousted In Coup Led by Chief Adviser.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 16, 1987. p. A11.

[2] “Deposed Leader of Burkina Faso is Executed With 12 Aides.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 17, 1987. p. 4.

[3] Lawrence Rupley, Lamissa Bangali, and Bourriema Diamanti. *Historical Dictionary of Burkina Faso*. Rowman and Littlefield. 2013.

2014, October 30

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: several [1]

Trajectory: exile [2]

Coup leaders: General Honore Nabere Traore, chief of staff of armed forces [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lt. Col. Isaac Zida (second in command of Presidential Guard) [2]

Deposed executive: President Blaise Compaore [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: widespread violent protests after Compaore tries to extend his 27 year rule [1], meant to “avoid anarchy” (rule of law) [2]

Alignment: Right (rule of law, 'avoiding anarchy')

[1] "Violent Protests Topple Government in Burkina Faso." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 31, 2014.

[2] Herve, Taoko. "Military Backs an Interim President, But Burkina Faso Remains Unsettled." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 2, 2014.

2015, September 17

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 6 [2]

Trajectory: Failed [2]

Coup leaders: General Gilbert Diendere leader of Presidential Guard [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [2]

Deposed executive: failed [2]

[1] "What was behind the coup in Burkin Faso." *CMN* (Atlanta, Georgia). September 25, 2015.

[2] "Military in Burkina Faso confirms coup, dissolves government." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Illinois). September 17, 2015.

Burundi**1965, October 18**

Agency: junior [2]

Deaths: 6 [1] + 34 executed [3]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: junior police and soldiers [4], Joseph Bamina, President of the Senate, Emille Bucumi, President of the National Assembly

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] The Associated Press. "Burundi Coup Reported Foiled." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 20, 1965.

[2] "BURUNDI IS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 21, 1965. p. 4.

[3] Reuters. "Burundi Shoots 34 For Role in Revolt." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 23, 1965. p. 1.

1966, July 8

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: none reported/likely

Trajectory: Exiled [2]

Coup leaders: Prince Charles Ndizeye [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Prince Charles Ndizeye [1]

Deposed executive: King Mwami Mwambutsa IV [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: No

[1] "Power in Burundi Seized by Absent King's Son, 21." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 9, 1966. p. 5.

[2] "Ex-King of Burundi Dies." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 1, 1977.

1966, November 28

Agency: elite [1] [2]

Deaths: none reported, few to none likely [2] none [4]

Trajectory: exile [3]

Coup leaders: Premier and Defense Minister Michel Micombro [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Premier and Defense Minister (to be President) Michel Micombro [1]

Deposed executive: King Ntare V [1]

Property: Micembro says “there will be one social class with the same rights and opportunities for all...national resources will be managed for the benefit of all citizens... whoever questions our revolution by word or deed will be severely punished” [7]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Pro-soc/com: based on association with CCP [5][6] + Micembro’s statement that “there will be one social class with the same rights and opportunities for all...national resources will be managed for the benefit of all citizens... whoever questions our revolution by word or deed will be severely punished” [7] Yes

Alignment: Left [7]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Reuters. “BURUNDI PREMIER SETS UP REPUBLIC.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 29, 1966. p. 1.

[2] Fellows, Lawrence. “WATUSI REPORTED ENTERING RAWANDA” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 30, 1966. p. 3.

[3] Chandler, D. L. “Prince Charles Ndizeye Became Last King of Burundi On This Day In 1966.” *Face2Face Africa*. July 8, 2014.

[4] “BURUNDI PRESIDENT DEPOSED BY MILITARY.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 3, 1976. p. 40.

[5] “Burundi King’s Fall is Linked to Chinese.” *New York Times*. December 15, 1966: 9.

[6] “Burundi May Allow Chinese Reds Back.” *New York times*. December 2, 1966: 14.

[7] Neeld, Dennis. “Burundi Coup May Signal Success for Leftist Elements.” *Atlanta Journal*. December 4, 1966: 49.

1976, November 1

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: none reported, curfew implemented afterward [1] none [3]

Trajectory: exile [2]

Coup leaders: Liet. Col. Jean Bagaza Deputy Chief of Staff [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Jean Bagaza [3]

Deposed executive: President Michel Micombero [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] “BURUNDI PRESIDENT DEPOSED BY MILITARY.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 3, 1976. p. 40.

[2] UPI. “MICHEL MICOMBERO, 43, DIES.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 18, 1983.

[3] Chen, Sewell. “Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Deposed Leader of a Troubled Burundi; Is Dead at 69.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 18, 1983.

1987, September 3

Agency: unclear, elite? [1]

Deaths: none [3]

Trajectory: exiled [2]

Coup leaders: Maj. Pierre Buyoya [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Pierre Buyoya [1]

Deposed executive: President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear, not much info

Programmatic: no

[1] Rules, Sheila. “Burundi’s President Is Ousted by Army.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 4, 1987.

[2] Chen, Sewell. “Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Deposed Leader of a Troubled Burundi; Is Dead at 69.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 18, 1983.

[3] Lentz, Harris M. *Heads of States and Governments Since 1945*. Routledge (New York and London). p. 125. 2013.

[4] Harden, Blaine. “Anti-Church moves aided Burundi coup.” *Washington Post*. September 8, 1987: D14.

1993, July 3

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: none [1]
 Trajectory: failed [1]
 Coup leaders: “five senior officers” [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Post-Election Coup Thwarted In Burundi, Colonel Reports.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 4, 1993.

1993, October 21

Agency: elite [1]
 Deaths: at least 1 [3]
 Trajectory: failed [4]
 Coup leaders: Former president Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and army chief of staff, Col. Jean Bikomagu [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: President Melchior Ndadaye (assassinated) [1]

[1] “Leader of Burundi Reportedly Killed in a Coup by an Ethnic Rival.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 22, 1993. p. A3.

[2] “Burundi Seals Borders as 30,000 Flee Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 23, 1993. p. 6.

[3] “President of Burundi Was Killed In Coup, Leaders of the Army Say.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 25, 1993. p. A11.

[4] “Burundi Army Leaders Urge Civilians to Resume Control.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 26, 1993. p. A9.

1996, July 25

Agency: elite? [1]
 Deaths: none reported due to the coup, hard to separate from the ethnic massacres occurring
 Trajectory: exile [1]
 Coup leaders: Maj. Pierre Boyoya [1] [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Pierre Boyoya [1]
 Deposed executive: President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya [1]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion: Widespread ethnic violence, some coup leaders perform the coup to prevent more violence, some do it because they believe it will allow them to fight better against the Hutus [1] but Boyoya claims to do it to stop the violence: “Officials in the Tutsi-led military said the coup was necessary to halt the increasing violence in the country” [1] but it is also implied that he wants to be able to gain the upper hand in any conflict then negotiate [2]
 Alignment: Right (law and order)
 Programmatic: Yes

[1] McNeil Jr., Donald G. “Burundi Army Stages Coup, and New Fighting Is Feared.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 26, 1996. p. A3.

[2] McNeil Jr., Donald G. “New Leader of Burundi: Authoritarian Democrat.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 30, 1996. p. A4.

2001, April 18

Agency: junior [1]
 Deaths: 0 [2]
 Trajectory: failed
 Coup leaders: Tutsi officers [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Burundi Halts Army Mutiny at State Radio.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 19, 2001. p. A5.

[2] “Burundi Forces Quash Coup Attempt.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). April 19, 2001.

2001, July 22

Agency: junior [1]
 Deaths: 1 [1]
 Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: sub-lieutenant Audace Nizeye and lieut. Remi Nsengiyunva, Vincent Kamenyero and Gilbert Nkurunziza [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "36 found guilty of coup bid." *News 24* (Cape Town, South Africa). April 22, 2004.

2015, May 13

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 2 protesters [1] 12 soldiers [2]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: Major General Godefroid Niyombare [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Burundi President Nkurunziza faces attempted coup." *BBC* (London, UK). May 13, 2015.

[2] "Failed Burundi coup leaders arrested as president returns to Tanzania." *The Guardian* (London, UK). May 15, 2015.

Cambodia

1970, March 18

Agency: Elite [5]

Deaths: unclear but seems unlikely [7]

Trajectory: Exile [2] [4]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Gen. Lon Nol, Premier and Defense Minister; Prince Sisowath Sirok Matek, First Deputy Premier [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Cheng Heng (Chief of State) and Premier Lieut Gen. [2] Lon Nol [1]

Deposed executive: Prince Norodom Sihanouk [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "The announcement came after a week of anti-Communist rioting" [6]

Anticom:"The announcement came after a week of anti-Communist rioting" [6]; In the statement, the Government accused the Vietnamese Communists of spreading false rumors, bribing Cambodian officials and distributing anti-Government leaflets, all in an effort to set Cambodians against Cambodians" [6]

Alignment: Right [2] [4]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Kamm, Henry. "CAMBODIA ASSAILS PRINCE AS DESPOT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 25, 1970. pp. 9.

[2] "Underground Fight Urged by Sihanouk Against New Rulers: Sihanouk Calls for Underground Fight." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 25, 1970. pp. 1.

[3] Blum, William. "Killing Hope: US Military and CIA Interventions Since World War II." Zed Books, London. 2003. pp. 137-138.

[4] Sterba, James P. "Cambodian Chief Sworn, Pledges to Oust Vietcong." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 22, 1970. pp. 1.

[5] "Junta Vows Independence For Cambodia." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). March 22, 1970. pp. 2A.

[6] Kamm, Henry. "SIHANOUK REPORTED OUT IN A COUP BY HIS PREMIER." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 19, 1970. pp. 1.

[7] "BAR SIHANOUK AS CAMBODIAN STATE CHIEF." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 19, 1970. pp. 1.

1978, May 15

Agency:

Deaths: Not enough evidence to establish a coup attempt on this day

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

"BANGKOK, Thailand, Sunday, June 25 (UPI) – Cambodia has smashed a coup attempt backed by Vietnam and the United States Central Intelligence Agency, the official Phnom Penh radio said today..." Either way it's not on May 15. [1] Possible attempt in late May, but again, at most is likely just a plot not an attempt [2]. No corroborating evidence at the time [3].

- [1] "World News in Brief." *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 25, 1978. pp. 8.
 [2] "Vietnam, CIA plotted coup, Cambodia says." *The Globe and Mail*. June 26, 1978: P10.
 [3] "Cambodia Charges Vietnam-CIA Plot." *Los Angeles Times*. June 26, 1978: 14.

1994, July 2

Agency: Conflicting, went with Junior [1] [3] [7]

Deaths: 0 [4]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Former Interior Minister Sin Song, Prince Norodom Chakrapong and 200 soldiers, Gen. Sin Sen a "senior official in the interior ministry" (chief of police per [6]), Tes Thoy the "chief of the Police Protective Unit" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Failed [1]

*Unclear how senior Gen. Sin Sen was *at the time of this plot*; Former Interior Minister Sin Song escapes the country [5]; Per Amnesty International Sin Sen was Chief of Police [6]

Wikipedia claims that Chakrapong was a major-general in the armed forces and cites [7]. In [7] it instead claims that Chakrapong was "one of six Vice-Prime Ministers" in 1993 and his cabinets were "civil aviation, tourism, culture, education, and social welfare" (213). He was a figurehead in these ministries and did not have real decision-making power, but Hun Sen wanted him in the CPP as a vote-puller from royalists. *After the incident where Sin Song and Chakrapong declare an autonomous zone made of rural provinces Chakrapong's father names him a 4-star general (242), but then he becomes an MP – which is the role that he is in when he allegedly engineers the next coup with 300 soldiers (who are arrested before they can get out of the trucks) (244). It is unclear if he is still a major-general in 1994, if that rank was symbolic or not, or how high in the military leadership that puts him (though it does not seem that he would have been in command of the army, rather a division) *according to [7] on June 30th 1994 70 generals at a house party agreed to overthrow Sen, but this plot failed. However, this seems to refer to the 1993 events in [6] where Chakrapong and Song brought Sen to Song's house and told him they were performing a coup. Song says that he told them to wait till the next day and he would announce he was stepping down and Chakrapong would be named PM – however he called CPP leadership to the house and 'the coup fizzled out.' Instead, according to [6] the 1994 attempt was 300 soldiers. Allegations are that they had been asked to do it by Chakrapong, but it is possible that his name was pinned to the attempt afterward to get rid of him. Chakrapong at this time was an MP, and it is unclear (and seemingly not likely) that he is still a major-general in the army, especially after the secession attempt in 1993. Revisit in the future, hopefully better secondary sources emerge.*

[1] Wallace, Charles P. "Tension Rises in Cambodia Over Coup Plot." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 9, 1994. pp. VYA6.

[2] "Cambodia arrests two after coup attempt." *Boston Globe* (Boston, MA). July 7, 1994. pp. 9.

[3] Pringle, James. "Coup attempt inquiry launched by shaky Cambodia coalition." *The Times* (London, UK). July 6, 1994.

[5] Sophonnora, Sou. "No trace of escapee Sin Song." *Phom Phen Post*.

[6] Amnesty International. "Kingdom of Cambodia: arrests and killings of political opponents."

[7] Adams, Brad. "Marking the anniversary of the Cambodian Coup attempt." *Human Rights Watch*.

1997, July 5

Agency: Elite [1] [4]

Deaths: "Heavy Fighting" [2] Political rivals systematically killed, former Interior Minister Ho Sok, Security Chief Chau Sambath, Commander Nhek Bunchhay, Senior Security Adviser Serey Kosal [3] fighting in capital, possibly outside, too [4] at least 4 citizens [5] 200+ [7] 58+ [8]

Trajectory: Exile [2] From a UN report: "Ly Seng Hong and Maen Bun Thon, both generals with the loyalist forces... Three royalist soldiers shot dead near the international airport July 6 as they attempted to surrender, with their arms raised ... Four security guards of Gen. Nhieik Bun Chhay ... who were killed July 6. Their eyes had been gouged out and their bodies were left on the street for two days, along with two other bodies ... Four soldiers believed to be bodyguards of Mr Chau Sambath who were found dead July 7 with rope marks on their wrists. One had a gag in his mouth ... Two men who were seen bundled into a car by a group of soldiers near the Japanese Bridge and whose bodies were found shot to death four miles away ... A Canadian-Cambodian reporter shot in the leg then executed July 7 by soldiers when he attempted to take their photograph ... Ten members of the royalist party, including soldiers and civilians, killed on July 7 and 8, dumped near a brick factory outside Phnom Penh and later cremated by villagers ... At least four, and as many as six more deaths were confirmed today. Among them were from two to four people whose bodies were apparently burned on a hillside outside the village of Pik Nil, two hours drive from Phnom Penh." [9] = 30+, the number I went with, b/c the last killings reported in this article were on July 16 but also the deaths reported in [3]

Coup leaders: co-Prime Minister Ho Sen [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Ho Sen [1]

Deposed executive: Prince Norodom Ranariddh, co-Prime Minister [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: seems clear that this is a right-wing coup for Sen in particular to maintain power and head off any demands for social inclusion, he says it is to preemptively stop conflict, calling this demobilizing;

“Wearing camouflage fatigues instead of his usual civilian suit, Hun Sen appeared on national television

Saturday to accuse Ranariddh of treachery and of preparing for civil war. In a statement faxed to news organizations in Paris, Ranariddh accused Hun Sen of taking advantage of the Prince’s absence. “The bloody events that are currently taking place in Cambodia in my absence are due to the personal initiative of Second Prime Minister Hun Sen,” Ranariddh said. Hun Sen, however, defended the move as preemptive” [5]

Alignment: Coding as right, based on statement from Sen about this being about *preemptively* demobilizing opposition, see “social inclusion.”

Programmatic: yes

[1] Stanley Meisler and Tyler Marshall. “Cambodia Fuels Doubts About Peacekeeping.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 12, 1997. pp. 7.

[2] Mydans, Seth. “Cambodia: Quandary for Diplomats.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 12, 1997. pp. 5.

[3] Schmetzer, Uli. “LEGACY OF VIOLENCE RECLAIMS CAMBODIA.” *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 10, 1997. pp. 1.

[4] “Calling a Coup a Coup.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 9, 1997. pp. A22.

[5] Associated Press. “Cambodian leadership rivalry erupts into war.” *Las Vegas Review – Journal* (Las Vegas, NV). July 6, 1997. pp. 11A.

[6] “Cambodia: July 1997: Shock and Aftermath.” *Phnom Penh Post* (Phnom Penh, Cambodia) and hrw.org. July 27, 2007.

[7] “Armed Conflicts Report.” *Project Ploughshares* (Waterloo, Ont.). Accessed October 21, 2018.

[8] Sharp, Bruce. “BUTCHERS ON A SMALLER SCALE: HUN SEN AND THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE’S PARTY.” *Mekong.net*. Accessed October 21, 2018.

[9] Mydans, Seth. “Cambodia Purge Said to Claim 40 Victims.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 16, 1997.

Cameroon

1984, April 6

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 12 [2] + at least 30 [3]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: members of republican guard [2] Col. Ibrahim Saleh [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Cameroon Radio Says an Attempted Coup Has Failed.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 7, 1984. p. 4.

[2] “Cameroon Reports ‘Victory’ Over Rebels.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 8, 1984. p. 3.

[3] “Toll Reported High in Cameroon.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 11, 1984. p. A4.

Central African Republic

1966, January 1

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 2 [1]

Trajectory: arrest [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Jean Bedel Bokassa, chief of staff of armed forces [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Jean Bedel Bokassa, chief of staff of armed forces [1]

Deposed executive: President David Dacko [1]

Property: “The bourgeoisie of the privileged classes is abolished. A new era of equality between all citizens is restored” [1]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Pro/anti-com: “The bourgeoisie of the privileged classes is abolished. A new era of equality between all citizens is restored” [1].

Alignment: Left [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "ARMY HEAD SEIZES AFRICAN REPUBLIC" *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 2, 1966. p. 1.

[2] "Polygamy Outlawed." *Washington Post*. January 12, 1966: A3.

[3] "Central African Republic Breaks Ties with Peking." *Los Angeles Times*. January 7, 1966: 13.

1976, February 5

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Battalion commander Fidel Odrou, Martin Meya, and Lieut Satao [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Central African Republic Holds 3 in Coup Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 10, 1976. p. 7.

1979, September 20

Agency: unclear, probably junior, lots of French involvement [2] [3]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: exile [4]

Coup leaders: David Dacko [1]

New Executive/Junta members: David Dacko [1]

Deposed executive: Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "Bokassa Is Reported Overthrown In Coup in Central African Empire." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 21, 1979. p. 1.

[2] Burns, John F. "Coup Leader in African Republic." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 22, 1979. p. 4.

[3] Lewis, Flora. "France Sends Troops After Bokassa Ouster." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 22, 1979. p. 1.

[4] Lewis, Flora. "BARRED BY FRANCE, BOKASSA FLIES OFF FOR AFRICAN NATION." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 24, 1979. p. A1.

1981, September 1

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: none reported, doesn't sound likely [1]

Trajectory: "retired" [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Andre Kolingba, army commander in chief [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Andre Kolingba, army commander in chief [1] [2]

Deposed executive: President David Dacko [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: protests/unrest after Dacko barely wins elections w/allegations of fraud in March of 81, likely to head of social unrest, etc. as a result and Dacko declared a state of siege w/Kolingba managing it [1][2]

"According to the Foreign Ministry there, Gen. Andre Kolingba, the army commander in chief, announced over the Government radio in Bangui, the capital, that Mr. Dacko had agreed to step down because of ill health and because of "political tension" in the country"...all political parties have been suspended indefinitely, the radio said" [1].

Alignment: right, Dacko 'hands over power because of ill health' and 'political tension', but in addition the new regime suspends political parties, see "social inclusion" [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Prial, Frank J. "Army Topples Leader of Central African Republic." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 2, 1981. p. A7.

[2] "Around The World." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 3, 1981. p. 5

2001, May 28

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 7 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Andre Kolingba [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "World Briefing." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 29, 2001. p. A8.

[2] "World Briefing." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 2, 2001. p. A7.

2002, October 25

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 30 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Forces loyal to former army chief Francois Bozize [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Central African Republic Says It Has Ended Armed Rebellion." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 31, 2002. p. A17.

2003, March 15

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 50 [3]

Trajectory: exile [2]

Coup leaders: followers of Francois Bozize [1] [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Francois Bozize names self President [2] later names Prof Abel Goumba

Prime Minister [4]

Deposed executive: President Ange-Felix Patasse [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "Rebels Gain in Capital of Central African Republic." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 16, 2003. p. N3.

[2] "AFRICA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 18, 2003. p. A12.

[3] "Looters Empty U.N. Warehouse in Central African Republic." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 20, 2003. p. A11.

[4] "Central Africa: Prime minister to form government in next few hours." *BBC Monitoring Africa*. March 24, 2003: 1.

2021, January 13

Civil war not a coup [1]. Russian 'instructors' (likely Wagner employees) part of defensive force in CAR [2].

[1] "Rebels attack Central African Republic's capital." *National Post*. January 13, 2021.

[2] "Russia pulling 'military instructors' out of Central African Republic." *AFP International Text Wire in English*. January 15, 2021.

Chad

1975, April 13

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: at least 1 [1]

Trajectory: killed [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Noel Odingar [1] and commander of army Felix Malloum [2] Capt. M Kamougue [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Felix Malloum [2] Gen. Noel Odingar [2] Capt. M Kamougue [2]

Deposed executive: President Ngarta Tombalbaye [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "The military said in its communique that social discrimination imposed by the Tombalbaye regime had provoked animosity between the tribes and useless spilling of blood" [1]. Upset that he was shaking up military command, trying to stop civil conflict between southern Bantu and central/northern Muslims [1]

Alignment: Hard to differentiate between law and order and social inclusion dimensions here, but while they emphasize the prior regime ruled by 'divide and rule,' stopping existing conflict seems to be the primary dimension (law & order), went with 'right', review on update to dataset (see if new secondary sources emerge)

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "President of Chad Is Killed During a Military Take-Over." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 14, 1975. p. 2.

[2] Johnson, Thomas A. "CHAD JUNTA NAMES A CHIEF OF STATE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 17, 1975. p. 7.

1977, April 1

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 8 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Brahm Abakar Koumba [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Chad Reports Coup Crushed In the Capital." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 2, 1977. p. 3.

1989, April 1

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: at least 1 [2] 1 [3]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Interior Minister Mahamat Itno, army commander Hassan Djamous, military advisor Idriss Debi [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Chad Coup Said to Fail." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). April 6, 1989. p. A27.

[2] Pierre M. Atlas and Roy Licklider. "Conflict Among Former Allies After Civil War Settlement: Sudan, Zimbabwe, Chad, and Lebanon." *Journal of Peace Research*. Vol. 36. No. 1. p. 44-45. Sage Publications (London, Thousand Oaks CA and New Delhi).

[3] Jessup, John E. *Encyclopedic Diction of Conflict and Conflict Resolution 1945-1996*. Greenwood Publishing Group (Westport, CT). 1998. p. 117.

1991, October 13

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 28 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Interior Minister Maldoum Bada Abbas [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "COUP TRY IN CHAD." *USA TODAY* (McLean, Virginia). October 15, 1991. p. 07A.

1993, January 27

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Don't have access to Luttwack's source, only account is [1], consider removing
 [1] Minorities at Risk. "Chronology for Southerners in Chad." 2004.

2004, May 15

Agency: junior

Deaths: none reported, no gunshots reported

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Colonel Bechir Haggar

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

"CHAD: Army mutiny quelled in N'djamena. *UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs*. May 17, 2004.
 (<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/news/2004/05/mil-040517-irin04.htm>)

2006, March 16

Agency: Not enough information to establish a coup attempt vs. plot

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Unclear that this is a coup attempt (government claims it is), can't find reliable sources. African Union denounces attempt.
 [1] "Chadian President Returns Home." *Qatar News Agency*. March 17, 2006.

2006, April 13

Agency: civil conflict, not a coup [1][2][3]

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*Review on next revision, refer to secondary literature

[1] Wax, Emily. "Rebels Fight Troops in Chad Capital." *Washington Post*. April 14, 2006: A12.

[2] "Rebellion Crushed in Chad." *The Observer*. April 15, 2006: A7.

[3] "World Briefing: Rebels Driven out of Chad Capital." *New York Times*. April 13, 2006: 12.

2013, May 1

Agency: junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 4 [1] [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: 2 generals, 2 lawmakers [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "A coup attempt in Chad?" *The Economist*. May 2, 2013.

[2] "At least 4 dead in Chad coup attempt: security sources." *Rueters*. May 2, 2013.

[3] The Associated Press. "Chad: Coup Is Foiled, Official Says." *New York Times* (New York, New York).

2021, April 20

Agency: Appears to be elite, younger Deby is a '4-star general' [5]

Deaths: 3 protestors [2]

Trajectory: other; named head of "national transition council," parliament under military transition gov. [7]

Coup leaders: unclear, but likely Mahamat Idriss Déby and military leadership

New Executive/Junta members: Mahamat Idriss Déby

Deposed executive: technically Haroun Kabadi, President of the National Assembly was next in line for president w/death of Idriss [5]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com:

Alignment: unclear, really no clear statement about why the move was made

Programmatic: No

[1] Lawler, Dave. "Opposition claims coup as Chad strongman Idriss Deby replaced by son." *Axios*. April 22, 2021.

[2] Touroumbaya, Geoffroy, and Naveena Kottoor. "Crowds protest Chad's military government, lash out at French support." *DPA International*. April 27, 2021.

[3] "Chad army says 'several hundred' rebels killed." *France 24*. April 30, 2021.

[4] "Chad's Constitution of 2018." *Constitute Project*. pp. 11-12.

[5] Adamou, Mahamat, Ruth Maclean, Declan Walsh, and Eric Schmitt. "President of Chad is Killed in Clashes with Rebels." *New York Times*. April 21, 2021. A6.

[6] Petlier, Elian and Mahamat Adamou. "Chad Buries Slain Leader as Critics Accuse Military of Endorsing Coup." *New York Times*. April 24, 2021: A9.

[7] "Tchad: Haroun Kabadi élu à la tête du Conseil national de transition." *Rfi*. March 10, 2021.

Chile

1973, June 29

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 7 [1]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: Members of Second Armored Regiment [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Kandell, Jonathan. "Chilean Revolt Crushed As Army Backs Allende." *New York Times* (New York). June 30, 1973.

1973, September 11

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 500-1,000 [4] went with the 360 reported by CIA [12]

Trajectory: Killed [1]

Coup leaders: Pinochet and heads of military [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, commander of the army; Gen. Delaire Gustavo Leigh Guzman, commander of the air force; Adm. Jose Toribio Merino Castro, acting commander of the navy, and Gen. Cesar Mendoza Frank, chief of the national police

Deposed Executive: Salvador Allende

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: to “exterminate Marxism” [4] Right

Programmatic: Yes

- [1] “JUNTA IN CHARGE.” *New York Times* (New York). September 12, 1973a.
 [2] Binder, David. “U.S. NOT SURPRISED.” *New York Times* (New York). September 12, 1973.
 [3] “ALLENDE BACKERS WARNED BY JUNTA NOT TO BEAR ARMS.” *New York Times* (New York). September 13, 1973b.
 [4] “U.S. HAD WARNING OF COUP, AIDES SAY.” *New York Times* (New York). September 13, 1973c.
 [5] “MILITARY JUNTA IN CHILE ORDERS BREAK WITH CUBA.” *New York Times* (New York). September 14, 1973d.
 [6] “Junta in Chile Reported Killing Many of Allende’s Supporters.” *New York Times* (New York). September 16, 1973e.
 [7] “CHILE JUNTA SAYS FIGHTING PERSISTS AND WARNS FOES.” *New York Times* (New York). September 17, 1973.
 [8] “Chile’s Junta Said to Plan Military Trials for 5,200.” *New York Times* (New York). September 18, 1973.
 [9] “Chilean Junta Puts Toll in Week at 95.” *New York Times* (New York). September 19, 1973.
 [10] “Mrs. Allende Now Feels Husband Was ‘Murdered’.” *New York Times* (New York). September 20, 1973.
 [11] “Chile Settles Down As the Junta Settles In: After The Coup.” *New York Times* (New York). September 23, 1973.
 [12] Kornbluh, Peter. “Chile and the United States: Declassified Documents Relating to the Military Coup, September 11, 1973.” *George Washington University*. Accessed May 20, 2018.
 [13] Kubisch, Jack B. “Chilean Executions.” *George Washington University*. Accessed May 20, 2018.
 [14] Diuguid, Lewis H. “CHILE: A COUP AND ITS AFTERMATH.” *The Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). October 21, 1973.

Colombia

1953, June 13

Agency: Elite [1][2]

Deaths: 0 [2][3]

Trajectory: Exile [1][3]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla [2]

Deposed executive: Laureano Gomez [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Not enough info

Programmatic: No

[1] United States. Central Intelligence Agency. *EVENTS LEADING UP TO A COUP D'ETAT BY GENERAL GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA*. Released 09/19/1999.

[2] “Coup in Colombia Ousts President: Army Chief Rules.” *New York Times*. June 14, 1953: 1.

[3] “Colombia Is Peaceful After Coup.” *New York Times*. June 15, 1953: 1.

[4] Dubois, Jules. “Colombia Coup Called an End to a Nightmare.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. June 16, 1953: 12.

[5] “Ties with Bogota Resumed by US.” *New York Times*. June 19, 1953: 10.

1957, May 10

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 30

Trajectory: Exile in Spain [DOS]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Gabriel Paris, Maj. Gen. Deogracias Fonseca, Rear Adm. Ruben Piedrahita, Maj. Gen. Rafael Navas Pardo, and Brig. Gen. Luis A. Ordonez [2]

Deposed executive: Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “The paralysis of all activities throughout the land coupled with riots and demonstrations – convinced the generals and admirals that with unity of purpose the civilians have a weapon against which tanks and guns are, in the long run, ineffective” [4]. Country was locked in civil conflict and political deadlock, coup was meant to cut through both.

Constitution: Yes [1]

Transition: Yes [2]

Democracy: Yes, election August 7, 1958 [2]

Soc/Com: Cardinal Luque, who seems to be speaking on behalf of the junta in a “nation-wide radio hookup”, says “Communists were interested in creating new disturbances” and thus people need to support the junta [3].

Additional context: “Toward the end, most feared the sudden turn to socialism indicated by the nationalization of the banks” [6][see also 7, pp. 97 and *]

Alignment: Right, deteriorating conditions mean that Pinilla’s only source of support becomes socialists and begins to speak about class-conflict immediately before the coup [7], tries to prevent church services and in return the church supports the coup and the Cardinal expresses fear of communist influence in the country over national radio the day of the coup presumably on behalf of the junta [3]

Programmatic: Yes

*“Some hours after his re-election, President Rojas Pinilla gave a nation-wide radio message, which had ominous overtones of class conflict. The dictator declared that the “working classes are above the oligarchy,” and again he denounced the banks for joining the strike. Moreover, he added that the economic oligarchy had initiated class warfare as a tool of political oligarchy” [7, pp. 98].

[1] “467. Despatch From the Ambassador in Colombia (Cabot) to the Department of State1.” U.S. Department of State. July 9, 1957. Accessed January 01, 2018.

[2] Dubois, Jules. “Junta Overthrows Colombia Dictator.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 11, 1957: 1.

[3] “Dictatorship Collapses in Colombia.” *Los Angeles Times*. May 11, 1957: 1.

[4] Szulo, Tad. “Colombia Closes Its Ranks to Support Military Junta.” *New York Times*. May 19, 1957: E6.

[5] “Inquiry Due in Colombia.” *New York Times*. May 23, 1957: 6.

[6] Hartlyn, Jonathan. “Military Governments and the Transition to Civilian Rule: The Colombian Experience of 1957-1958.” *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*. 1984. Pp. 255-256.

[7] Palaschak, John III. “Pressure Groups and the Downfall of General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla.” Master’s Thesis, University of Arizona. 1967.

1958, May 2

Agency: Junior [2, see also 1961]

Deaths: none reported, some shooting [2] likely 0 [3]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Col. Hernando Forero, head of police [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] “4 Columbian Rulers Kidnapped by Band.” *Greeley Daily Tribune*, May 2, 1958.

[2] “Bogota Smashes Attempted Coup.” *New York Times*. May 3, 1958: 1.

[3] “Bogota Puts Down Revolt.” *The Sun*. May 3, 1958: 1.

1961, October 11

Agency: Revolt/mutiny, not a coup [1] [2]

Deaths: 1 [1]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Revolt [1][2]

**Sounds as though these soldiers had been under arrest since 1958 for planning a revolution (related to the coup) and escaped w/weapons [2].

***Government says it was a part of an attempted government overthrow, related to guerilla activities fomented by ousted leader Gustavo Rojas Pinilla [3]

[1] “Quell Revolt by Soldiers in Colombia.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. October 12, 1961: 14.

[2] “Colombia Reported Quiet After Mutiny.” *The Sun*. October 13, 1961: 1.

[3] Ramirez, Hector. “Colombia Nips Army Revolt.” *Atlanta Constitution*. October 12, 1961: 6.

Comoros (also Comoro)

1975, August 3

Agency: undertaken by foreign mercenaries, possible military involvement but can't confirm [1][2][3] so not coded as a military coup

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: unclear [2]

Coup leaders: Ali Soilih [2] Prince Said Mohammed Jaffair [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Ali Soilih "former minister of public works" [2]

Deposed executive: Ahmed Abdallah

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear, but likely left <but don't have anything in this time window to confirm this, see 1978 coup>

[1] "3 at Helm in Comoros." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 5, 1975.

[2] "Pro-French Group Gains Control of the Comoro Islands in a Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 4, 1975. p. 3.

[3] "Pro-French Coup in Comoros." *Washington Post* (August 4, 1975): A14.

[4] "President of Comoros Out in Bloodless Coup." *Baltimore Sun*. August 4, 1975. (<https://search-proquest-com.libdata.lib.ua.edu/docview/538625888/4C9CC4910FB2495CPO/3?accountid=14472>)

1977, June 5

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: "young dissidents" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Coup Attempt Reported in Comoros." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 6, 1977.

1978, May 12

Agency: unclear, elite? [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Said Atthoumani [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Ali Soilih [1]

Property: Call for protection of property rights & implies transition away from socialism [3] "The new Government in the Indian Ocean republic described itself as a "political military directorate" and said that all rights denied to the public under the previous regime had been restored. The radio said these included freedom of religion, the right to hold traditional wedding ceremonies and the right of individuals to make free use of their property" [1]. Additional context: "Most of the approximately 230,000 people are Muslim. President Soilih's attempt to create a Chinese-style revolutionary system that frowned on religion were believed to have angered the population" [1]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Anti-com/soc: likely yes, but not a strong enough statement, see "property"

Alignment: Right [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "REGIME IN COMOROS OUSTED BY MILITARY." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 14, 1978. p. 8.

[2] "World News Briefs." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 15, 1978. p. A8.

1985, March 8

Agency: junior [1]
 Deaths: 3 [2]
 Trajectory: failed
 Coup leaders: junior officers of the presidential guard [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] Landsford, Tom. "Political Handbook of the World 2015." CQ Press (Washington, D.C.). 2015.

[2] "Comoros Constitution and Citizenship Laws Handbook." IPB Inc. (Washington, D.C.). 2013.

1987, November 30

Agency: Not enough information
 Deaths:
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders:
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed executive:

**only 1 reference that I could find. Not coded as coup.*

[1] "Mauritius Comoros." *CIA World Factbook*. April 1994.

1989, November 26

Agency: Junior [1]**
 Deaths: 2 [1]
 Trajectory: killed [1] [2] [3]
 Coup leaders: Ahmed Mohammed [1] Bob Denard [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: Bob Denard [2]
 Deposed executive: President Abderemane [1]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion: Opposition leaders imprisoned, President Abderemane had won rigged election [1], but the reasons for the coup may be specific to Denard*
 Alignment:
 Programmatic: No

* Denard did it to get paid off by foreign gov. after the coup [2]

** Return to this in next iteration of the dataset, information implies that members of the armed forces are involved [1] but it may just be Denard

[1] "President of Comoro Islands Is Assassinated." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 28, 1989. p. A9.

[2] "Mercenary Holding Island Nation Seeks Deal." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 9, 1989.

[3] "Coup quashed in Comoro Islands Leader of African island nation cites role of mercenaries." *Boston Globe* (Boston, MA). September 27, 1992.

1991, August 3

Agency: elite [2]
 Deaths: 0 [2]
 Trajectory: failed [1]
 Coup leaders: Ibrahim Ahmed Halidi, President of Supreme Court [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Comoros Chief Ordered Out, But Removal is Forestalled." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 6.

[2] Landsford, Tom. "Political Handbook of the World 2015." CQ Press (Washington, D.C.). 2014. p. 303.

1992, September 26

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: “former member of Abdallah’s presidential guard and two of [Ahmed] Abdallah’s sons” [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed [1]

[1] “COUP ATTEMPT IN COMOROS PUT DOWN BLOODLESSLY.” *Orlando Sentinel* (Orlando, Florida).

[2] Associated Press. “Coup quashed in Comoro Islands Leader of African nation cites role of mercenaries.” *Boston Globe* (Boston, MA). September 27, 1992. p. 23.

1999, April 30

Agency: elite? [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Arrest [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Azaly Assoumani [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Azaly Assoumani [1]

Deposed executive: Tadjiddine Ben Said Massonde [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: ‘to restore order after three days of violent protests’ [1]

Alignment: Right [1]

Programmatic: Yes

**Col. Azaly Assoumani said he ousted the government of President Tadjiddine Ben Said Massonde to restore order after three days of violent protests against the autonomy deal reached last week” [1]

[1] Reuters. “COMOROS ARMY TAKES OVER IN BLOODLESS COUP.” *Chicago Tribune*. (Chicago, IL). May 1, 1999. p. 18.

2000, March 21

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1] [3]

Coup leaders: two sons of former president Ahmed Abdallah [1] Abderrahmane Abdallah [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Neilan, Terence. “World Briefing.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 22, 2000. p. A18.

[2] “Comoros: Several army men reportedly arrested after failed coup.” *BBC* (London, UK). March 21, 2000.

[3] “Comoros: Interior minister says situation under control after coup attempt.” *BBC* (London, UK). March 21, 2000. p. 1.

2001, December 20

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 5 [1] 6 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Hassan Harouna and mercenaries [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [2]

Deposed executive: failed [2]

[1] Block, Robert. “Comoros Islands Invaded by Men Claiming to Be GIs.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 20, 2001.

[2] “Comoros: Prime minister says foiled coup targeted Moroni.” *BBC* (London, UK). December 22, 2001. p. 1.

2008, March 25

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths:

Trajectory: not a coup, separatist movement [2]

Coup leaders: Col. Mohamed Bacar [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] Hogg, Jonny. "Comoros reclaims control of island." *Deseret News* (Salt Lake City, UT). March 27, 2008. p. A5.

[2] Claire, Soares. "REVOLUTION! ANOTHER COUP IN THE WORLD'S MOST UNSTABLE COUNTRY." *The Independent*. (London, UK). March 26, 2008.

Congo / Congo-Brazzaville

1963, August 15

Agency: Revolution, not a coup [1] [5]

Deaths: 5 [1] (in riot releasing political prisoners, rumored to be planning revolutionary council)

Trajectory: Resigns [2], Arrested [4] [6]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Alphonse Massamba-Debat (Becomes Minister of Defense and Provisional Head of Government), Gremain Bicoumat (Minister of the Interior and Information), Charles Ganao (Foreign Minister), Paul Kaya (Economic Affairs minister), Jules Nkounkou (Justice minister), Edouard Babackas (Finance), Pascal Lissouba (Agriculture), Bernard Galiba (Health, Labor, Education, Youth and Sports) [3]

Deposed executive: Ferbert Youlou [2]

[1] "STRIKERS STORM BRAZZAVILLE JAIL." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 14, 1963. p.1.

[2] "Youlou Forced Out By Brazzaville Mob." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 16, 1963. p. 1.

[3] Lukas, Anthony J. "Brazzaville Sets Up a Provisional Government." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 17, 1963. p. 6.

[4] Lukas, Anthony J. "REFORMS PLEDGED IN BRAZZAVILLE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 18, 1963. p. 21.

[5] Lukas, Anthony J. "Leader in Brazzaville Coup Pledges Reforms." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 20, 1963. p. 6.

[6] "FULBERT YOULOU, EX-CONGO LEADER." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 7, 1972.

1966, June 27

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: unclear

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Garrison, Lloyd. "RISING REPORTED IN BRAZZAVILLE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 29, 1966. p. 1.

[2] Gleijeses, Piero. *Conflicting Missions: Havana, Washington, and Africa*. University of North Carolina Press (Chapel Hill). 2002. p. 168-172.

1968, August 3

Agency: junior [2] [3]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: Captain Ngouabi (new chief of army afterward) [2] [3], Lieut. Louis Sylvain Goma (new army chief of staff afterward) [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Coded as failed b/c Debat remains leader of country, but he was forced to rule in conjunction w/the military, who would overthrow him later in the month

[1] "Regime in Brazzaville Is Endangered." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 3, 1968. p. 2.

[2] "Brazzaville Coup Leaders Reverse Themselves: President Is Called Back – He Will Form Regime in Consultation With Army." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 3, 1968. p. 2.

[3] "Two Coup Leaders In Brazzaville Get President's Backing." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 6, 1968.

1968, August 30

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: unclear how many [1] possibly 100 [2] "more than 100" [3]

Trajectory: resigned

Coup leaders: Likely Alfred Raoul

New Executive/Junta members: Capt. Alfred Raoul [3]

Deposed executive: President Alphonse Massamba-Debat

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Several days of “political chaos”/fighting preceded the coup [3], defense department asks people to leave area where Popular National Revolutionary movement militants were being trained by Cuban Army instructors [3]

Anti/Pro Com: Seems to be anti-communist, Debat had Cuban-trained ‘left-wing’ militants supporting him which were crushed by the military [3] “Without specifying casualty figures, the radio described fighting on the right bank of the Congo River near the so-called Meteorological Camp, where Cuban Army instructors have been training members of an extreme left-wing youth league” [2] “A Defense Department communique asked all inhabitants near the camp to evacuate ... the camp was believed to have been used recently as headquarters of the youth movement of the Popular National Revolutionary movement The youth movement was an armed faction of the country’s only party ... Mr Hommbessa and Mr. Bindi, who were deposed in a shakeup [officials under Debat] ... were being sought on charges of distributing arms to their supporters” [1].

Alignment: Right [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “State of Siege in Brazzaville Follows Outbreak of Fighting.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 31, 1968. p. 6.

[2] “President Reported Deposed In the Former French Congo.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 1, 1968. p. 22.

[3] “BRAZZAVILLE OUSTS MASSEMBA-DEBAT.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 5, 1968. p. 31.

[4] House, Arthur H. “Brazzaville: revolution or rhetoric?” *Africa Report* 16:4 (April 1, 1971): 18.

1969, November 8

Agency: junior [1] , not enough information to establish this advanced from plot to attempt

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: unclear

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] “Brazzaville Reports foiling Plot for Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 9, 1969. p. 13.

*unclear that an attempt was actually made, can’t find any other sources with more detail other than the government announcement that they “crushed a coup” and arrested 29 people.

1970, March 22

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 63 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Pierre Kinganga [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Rebels Seize Brazzaville Radio, But President Crushes Revolt.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 24, 1970. p. 10.

[2] “63 Die in Congo Coup Effort.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 25, 1970. p. 15.

1972, February 22

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: unclear [1] [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Ange Diawara [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “COUP ATTEMPT FAILS IN CONGO REPUBLIC.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 23, 1972. p. 9.

[2] Whitehouse, Bruce. *Migrants and Strangers in an African City: Exile, Dignity, Belonging*. Indiana University Press (Bloomington). 2012. p. 194.

Cuba

1952, March 10

Agency: "most, if not all of the armed forces" [2] Junior "I did it with captains and lieutenants. Before the revolution started, we formed a military junta of fifteen or twenty of them" [5]

Deaths: 2 [2]

Trajectory: Exiled [7]

Coup leaders: General Fulgencio Batista [2] [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Chief of State: General Batista; Minister of State: Dr. Miguel A. Campa; Treasury: Marino Lopez Blanco; Agriculture: Alfredo Jacomino; Communications: Dr. Pablo Carrera Justiz; Health: Dr. Enrique Saladrigas; Education: Dr. Andres Rivero Aguero; Interior: Dr. Ramon O. Hermida; Public Works: Dr. Jose A. Mendigutia; Justice: Dr. Miguel Angel Cespedes; Labor: Jesus Portocarrero; Commerce: Oscar de la Torre; Secretary of the Presidency: Dr. Andres Moralies del Castillo; National Defense: Nicolas Perez Hernandez; Ministers Without Portfolio: Maria Gomez Carbonell, Sandiango Alvarez Rodriguez, Julia Elisa Consuegra, Justo Salas, Leonardo Anya Murillo [7]

Deposed executive: President Prio Socarras [2]

Right Social Harmony: 'Corruption' (Yes) 'Concerns about Public Peace' [3] [5] [8] 'elimination of gangsterism' [9] 'Revolt planned by President Socarras' [10] [11] (letter from Charge d'Affairs of Cuba in US) [17]

Right Economic Liberalization: "He promised the fullest protection to all United States capital here or that may be attracted to make investments in Cuba in the future" Yes [7] [8] Encourage foreign investment [13]

Right Property Rights: Possibly, return of "Orange Crush and El Morro Bottling of Havana, the Electric Company of Camaguey, and La Cubana Santiago" to private ownership in month after coup [18]

New Constitution: Yes, to facilitate Batista becoming President, sidestep issues w/old Constitution which would require an election, or for him to step down when an election occurs [16]

Trajectory: right

Programmatic: yes

[1] Cavendish, Richard. "General Batista Returns to Power in Cuba." *History Today*, March 2002.

[2] Hallet, Robert M. "Cuban Government Is Overthrown In Predawn Revolution by Batista." *Christian Science Monitor* Boston: March 10, 1952. pp. 10.

[3] "Strong Man In Cuba." *Washington Post* Washington D.C.: March 11, 1952. pp. 8.

[4] "Batista Rises from Laborer to Cuba's Chief." *Chicago Daily Tribune* Chicago: March 11, 1952. pp. 6.

[5] "Batista Takes Over Control In Cuba; President Feels Palace; Two Killed." *The Sun* Baltimore. March 11 1952: 2.

[6] "Batista Calls Himself All-Powerful in Cuba." *Washington Post* Washington D.C. March 12, 1952: 9.

[7] Hart, Phillip R. "Cuba Recovering After Revolution." *New York Times* New York. March 12 1952: 14.

[8] "Believe Revolt Won't Deflate Boom In Cuba." *Chicago Daily Tribune* Chicago. March 13, 1952: A3.

[9] "Cuba's Prio Goes into Exile for 3rd Time." *Washington Post*. March 14, 1952: 18.

[10] "Was Revolt Reason for Cuba Coup?" *New Amsterdam News*. March 15, 1952.

[11] "Batista and Unionism." *New York Times*. March 15, 1952: 12.

[12] "Cuba Congress Leaders Assail Batista's Coup." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. March 18, 1952: a7.

[13] Hart, Phillips R. "U.S. Role in Coup Suspected in Cuba." *New York Times* March 18, 1952: 10.

[14] McCarthy, Francis L. "Cuban Guns Turn Away Lawmakers: Bloodless Bursts Scatter 'Revolt.'" *Atlanta Daily Constitution* March 18, 1952: 3.

[15] Ward, Paul W. "U.S. Recognizes Batista's Regime." *The Sun* Baltimore. March 28, 1952: 1.

[16] "Batista will Become New Cuban President." *New York Times*. March 30, 1952.

[17] Espinosa, Albert. "Cuba's New Government: Recent Coup Said to Have Support of People and Economic Groups." *New York Times*. April 1, 1952: 28.

[18] "U.S. Business Men in Cuba See Relief: Feel Batista Will Ease Labor's Grip, but are wary over coup's long-range effects." *New York Times*. April 3, 1952: 21.

[19] "Batista Takes Oath as Cuba's President." *New York Times*. April 5, 1952.

1957, September 5

Mutiny organized by naval officers at the Cayo Loco naval base. Difficult to find sources that seem reliable. One source claims that it was part of a broader coup attempt that had been postponed but that the navy base hadn't been informed (Marquez-Sterling). Others indicate that it was a revolution in the city of Cienfuegos.

One death is confirmed although other sources assert several more deaths; it does seem that people on the ground believed that it was a coup because they were chanting “Batista has fallen” and the coup took place on the anniversary of Batista’s 1933 coup (Tuscon Daily Citizen 1957).

[1] "Sailors Join Cuban Uprising Attack Police In Cieiiueofos." *Tuscon Daily Citizen*, September 5, 1957.

[2] Sterling, M. Marquez. "1957: Cayo Loco Mutiny & Overthrow Conspiracy." *Cuba 1952-1959*. August 18, 2009. Accessed December 27, 2017.

Cyprus

1974, July 15

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 30

Deposed Executive: President Makarois

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Nikos Giogiades Sampson

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Coded as failed b/c of invasion

[1] Van Gelder, Lawrence. "ARMY TAKES OVER CYPRUS IN A COUP LED BY GREEKS; MAKKARIOS'S FATE IN DOUBT." *New York Times* (New York). July 16, 1974a.

[2] Van Gelder, Lawrence. "MAKARIOS SAFE IN MALTA, MAY FLY TO U.N. SESSION." *New York Times* (New York). July 17, 1974b.

[3] Roberts, Steven V. "ATHENS PLEDGES NONINTERVENTION." *New York Times* (New York). July 17, 1974.

[4] McFadded, Robert D. "WIDE FIGHTING RAGES IN CYPRUS." *New York Times* (New York). July 21, 1974.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (Zaire and Congo-Leopoldville)

1960, September 14

Agency: elite [1] [2]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: arrest [3]

Coup leaders: Col. Joseph Mobuto army chief of staff [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Joseph Mobuto army chief of staff [2]

Deposed executive: Premier Patrice Lumumba [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Struggle between political factions of President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba, country had been “plunged into chaos” according to Mobuto [1]

Anti-Com: Kasavubu had dissolved the government on September 5th because of Lumumba’s ‘communist sympathies’, in return Lumumba dismisses Kasavubu, sparking a crisis that would be resolved by Mobutu [4, 300]

Alignment: Right [1, 4]

Programmatic: Yes

*Suspected that the army was intervening on behalf of the President [1]

**New interim government chosen by President Kasavubu [2]

*** Caretaker government describes themselves as “strictly nonpolitical” [2]

**** Threatens arrest of anyone publishing “contradictory communiques by rival parties” [2]

[1] “CHIEF DENIES COUP.” *New York Times* (New York). September 15, 1960. p. 1.

[2] “MOBUTU APPOINTS HIGH COMMISSION TO GOVERN CONGO.” *New York Times* (New York). September 21, 1960. p. 1.

[3] Tanner, Henry. “Ex-Premier Reported in House Arrest – General Flees.” *New York Times* (New York). September 21, 1960. p. 1.

[4] Michael Doyle and Nicholas Sambanis. *Making War and Building Peace: United Nations Peace Operations*. Princeton. 2006.

1965, November 25

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: retired [2]

Coup leaders: Commander of the army Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Commander of the army Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu

Deposed executive: President Joseph Kasavubu [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: no

*"The proclamation said a meeting of high ranking army officers yesterday decided to remove the Kasavubu Government because of its "absolute failure" in the political field" [1]

**"Part of the dispute between Mr. Kasavubu and General Mobutu appeared to center on the continued use in the army of white mercenaries, who had been put into the Congo army after Mr. Tshombe was named Premier in July, 1964. The mercenaries were used to help down a rebellion in the Stanleyville area." [2].

[1] Reuters. "Kasavubu Regime Ousted By Army Coup in Congo." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 25, 1965. p. 1.

[2] "Not a Military Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 26, 1965. p. 28.

2004, March 28

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 2 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: unclear, former members of Zairean Armed Forces loyal to Momutu Sese Seko [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Sengupta, Somini. "Attack in Congo Capital Mars Peace Transition." *New York Times* (New York). March 29, 2004. p. A4.

2004, June 11

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: none [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Members of the Presidential Guard, Major Eric Lenge [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Congo Reports Quelling Coup by President's Personal Guard." *New York Times* (New York). June 12, 2004. p. A3.

[2] "Congo coup attempt fails." BBC (London). June 11, 2004.

Djibouti

2000, December 7

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Yasin Yabeh Ghalib [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Calm restored in Djibouti." BBC (London). December 7, 2000.

[2] "Djibouti profile – Timeline." BBC (London). May 8, 2018.

Dominica

1981, December 19

Coup attempted by *former* head of military, stormed prison to free former prime minister; three died, nine wounded (The New York Times 1981). Appears there were collaborators including junior military officers and mercenaries. Coded as junior officer coup.

[1] "COUP ATTEMPT FAILS IN DOMINICA." *The New York Times*, December 20, 1981. (<http://www.nytimes.com/1981/12/20/world/coup-attempt-fails-in-dominica.html>)

Dominican Republic

1961, May 30

While military officers were involved, it appears to be an assassination only, there is no evidence that anyone attempted to claim control of the country, only that they were trying to eliminate Trujillo [4]. The military largely appears to support the new regime [1]. Plot appears to have been involved the defense minister of the country, Maj. Gen. Jose Rene Roman Fernandez [3], but appears to have mainly been civilian led (not sure if he was informant, etc.) [5].

[1] "One of Trujillo's Assassins Reported Slain, 3 Seized." *New York Times*. June 3, 1961: 1.

[2] Dubois, Jules. "Dominicans Press Hunt for Assassins of Dictator Trujillo." *Washington Post*. June 2, 1961: A1.

[3] "General is Convicted for the Trujillo Killing." *New York Times*. June 22, 1961: 3.

[4] "I shot the cruelest dictator in the Americas." *BBC*. May 28, 2011.

[5] Semple, Kirk. "Antonio Imbert Barrera, Who Helped Assassinate Dominican Dictator Trujillo, Dies at 95." *New York Times*. June 7, 2016.

1961, November 19

Fear that Trujillo's brothers returning would result in a coup, US does military exercise off shore, then brothers flee the country. No attempt [1].

[1] Marder, George. "Says U.S. Proud Of Role in Preventing Dominican Coup." *Chicago Daily Defender*. November 22, 1961: 9.

1962, January 16

General Pedro Rafael Rodriguez Echevarria, commander of the air force attempts a coup (Beshel 2012: 18; see also U.S. Department of State) and briefly takes control of country [3][4]. A counter-coup arrests Echevarria, and returns civilian rule. President Balaguer resigns, Dr. Rafeal Bonnelly named President [4]. Can't find information on deaths, no deaths according to the systemic peace case dataset.

[1] Beshel, Cary W. *THE DOMINICAN CRISIS OF 1962-1965, COMMUNIST AGGRESSION OR U.S. INTERVENTION*. Master's thesis, The University of Texas at Arlington, 2012.

[2] U.S. Department of State. Accessed December 27, 2017.

[3] Geyelin, Philip. "Dominican Coup Chills U.S. Plan to Raise Sugar Quota." *Wall Street Journal*. January 18, 1962: 2.

[4] "Dominican Junta Ousted; Chief and 4 Aides Seized." *New York Times*. January 19, 1962: 1.

1963, September 25

Agency: Elite [6]

Deaths: "bloodless" [5]

Trajectory: Exile [10]

Coup leaders: Elias Wessin Y Wessin [1] Brigadier General Antonio Imbert [12], General Miguel Luna (chief of Air Force) [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Victor Elby Vianas-Roman heads 24 hour military government [15] Emilio De Los Santos (leader of Junta), Manuel Enrique Tavares Espaillat, and Roman Tapia Espinal members of Junta at start [14][3] General Miguel Luna (chief of Air Force) named member of Junta later, unclear when the transition occurs [6]

Deposed executive: President Juan Bosch

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right; Anti-communist, military leaders say they have acted to prevent “Castro Communism” [11], want to fix ‘unemployment’ [13]

Programmatic: yes

[1] Atkins, G. Pope., and Larman C. Wilson. *The Dominican Republic and the United States: From Imperialism to Transnationalism*. Athens (Georgia): University of Georgia Press, 1998.

[2] Bosch, Juan, and Martin Murphy. "An Interview With Juan Bosch." *Nacla*.

[3] Papers of John F. Kennedy. Presidential Papers. National Security Files. Countries. Dominican Republic: Cables, September 1963: 26-27. JFKNSF-067-013. John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.

[4] “2 Dominican Parties Reject Junta Coalition Bid.” *Washington Post*. October 21, 1963: A12.

[5] Kurzman, Dan. “Most Dominicans Seek Return of Democracy.” *Washington Post*. October 19, 1963: A11.

[6] Kurzman, Dan. “We’ll Keep Going.” *Washington Post*. October 18, 1963: A21.

[7] Raymont, Henry. “Dominican Junta Plans Elections.” *New York Times*. October 13, 1963: 36.

[8] Raymont, Henry. “Outlawed Dominican Congress Picks Provisional Head of State.” *New York Times*. October 12, 1963: 8.

[9] Raymont, Henry. “Dominicans Urge Junta to Resign.” *New York Times*. October 7, 1963: 1.

[10] “Deposed Dominican in Exile: Bankruptcy Feared by Dominican Junta.” *Chicago Tribune*. October 3, 1963: 5.

[11] Raymont, Henry. “Dominican Junta Sworn As Police Battle Students.” *New York Times*. September 27, 1963: 1.

[12] Dubois, Jules. “Bosch’s Red Plot Bared!” *Chicago Tribune*. September 27, 1963.

[13] “Military Seizes Dominican Rule.” *New York Times*. September 26, 1963: 1.

[14] Raymont, Henry. “Dominican Junta Sworn As Police Battle Students.” *New York Times*. September 27, 1963: 1.

[15] Dubois, Jules. “Take Control in Dominican Republic.” *Chicago Tribune*. September 27, 1963: 4.

1965, April 25

Agency: Several concurrent coup attempts [15] but set off by a junior coup which foments the revolution [18]

Deaths: Possibly several hundred in initial coup attempt [15] At least 4 people initially [17] went with **missing** b/c data is convoluted

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Col. Caamano Deno leads revolution [6] [7] [15] but Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin Y Wessin attempts to install his own junta, which then appears to be replaced by another junta [14]

New Executive/Junta members: Brig. Gen. Antonio Imbert Barreras [6] seems to solidify power, but earlier both he and Caamano Deno form governments [8] Earlier in the Coup (April 28) another Junta had been established, composed of Col Pedro Bartolome Beniot, Col. Enrique Apolimatario Casado Saladin, and Captain Manuel Santana Carasco (Air Force, Army, Navy, respectively) [14]

Deposed executive: Donald Reid Cabral [16]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “The rebels say the revolution was built for the poor people, to end rule by the rich for the rich” [9]

Alignment: Left [9] “The rebels say the revolution was built for the poor people, to end rule by the rich for the rich” [9] US claims to intervene b/c of communist influence

[1] Dixon, Jeffrey S., and Meredith Reid Sarkees. *A Guide to Intra-state Wars: An Examination of Civil, Regional, and Intercommunal Wars, 1816-2014*. Los Angeles: SAGE Reference/CQ Press, 2016.

[2] Kalman, Laura. *Abe Fortas: A Biography*. Yale University Press, 1990.

[3] Swanson, Philip. *The Companion to Latin American Studies*. Routledge, 2014.

[4] Walter, Trohan. “U.S. Blunder of Crisis in Domingo.” *Chicago Tribune*. May 16 1965: 9.

[5] “OAS Force Due to Arrive Today: 270 Will Land in Dominican Republic.” *Chicago Tribune*. May 14, 1965: 5.

[6] Finney, John W. “U.S. Presses for Coalition of 2 Dominican Factions.” *New York Times*. May 12, 1965: 1.

[7] “OAS Document Tells of Dominican Findings.” *Los Angeles Times*. May 10, 1965: 18.

[8] Kenny, Matthew. “Junta Sworn In By Dominicans.” *Atlanta Constitution*. May 8, 1965: 2.

[9] Kraslow, David. “Dominican Peasants Say U.S. Troops Must Stay.” *Washington Post*. May 8, 1965: A1.

[10] Uchitelle, Louis and John M. Goshko. “U.S. Tells How Reds Captured Revolt.” *Washington Post*. May 6, 1965.

[11] Kihl, Peter. “Dominican Rebel is New President.” *New York Times*. May 5, 1965: 1.

[12] “Dilemma faces U.S. in Dominican Republic uprising.” *Christian Science Monitor*. May 3, 1965.

[13] “Swift U.S. Action in Dominican Republic Was Necessary.” *Atlanta Constitution*. May 1, 1965: 1.

[14] “Dominican Junta of 3 Is Sworn In.” *Washington Post*. April 29, 1965: G6.

[15] Szulc, Tad. “Dominicans Smash Pro-Bosch Revolution.” *Atlanta Constitution*. April 28, 1965: 1.

[16] “Dominican Coup Deposes Regime.” *New York Times*. April 26, 1965: 1.

[17] “Armed Services Feud For Power After Coup in Dominican Republic.” *Atlanta Constitution*. April 26, 1965: 1.

[18] "Dominican Coup Quickly Collapses." *Atlanta Journal and Atlanta Constitution*. April 25, 1965: 24

1965, November 22

Agency: Junior [5]

Trajectory: Failed

Leaders: Jose Miguel Romain

Coup against Godoy's provisional government fails (CIA: 1965). Led by Jose Miguel Roman, cousin of the leader of the armed forces Gen. Vinas Roman (Kansas City Times 1963: 22) [1][2][3]. No shots fired [4], but Dominican Republic claims that no soldiers were involved [3]. Contradicted by [5], purge of officers afterward.

[1] CIA. "DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 29 NOVEMBER 1965." November 29, 1965.

[2] "Capture [of] a Red Leader in Dominican Drive Santiago, Dominican Republic." *Kansas City Times*, December 7, 1963.

[3] "Dominicans Rout Radio Unit's Captors." *Atlanta Constitution*. November 23, 1965.

[4] "Dominican Coup Nipped: Armed Forces, Police Seize 28 Conspirators." *The Sun*. November 23, 1965: A8.

[5] "Dominican military linked to uprising." *New York Times*. November 24, 1965: 18.

1965, December 23

Flare up of civil conflict between Cabraal, who was deposed in April. Not a coup [1].

[1] Burks, Edward C. "Ex-Rebel Warns Dominican Regime." *New York Times*. December 24, 1965.

Ecuador

1952, March 3

Agency: Not enough info to establish a coup attempt on this date

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: "a naval commander named Ordonez" [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Can't find evidence of this coup (Chatham House, 1953) [1].

**Military revolt on this date with the "Fuerzas Populares (Popular Forces) political party, doesn't say if it is simple rioting, or if they were trying to overthrow the government. There was a riot later in the month during political campaigning, so could be related to that [2].

***Happened right after "former president Jose M. Velasco, who plans to seek reelection" returned to the country [3].

Not enough info to say that this is a coup, could be related to ongoing civil unrest due to elections, group is connected to Mayor Carlos Guevara Moreno who does try to overthrow the government in December.

[1] "The Political Scene in Ecuador: President Velasco Ibarra Takes Over." *The World Today*, Vol 9, No. 3 (Mar., 1953), pp. 130-138.

[2] "17 in Ecuador Held in Revolt." *The Sun*. March 4, 1952: 13.

[3] "Naval Revolt is Put Down, Ecuador Says." *Washington Post*. March 4, 1952: 4.

1953, December 12

Agency: can't find enough information to establish a coup attempt on this date

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Mayor Carlos Guevara Moreno of Guayaquil [2] and Minister of Defense Lieut. Col. Reinaldo Varea Donoso [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Possible coup led by Lieutenant Colonel Reinaldo Varea Donoso (Lauderbaugh). No source is cited in the book, can't find information about this anywhere else. This person does appear to exist and received an award from President Eisenhower [1]

**According to [4] Minister of Defense involved in 1953 coup, but Donoso did not resign until 1955 when he tried to conduct a coup in 1955 [5] but this coup (and resignation) were actually in December of 1954 (see below)

***Moreno sent into exile [2]

****Do not add

[1] "Reinaldo Varea Donoso." *The Hall of Valor Project*. Last accessed: February 17, 2024.

[2] "Mayor Who Led Ecuador Revolt Is Sent Into Exile." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. December 13, 1952: 2.

[3] "Troops Crush Coup Attempt, Ecuador Reports." *Washington Post*. December 12, 1952: 1.

[4] Lauderbaugh, George M. *The History of Ecuador*. ABC-CLIO. 2012. pp. 121. (

[5] "Reynaldo Varea Donoso." https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reynaldo_Varea_Donoso. Accessed May 23, 2020.

1954, December 23

Agency: Elite

Deaths: Unlikely

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Defense Minister Comdr. Reinaldo Varea Donoso [3] [4, better account]; Luis Maldonado

Tamayo, member of Chamber of Deputies; Undersecretary of Defense Lt. Col. Jorge Echeveria; Maj.

Guillermo Guerrero Barilla, and Maj. Carlos Puga; Socialist Lawyer Eduardo Luden, and Jesus Morales" [6]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Seems to possibly be two concurrent plots or attempts, one by the armed forces touched off by the conflict between the Minister of Economy and Minister of Defense, and a prior one by socialist junior military officers. The spat and the coup plot by Donoso is best captured by [7]

[1] *The Gallup Independent* (Gallup, New Mexico). December 23, 1954.

[2] "Ecuador Arms Chief." *The Sun*. January 16, 1955: 2.

[3] "Ecuador President Puts Down Revolt by Army Officers." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. December 26, 2014.

[4] "Arrests Put End to Revolt in Ecuador." *Los Angeles Times*. December 24, 1954: 6.

[5] "Ecuador Minister Forced Out by Army." *Washington Post*. December 24, 1954: 6.

[6] "Six Accused of Plotting Ecuador Coup." *Los Angeles Times*. December 28, 1954: 24.

[7] "Ecuador President Forestalls Coup." *Los Angeles Times*. December 26, 1954: 6.

1956, August 7

Agency: Junior [4] *Revolt, not a coup*

Deaths: 1 (leader of revolt Lt. Col. Arturo Davila killed by own soldiers) [1]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Lt. Col. Arturo Davila [1] 200 junior officers [2] and "defeated Vice President Jose Maria Plaza

Lasso" [3] [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Rebels Chief Killed By Own Men: Ecuador." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. August 11, 1956: 24.

[2] "Army Garrison Revolts in Ecuador Province." *Washington Post*. August 8, 1956: 6.

[3] "Ecuador Quells Revolution." *Daily Defender*. August 8, 1956: 2.

[4] "Revolt Is Reported In Western Ecuador: Ecuador Reports Revolt in West." *New York Times*. August 8, 1956: 1.

1961, November 7

Agency: Elite [1][2]

Deaths: 7 killed during rioting that led to coup [3] another source claims it was 14 [4] Later 35 in the days prior to and during the coup, going w/21 (this is an endgame scenario) [5]

Trajectory: Exile [1] [2]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy

Deposed executive: President Ibarra [1][2]

Property:

Markets: Coup partly done b/c of debt and 'loose spending policies' [2] but it isn't clear enough to code this either way

Social Inclusion: Also done to stop social strife "Early in the morning of 7 November, an engineering battalion revolted in support of the imprisoned Vice-President, but the revolt was soon crushed by military units loyal to Velasco. The army now changed its previous posture and decided that both the President and the Vice-President had broken the Constitution and that the struggle between them was dangerous for the future of the country's institutions.⁴³ Stating that Ecuador had passed 'through a chaotic situation and that the struggle between the executive and legislative powers prevented the application of the normal constitutional arrangements relative to presidential succession',⁴⁴ the army called on Gallegos Toledo, the President of the Supreme Court, to form an interim administration for ninety days" [1]

Alignment: Right - Primarily done to stop civil conflict, Ibarra wanted closer relations w/Cuba and the Soviet Union, but also the United States, pledged not to be 'left or right' despite visiting the Soviet Union the year before the coup, coup leaders engage in mass arrests including of politicians [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Pyne, Peter. "The Politics of Instability in Ecuador: The Overthrow of the President, 1961." *Journal of Latin American Studies*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (May, 1975).

[2] "Arosemena 'Not Leftist': And Ecuador Won't Be Rightest Either, He Says." *The Sun*. November 11, 1961: 13.

[3] "Ecuador Chief Pledges Fight." *The Sun*. November 7, 1961: 5.

[4] "Ecuador Cabinet Quits After Riot." *New York Times*. November 7, 1961: 1.

[5] Kennedy, Paul P. "Arosemena Takes Oath in Ecuador." *New York Times*. November 10, 1961: 1.

1963, July 13

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Presumably Capt. Ramon Castro Jijon head of junta [3] Air Force Lt. Col. Guillermo Freila Posso; Army Col. Luis Cabrera Sevilla; Army Col. Marchos Gandara Enriquez [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Capt. Ramon Castro Jijon head of junta [3] Air Force Lt. Col. Guillermo Freila Posso; Army Col. Luis Cabrera Sevilla; Army Col. Marchos Gandara Enriquez [5]

Deposed executive: President Carlos J. Arosemena [4]

Property: Agrarian Reform/redistribution (left) [3]

Markets: Tax reform but not entirely clear what that means [3]

Social Inclusion: Attempting to crush 'Red terrorists' [6]

Constitution: Supreme Court to write new Constitution for Constitutional Assembly in October [2]

Alignment: "The military junta that ousted President Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy, calling him a drunkard who sympathized with Communism, outlawed the Communist party today and vowed to wipe out the pro-Castro terrorist bands plaguing the countryside" [8]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Needler, M. C. "The Anatomy of a coup d'etat: Ecuador, 1963."

[2] "Ecuador Court Agrees to Write Constitution." *Los Angeles Times*. July 22, 1963: 10.

[3] Eder, Richard. "Ecuador's Junta Presses Reform." *New York Times*. July 19, 1963: 6.

[4] "Junta Seizes Red Fund in Ecuador." *Washington Post*. July 20, 1963: A10.

[5] "Military Junta Takes Over Reins in Ecuador." *Christian Science Monitor*. July 19, 1963: 3.

[6] "Ecuador Junta Bans Reds, Vows Cleanup." *Atlanta Constitution*. July 13, 1963: 2.

[7] "Cuba Blames U.S. for Ecuador Coup." *Chicago Tribune*. July 14, 1963: 17.

[8] "Ecuador's Junta Outlaws Reds, Vows to Halt Pro-Castro Terror." *New York Times*. July 13, 1963: 1.

1966, March 28

Agency: Elite [6]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Exile [3]

Coup leaders: Joint Chiefs of Military Maj. Gen. Telmo Vargas, army chief of staff; Rear Admiral Carlos Monteverde, Navy; Gen. Jorge Aguinaga Meneses, Army, and Col Jorge Salgado Morilltv Air Force [2] Gen. Telmo Vargas, Chief of Staff of Armed Forces named as leader of ousting junta, he is retired after the coup [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Former Economy Minister Clemente Yerovi Indaburo [3]

Deposed executive: Rear Admiral Ramon Castro Jijon, and Genderals Luis Carara Seviila and Marcos Gandara Enriquez [1]

Property:

Markets: Yerovi 'vows a government of austerity' [4]

Social Inclusion: Protestors surround national palace and force the ouster of the junta, they also protest the new regime [4] [5] but don't have a statement about demobilizing the population rather than preventing communists from coming to power (not coded left/right)

Alignment: Right [4] lots of pro-communist protests which they try to stop, ousting the junta was a move meant to assuage this, and prevent a communist from gaining power [7]

[1] Bridgeport Telegram, Bridgeport Connecticut. March 29, 1966.

[2] El Paso Herald-Post, El Paso Texas. March 29, 1966.

[3] "Ex-Minister Heads Ecuador Interim Regime." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. March 31, 1966: 2.

[4] "Ecuador President Sworn Over Protest." *Washington Post*. March 31, 1966: A16.

[5] "Street Riots Topple Junta In Ecuador." *Washington Post*. March 30, 1966: A1.

[6] "Ecuador Ousts 6 Military Leaders." *The Sun*. April 2, 1966: A7.

[7] Dubois, Jules. "Yerovi Calls of Elections for Ecuador." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. April 3, 1966: 1.

[8] "Ecuadorian Regime Recognized By U.S." *The Sun*. April 13, 1966: A4.

1972, February 16

Agency: Elite [5] [6]

Deaths: 0 [1] [6]

Trajectory: Exile [7]

Coup leaders: Brig. Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Brig. Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara (head of Junta) [4]

Deposed Executive: President Jose M. Velasco [4]

Property: "Its announced aims are to use newly found oil riches to build a self-sustaining economy, to spread the new wealth more evenly through this small, backward country and to strengthen and re-equip the armed forces" [4]

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Trying to head off possible conflict over distribution of oil rents, and the election of a populist candidate [5]

Soc/Com: Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, head of the army, arrests President Dr. Velasco Ibarra, in an effort to "block the election of a radical as president this summer" [1], right

Constitution:

Transition: No [4]

Democracy: No [4]

Alignment: Right, Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara, head of the army, arrests President Dr. Velasco Ibarra, in an effort to "block the election of a radical as president this summer" [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Armed Forces Oust Ecuador President In a Bloodless Coup." *The New York Times* (New York), February 16, 1972.

[2] Treaster, Joseph B. "Velasco, Ex-Leader of Ecuador, 86, Dies." *The New York Times* (New York), March 31, 1979.

[3] "Ecuador Ban Lifted." *Atlanta Constitution*. March 12, 1972: 25C.

[4] Novitski, Joseph. "Ecuador Planning Social Reforms." *New York Times*. March 9, 1972: 11.

[5] Diuguid, Lewis H. "Oil Find in Ecuador Generates Coup, Exaggerated Expectations of Wealth." *Washington Post*. March 7, 1972: A14.

[6] "Coup Chief New Leader in Ecuador." *Los Angeles Times*. February 20, 1972: 9.

1975, September 1

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 18 [1]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Armed forces Chief of Staff Gen. Raul Gonzalez Alvear [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Ecuador, Coup Crushed, Imposes Curfew." *The New York Times* (New York), September 2, 1975.

[2] "Chile Gives Haven to Ecuador Rebel." *The New York Times* (New York), September 3, 1975.

1976, January 11

Agency: Elite [4]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Retired [1] [5]

Coup leaders: Gen. Guillermo Duran Arcentales (Army); Vice Adm. Alfredo Poveda Burbano, commander of the Navy; Gen. Luis Leoro Franco (Air Force) [4] Poveda is 'titular head' but Arcentales 'emerges as initially the strongest'

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive: President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara

Property:

Markets: "According to some political and diplomatic sources here, the three junta members who took over yesterday from the deposed President ... are conservatives interested mainly in increasing Ecuador's oil production and stimulating the nation's battered economy" [3]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right

[1] "Rodríguez Lara, Guillermo (1923–1988)." Encyclopedia of Latin American History and Culture. Encyclopedia.com. (May 15, 2018).

[2] "New Ecuador Junta Ends State of Siege." *New York Times*. January 16, 1976: 4.

[3] Goodsell, James Nelson. "Coup leaders in Ecuador hint return to civilian rule." *Christian Science Monitor*. January 12, 1976: 7.

[4] "Ecuador's Junta Faces Call for Election." *New York Times*. January 13, 1976: 3.

[5] "3-man military junta takes over Ecuador." *Chicago Tribune*. January 12, 1976: 3.

1986, March 8

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 4 [2]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: General Vargas Pazos, head of armed forces, started after refusing to resign his post as instructed [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Lane, Charles. "After abortive coup attempt, Ecuador is stable – for now." *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston). March 19, 1986.

[2] "Rebel Ecuador general charged with subversion." *The Globe and Mail*. March 21, 1986: A14.

[3] "Rebel Ecuador Officer Offers to Give Up." *New York Times*. March 9, 1986: 3.

2000, January 21-23

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: unlikely [6]

Trajectory: Most likely exile, encouraged to flee the country, as of 2014 lived in US [7]

Coup leaders: General Carlos Mendoza, head of Armed Forces [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Mendoza leads temporary military junta, then hands power over the Vice President Gustavo Noboa [3]

Deposed Executive: Jamil Mahuad [3]

Property:

Markets: “There was little sign of support for the new president, Gustavo Noboa, who has pledged to continue the economic policy of his predecessor Jamil Mahuad, who was ousted after Indian protests and a military coup last weekend” [5] these policies had included freezing bank accounts, and switching to the US dollar to curb inflation – a switch which would wipe out most personal wealth in the country as the exchange rate had grown to 25,000 sucre/dollar [5]

Social Inclusion: massive protests, trying to head them off [1][2] forced to resign by elite military officers to avoid bloodshed, junior officers were joining in the protests w/indigenous people [4] said they acted to “avoid a social explosion” [1]

Alignment: right, pledges to continue neoliberal policies that were deeply unpopular (and the reason for protests), see “markets”

Programmatic: yes

[1] Rohter, Larry. “Ecuador Coup Shifts Control to No. 2 Man.” *The New York Times* (New York), January 23, 2000.

[2] “Ex-Ecuador President Mahuad sentenced to 12 years in jail.” *BBC* (London). May 30, 2014.

[3] Rohter, Larry. “Ecuador’s Coup Alerts Region to a Resurgent Military.” *New York Times*. January 30, 2000: 3.

[4] Vogel Jr., Thomas T. “Ecuadorean Coup Spurs Worries of Further Turmoil.” *Wall Street Journal*. January 24, 2000: A21.

[5] McCaughan, Michael. “Ecuador Indians give new leader 6 months’ grace.” *The Guardian*. January 27, 2011: 17.

[6] Rotella, Sebastian. “Ecuador’s Military Says ‘Junta’ Is In Charge.” *Los Angeles Times*. January 22, 2000: A1.

[7] “Ex-Ecuadorian president Jamil Mahuad jailed for 12 years.” *Biharprabha*. May 30, 2014.

2010, September 30

Agency: Junior [2] not a military coup

Deaths: 5 [2]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*In what has been characterized as a “revolt that spiraled out of control” (Solano and Bajak, 2010) President Correa was trapped in a hospital for 10 hours by revolting police officers, he provoked a crowd of police officers he was addressing overpay and they attacked him but didn’t try to seize control of government (Solano and Bajak, 2010).

[1] Gonzolo Solano and Frank Bajak. “Ecuador revolt: Attempted coup or uprising?” *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). October 1, 2010.

[2] “Ecuador: Ecuador Advances Probe into Alleged Coup.” *Asia News Monitor*. October 6, 2010.

[3] “Ecuador Declares State of Emergency.” *Asian News Monitor*. October 1, 2010.

[4] “Ecuador Officers Face Inquiry in Police Unrest.” *New York Times*. October 14, 2010: A8.

Egypt

1952, July 23

Agency: Junior [4] [5] Free officer movement led by Nasser [12]

Deaths: “virtually bloodless” [6]

Trajectory: Exile [6]

Coup leaders: Free Officer Movement [12] led by Nasser [13][14]

New Executive/Junta members: Ali Maher Pasha, named Premier [2]; Naguib named head of Revolutionary Council, Nasser really the leader [14]

Deposed Executive: Premier Neguib Hilaly Pasha, King Farouk [6]

Property: King Farouk's property seized [10] calls for nationalization of industry [11] "I seize this opportunity to assure foreigners that their interests, their lives, their property and their money will be safe and that the Army holds itself responsible for them." [16]

Markets: "Bey said at a press conference that the Premier and he were in agreement about the impending **nation-wide purge of graft and corruption**, and if necessary they would use force to quell any disorder or demonstration" [7]

Social Inclusion: "Bey said at a press conference that the Premier and he were in agreement about the impending nation-wide purge of graft and corruption, and **if necessary they would use force to quell any disorder or demonstration**" [7] Gets rid of titles including pasha and bey [15]

Soc/Com: Hard to tell because military claims to be apolitical and says it is allowing the cabinet to handle politics, politics lean sharply left after the coup, esp. within the Wafd party; there are calls for nationalization [11] "The powerful Wafd party today demanded minimum wages for peasants ... A swing toward socialism was evident in the thinking of political leaders hurrying to take up the slack left by the overthrow of King Farouk ... Moslem brotherhood sources said the nation's present economic conditions might require state ownership of the means of production..." [11], but not coded b/c not clearly from the junta

Alignment: Left, primary rhetorical dynamic of the coup is anti-corruption [11]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "EGYPT'S FIFTH PREMIER IN SIX MONTHS NAMES CABINET." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 23, 1952: 24.

[2] "Middle East Boils." *Christian Science Monitor*. (Boston, MA). July 23, 1952: 1.

[3] "COUP D'ETAT IN EGYPT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 24, 1952: 26.

[4] "EGYPT ARMY COUP ENDS HILALY RULE." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). July 24, 1952: 1.

[5] Clark, Michael. "Effect of Coup in Egypt Uncertain." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 26, 1952: 3.

[6] "FAROUK EXILED; BABY IS KING." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 27, 1952: 1.

[7] Clark, Michael. "NAGUIB THREATENS TO EMPLOY FORCE IN PURGE OF EGYPT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 28, 1952: 1.

[8] "New Forces in Egypt." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). July 29, 1952: 16.

[9] "PARTY LEADERS HAIL ARMY CHIEF AS EGYPT'S SAVIOR." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 29, 1952: 13.

[10] "Egypt Seizes Vast Estates of Farouk." *Washington Post*. August 6, 1952: 3.

[11] "Egypt Trend to Socialist Rule is Seen." *Atlanta Constitution*. August 2, 1952: 3.

[12] "American Support for the 1952 Coup: Why?" *Middle Eastern Studies*. 31, no. 2. April 1995: 307-316.

[13] Khan, Amil. *The Long Struggle: The Seeds of the Muslim World's Frustration*. John Hunt Publishing, 2010.

[14] Aburish, Said K. *Nasser: The Last Arab*. St. Martin's Press, 2004. Pp. 40-46.

[15] Clark, Michael. "Naguib Abolishes Egypt's Peerage." *New York Times*. July 31, 1952: 1.

[16] Alta F. Fowler. "Weekly Summary of Events, Egypt and the Sudan, July 22-23, 1952."

1954, February 27

Agency: Elite [3], coded as **failed** b/c Nasser did not oust Naguib, instead results in a reshuffle of the junta where Naguib is named President again on the 28th [3]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Other (reinstates as President) [3]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser (becomes Premier afterward), Maj. Khalid Mohieddine, Lieut. Col. Hussein el Shaffei [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Premier Lieut. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser (was already a part of the executive) [3]

Deposed Executive: Premier Naguib [3] went from being President of the Republic, Premier of Egypt and president of the Revolutionary Council to President of the Parliamentary Egyptian Republic, with Nasser retaining the other two posts [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Anti-com: Maybe [7]

Alignment: crackdown against Muslim brotherhood but not clear this is the point of the coup rather than a power struggle between Naguib and Nasser [6]

- [1] Veysey, Arthur. "2 Secret Issues in Overthrow of Egypt's Premier Revealed." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 27, 1954: 7.
- [2] "EGYPT'S JUNTA SAYS ARMY MEN THREATENED IT." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 27, 1954: 7.
- [3] Doty, Robert C. "NAGUIB RESTORED AS EGYPT'S LEADER IN SUDDEN SWITCH." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 28, 1954: 1.
- [4] "Gen. Naguib Restored as Egypt Chief: But Young Officer Group Hints He'll Be Figurehead." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). February 29, 1954: 1.
- [5] Doty, Robert C. "NAGUIB AND NASSER TRY TO CALM CAIRO." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 1, 1954: 1.
- [6] "31 Killed in Sudan Rioting." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 2, 1954: 5.
- [7] "Egypt Seizes 118 To Smash Reds' 'Unholy Alliance'." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). March 3, 1954.
- [8] "EGYPT SEEMINGLY NORMAL." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 4, 1954: 3.

1954, November 12

Agency: Assassination attempt

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Assassination attempt

*On October 26th a member of the Muslim Brotherhood attempts to kill Nasser, at the time the attempt was considered "to most observers, [as] much more the air of the act of a single individual and a singularly inept one at that. The assassin had fired upward at an awkward angle from a position in which he was certain to be captured at once" [1].

** Assassin's name was Mohamed Abdel Latif. Hassan el-Hodeiby, a leader in the Muslim Brotherhood, was accused of having planned the assassination. "The National Guidance Minister, Maj. Salah Salem, in announcing the arrest, said Mr. el-Hodeiby's plotting was directed against all members of the ruling Revolution Council, and included 160 key army officers. The only major exception was the President, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, he said" [2].

***Naguib not linked to the assassination at all until November 11th when Hindawi Duweir "chief of the Brotherhood branch in a Cairo suburb, testified that Naguib had promised to make a broadcast to "calm the population," if the plot succeeded" [3].

****Naguib is removed on November 14th by the Revolutionary Council in response to the assassination attempt because he was colluding with the leaders [4]

***** Major Shahr's statement: "A number of witnesses in the People's Court [the panel of three junta officers trying the Moslem Brothers accused in the attempt on Premier Nasser] said General Naguib was fully informed of the plot that Ikhwan al Muslimin [the Moslem Brotherhood] planned to stage. A secret terrorist organization within Ikhwan planned to assassinate Colonel Nasser and all other members of the Revolution Command Council except General Naguib and kill the Free Officers [the army organization that backed the coup two years ago] and cause disturbances throughout the country. General Naguib was to be appointed Premier in order to appease public opinion. The witnesses said that they were informed General Naguib had maintained contact with Ikhwan through Ibrahim el-Tayeb and Youssef Talat who were also links between the secret terrorist organization and Hassan el-Hodeiby Supreme Guide of Ikhwan. General Naguib was in collusion with the leaders" [4].

[1] Doty, Robert C. "Egypt seizes 400 in extremist net." *New York Times*. October 28, 1954.

[2] "Egypt Captures Chief Extremist." *New York Times*. October 31, 1954.

[3] "Naguib linked to plot." *Baltimore Sun*. November 12, 1954.

[4] Love, Kennet. "Naguib is deposed as coup plotter." *New York Times*. November 15, 1954.

2011, February 11

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: none from the coup itself, but not possible to separate deaths from political instability caused by the coup in the immediate aftermath [8]

Trajectory: Arrested [9]

Coup leaders: Commander of Army, Hassan al-Roweny and military high command [3, beginning of process;]

Field Marshal Mohammed Hussein Tantawi [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Field Marshal Mohammed Hussein Tantawi (head of council) [4]

Deposed Executive: President Hosni Mubarak [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Weeks of protests result in fear of coup, Mubarak agrees to step down [1] the military is trying to take “necessary means to protect the nation,” [6] and importantly does not lift the state of emergency [7]

Alignment: Right [6] [7]

Programmatic: Yes

*Weeks of protests result in fear of coup, Mubarak agrees to step down [1]

**Summary [2] [3] [6] [7]

***Deaths during revolution [5] [8]

[1] Shadid, Anthony and David D. Kirkpatrick. “EGYPT: FROM ANTICIPATION TO DISBELIEF.” *Houston Chronicle* (Houston, TX). February 11, 2011.

[2] Grier, Peter. “Mubarak stepping down in Egypt: Was it a coup?” *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). February 11, 2011: 20.

[3] Godspeed, Peter. “Signs of power struggle behind the coup that wasn’t.” *National Post* (Don Mills, Ont.). February 11, 2011: A1.

[4] Travers, James. “Cairo coup is welcomed (sort of) by the West.” *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ontario). February 12, 2011: A18.

[5] Randall, David and Jessica Winch. “Martyrs who paid the ultimate price to topple the regime.” *The Independent on Sunday* (London, UK). February 13, 2011: 6.

[6] “Egypt After Mubarak.” *Wall Street Journal*. February 14, 2011: 15.

[7] Lobe, Jim. “EGYPT-U.S.: Revolution or Coup?.” *IPS – Inter Press Service* (Montevideo). February 15, 2011.

[8] “Egypt unrest: 846 killed in protests – official toll.” *BBC* (London, UK). April 19, 2011.

[9] “Hosni Mubarak Fast Facts.” *CNN* (Atlanta, Ga.). Updated April 15, 2018. Accessed January 1, 2019.

[10] “Egypt army says won’t field presidential candidate.” *World News*. February 11, 2011.

[11] “Egypt sets constitutional referendum date.” *Financial Times*. March 1, 2011.

2013, July 3

Agency: Elite [2] [4] [5]

Deaths: clashes, military units deployed in streets with 4 confirmed deaths [3] 5 additional deaths near Cairo, 17 nation-wide [8] 51 killed, all at one location on July 8, likely separate from the other 17 [9]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Head of Army Gen Abdulfattah al-Sisi [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Adly Mahmoud Mansour [10]

Deposed Executive: Mohammed Morsi [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Ostensibly to prevent Muslim Brotherhood from controlling country, massive protests June 30 [11] military fires on Morsi supporters killing 51 [9] and closes the headquarters of the Brotherhood after finding arms [9] “The army has just issued a brief statement in advance of a press conference starting shortly. It offered protesters free passage: “Protesters can leave their squares or places of protest without any measures being taken against them or fear they will be pursued,” the wording sound very much like an implicit threat that the army will shortly try to clear areas where protests are ongoing” [9] “El-Sissi warned that the armed forces and police will deal “decisively” with violence. The army deployed troops, commandos and armored vehicles around the country. In Cairo, they were stationed on bridges over the Nile and at major intersections. They also surrounded rallies being held by Morsi’s supporters – an apparent move to contain them” [12] Arrest warrants issued for 300 Muslim Brotherhood leaders [13]. Mansour, speaking of post-coup protests by the Muslim Brotherhood says ‘the Brotherhood was “fully responsible for the failure of these efforts and the subsequent events that may result,” [which] was taken as a sign ... that their protests [were likely] to be forcibly dispersed” [14].

Constitution:

Transition: Yes, elections in 6 months [8]

Democracy:

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “What’s happening now is a military coup: presidential adviser.” *Daily News Egypt* (Cairo, Egypt). July 3, 2013.

[2] “Egypt’s army drives Mohammed Morsi from presidency and power in dramatic coup.” *Telegraph.co.uk* (London, UK). July 3, 2013.

[3] “A military coup in all but name: how Egypt’s crisis unfolded.” *Telegraph.co.uk* (London, UK). July 3, 2013.

[4] Fleishman, Jeffrey. “MILITARY COUP IN EGYPT.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 4, 2013: A1.

[5] “U.S. must suspend aid after Egypt’s Coup.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 4, 2013.

[6] Richter, Pail and Christi Parsons. “MILITARY COUP IN EGYPT.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 4, 2013: A7.

[7] Fisher, Max. “The ‘guardian coup’ theory.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 5, 2013.

[8] Bradley, Matt, Tamer El-Ghobasha, and Reem Abdellatif. "Post-Coup Violence Spreads in Egypt." *Wall Street Journal* (New York, NY). July 6, 2013: A1.

[9] "Egypt coup: July 8 as it happened." *Telegraph.co.uk* (London, UK). July 9, 2013.

[10] "Adly Mansour, Chief Justice Of Egypt's Supreme Constitution Court, Named Interim President." *Huffington Post* (New York, NY). July 3, 2013.

[11] Gerbaudo, Paulo. "The roots of the coup."

[12] "Egypt swears in supreme court chief justice Adly Mansour as interim president after Mohammed Morsi removed by military." *CBS News*. July 4, 2013.

[13] Melisa Goh and Mark Memmott. "Egypt Begins Dangerous New Phase As Interim Leader Steps In." *NPR*. July 4, 2013.

[14] Steavenson, Wendell. "Will the Military Break Egypt's Stalemate?" *The New Yorker*. August 9, 2013.

El Salvador

1960, October 26

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 0

Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders: Possibly Maj. Oscar Osorio [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Col Cesar Yanes Urias; Col. Miguel Angel Castillo; Capt. Maj. Ruben Alonso Rosales; Dr. Rene Forin Magana; Dr. Ricardo Falla Caceres; Dr. Fabio Castillo [3]

Deposed Executive: President Lemus

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Mass protests by students [3]

Alignment: Unclear, likely left

[1] "El Salvadore Chief Flees Rebel Coup." *The Spokesman Review* (Spokane), October 27, 1960.

[2] "El Salvadore." *The Troy Record*, October 28, 1960.

(page 13).

[3] Kenworth, E.W. "U.S. Is Concerned at El Salvador Coup." *New York Times*. November 5, 1960: 8.

[4] "Salvador Vows Democracy." *New York Times*. November 26, 1960: 3.

[5] "Elections Demanded." *Washington Post*. November 12, 1960: A4.

1961, January 25

Agency: Junior [5] [6]

Deaths: 5 [4]

Trajectory: unclear

Coup leaders: Antonio Rodriguez Port [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Jose F. Valiente head of civilian junta [4]; seems to be an interim military junta, unclear how long it lasts or if its members stay once civilians are added; Col. Alonso Castillo Navarette, Col. Anibal Portillo, Col. Armando Mena Molina [7]

Deposed Executive:

Property: Agrarian reforms for small farmers [4]

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Claims that it is to prevent civil war between left/right factions

Alignment: Right, explicitly claims to be anti-communist [4] "Valiente said the former regime had appointed many known Communists to positions in the Government and had toyed with the Fidel Castro regime of Cuba" [4]

Difficult to determine exactly what occurs, according to CIA the junta that replaced Lemus came under communist control and a coup replaced that junta (CIA 1961). Five people were killed in political violence (UCA) and it appears that part of the original junta (Julio Rivera) was a part of this junta (onwar.com)? Good information incredibly difficult to come by, not sure how to code this. Wikipedia

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civic-Military_Directory) confirms Rivera is a part of the junta that takes over, so I am coding this as an elite coup. Since the incumbent is presumably a part of the junta I've not coded the trajectory variables. Systemic Peace codes this as 10 deaths, but I've used the more conservative number.

**US recognizes on Feb. 15 and promises aid [8]

[1] United States. Central Intelligence Agency. Office of Current Intelligence. *ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN EL SALVADOR ON 17 DECEMBER 1961*. Vol. No. 5505/61.

[2] El Salvador Coup 1961. Accessed December 29, 2017.

[3] "University of Central Arkansas | UCA." Political Science. Accessed December 29, 2017.

[4] "El Salvador Eyes U.S. Ties." *The Sun*. January 18, 1961: 7.

[5] "New Revolt Upsets El Salvador." *Christian Science Monitor*. January 26, 1961: 13.

[6] "Anti-Red Junta Seizes Power in El Salvador." *Los Angeles Times*. January 26, 1961: 1.

[7] "Coup is Reported by El Salvador." *The sun*. January 26, 1961: 1.

[8] Kenworth, E.W. "Kennedy Pledges Aid to Salvador." *New York Times*. February 16, 1961: 4.

1972, March 25

after Jose Duarte loses an election widely believed to be fraudulent, a coup attempt by junior officers is put down and 200 die (McPherson 2013: 173)

McPherson, Alan. *Encyclopedia of U.S. Military Interventions in Latin America*. Vol. 1. 2013. ABC-CLIO.

1979, October 15

Agency: Likely junior [see 4, but also others] [5]

Deaths: 16 [2]

Trajectory: Exile [5]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Roman Moayorga, Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez [2] Col. Adolfo Arnaldo

Majano [3] Col. Jose Guillermo Garcia [5]; Col. Antonio Gonzales Elizondo [5]

Deposed Executive: Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero [2]

Property:

Markets: "promises sweeping social and economic reforms" but what these are is unclear [2]

Social Inclusion: Terrorist attacks and extreme left-wing opposition to outgoing regime, accusations of human rights abuses, torture, disappearances; seems to be an attempt to demobilize extremist opposition

Carlos Romero is ousted by young army officers in a bloodless coup, goes into exile with chief army officers (DeYoung and Romero 1981).

Alignment: Unclear, at the same time they try to demobilize extremists, esp. left-wing extremists, they assure left-wing parties that they will have a place in the political system and elections are coming [2]

[1] DeYoung, Karen, and Christopher Dickey. "El Salvador: A Symbol of World Crisis." *The Washington Post*, March 8, 1981.

[2] DeYoung, Karen. "Junta Promises Quick Elections in El Salvador." *Washington Post*. October 19, 1979: A28.

[3] Lewthwaite, Gilbert A. "U.S. cautiously approves El Salvador's ruling junta." *The Sun*. October 17, 1979: 4.

[4] "President Ousted By Army Units in el Salvador." *Washington Post*. October 16, 1979: A1.

[5] "El Salvador Leader Ousted." *Los Angeles Times*. October 16, 1979: A5.

Equatorial Guinea

1969, March 5

Agency: Junior? [1]

Deaths: 0? [1]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: Antanasio Ndongo Miyono [1] [2] [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] Scafidi, Oscar. "Equatorial Guinea." *Bradt Travel Guides*. 2015. p. 25

[2] "EQUATORIAL GUINEA REPORTS RESHUFFLE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 6, 1969.

[3] "THANT TO BRIEF U.N. ON AID TO SPANIARDS." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 8, 1969.

1979, August 3

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Imprisoned [1] [2]

Coup leaders: Deputy Defense Minister Col. Theodore Nguema Menzogo [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: President Nguema Biyoto Masie

Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:
 Programmatic: No, but see*

*No foreign reporters have been allowed in the country for over 10 years [1]

[1] "Equatorial Guinea Reports Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 6, 1979. p. A1.

[2] Dr. Alejandro Artucio. *The Trial of Macias: In Equatorial Guinea*. International Commission of Jurists.

Ethiopia

1960, December 14

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 19 [2]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: Crown Prince Asfa-Wossen and the Presidential Guard (presumed he really wasn't in charge) [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed [2]

[1] "COUP IN ETHIOPIA OUSTS SELASSIA; SON CLAIMS RULE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 15, 1960.

[2] "SELASSIE RETURNS TO ETHIOPIAN RULE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 18, 1960. p. 1.

1961, December 14

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*Can't find evidence of this coup, link in PnT doesn't work anymore

**Could not find anything in proquest, suspect it refers to 1960

1974, September 12

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Imprisoned [2]

Coup leaders: Armed Forces Coordinating Committee [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Crown Prince Asfa Wossen, but really a military junta headed by Lieut. Gen. Aman Michael Andom, Chief of Staff of Armed forces [1]

Deposed executive: Haile Selasie [1]

Property: slogan is "land to the people" [1]

Markets: Accusations of corruption by Haile Selasie [1]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [1]; confirmed by [1] below (77) "The Armed Forces Committee ... announced a domestic policy pledging equality for all Ethiopians – workers, farmers, civil servants and others. It also pledged the abolition of ethnic, religious and age barriers and a reduction of differences in the standard of living for all inhabitants. Land reform will be given priority, the statement said, adding that the slogan of the program would be "land to the people" [1].

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Reuters. "REMOVAL IS QUIET." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 13, 1974. p. 1.

[2] "Haile Selasie Goes From Noble Palace To Barren Mud Hut." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 15, 1974. p. 5.

1977, February 3

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 10 [3]

Trajectory: killed [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam [2] Lieut. Cols. Asrat Desta, Hiruy Haile Selassie, Capt. Tefera Deneke, and Corp. Halu Belay (all killed) [1] Lieut. Col. Atnafu Abate [1]

Deposed executive: Brigadier General Tafari Banti [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [1][2][3] Called today for the arming of the people to protect Ethiopia's 28-month-old "Socialist Revolution"[2].

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Reuters. "Ethiopian Head And 6 in Capital Reported Slain." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 4, 1977.

[2] "Victor in Leadership's Gun Battle Urges Arming of Ethiopian People." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 5, 1977. p. 7.

[3] "Ethiopia's 2 Top Leaders Said to Reach Accord." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 7, 1977. p. 7.

1989, May 16

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 12 [1] (including 10 executions) [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Damessie Bulto [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Ethiopia's Leader Tells of Execution of Coup Figure." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 19, 1989. p. A5.

[2] Perlez, Jane. "ETHIOPIA'S LEADER REGAINING CONTROL." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 21, 1989. p. 9.

2019, June 22

Regional conflict.

Fiji

1987, May 14

Agency: Junior [3] [5]

Deaths: 50 people reported injured in protests, but no deaths reported [4]

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Brig. Gen. Siteiveni Rabuka [1] elsewhere described as Lieut. Col. Sitiveni Rabuka [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Brig. Gen. Siteiveni Rabuka

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Massive ethnic tensions, indigenous Fijians upset that Indians had gained parliamentary majority [1][2][4]

Alignment: Right, explicitly preventing Indians from gaining power

[1] "Fiji Coup Leaders Join Interim Government." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). May 23, 1987. pp. A29.

[2] "Deposed Fijian PM turns to New Zealand." *Vancouver Sun* (Vancouver, B.C.). May 22, 1987. pp. A2.

[3] "Fiji military claims compromise." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). May 22, 1987. pp. 16.

[4] "50 hurt as Fijians take to streets, attack Indians at prayer meeting." *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). May 21, 1987. pp. C16.

[5] Pedley, Ian. "Coup shocks South Pacific states." *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ont.). May 15, 1987. pp. A14.

1987, September 25

Agency: Elite [3] [4]

Deaths: bomb kills one person [2]

Trajectory: Likely retired [3]

Coup leaders: Col. Sitiveni Rabuka [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Sitiveni Rabuka [1]

Deposed executive: Governor General Penaia Ganilau and Prime Ministers Timoci Bavadra and Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Done to maintain power for ethnic Melanesians [4]

Trajectory: Right [1]

[1] Reuters. "Coup leader declares himself head of Fiji." *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ont.). October 1, 1987. pp. A16.

[2] "Coup leader to declare Fiji a republic." *The Windsor Star* (Windsor, Ont.). September 28, 1987.

[3] Thomas, Walkom. "Deposed Fijian PM sees trouble if coup leader sets up republic." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). October 5, 1987. pp. A12.

[4] "Fijian talks collapse as deposed PM rejects changes." *The Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). October 5, 1987. pp. A6.

2000, May 19

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 initially [4] later gunfight where people were wounded but not killed [12] later attempt to take over government office and television after media outlets are banned from covering the coup attempt, fires shots [14] Possibly a police officer on May 29 [16] Police officer was killed, which became part of the impetus for the second coup [17]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: George Speight* [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Mahendra Chaudhry and others held hostage [5]

[1] "Gunmen seize Fiji's prime minister in coup attempt." *San Antonio Express-News* (San Antonio, TX). May 19, 2000. pp. 13A.

[2] "1st lead Fijian Coup Leader Claims Control of Country." *Xinhua* (People's Republic of China State News Organization). May 19, 2000. pp. 1.

[3] Daley, Paul. "Rabuka rumours promote coup tensions." *Sydney Morning Herald* (Sydney, Australia). May 17, 2000.

[4] "Fiji's P.M. held hostage in coup." *The Record* (Kitchener, Ont.). May 19, 2000.

[5] "Uneasy calm in ravaged Suva." *Evening Post* (Wellington, New Zealand). May 20, 2000. pp. 8.

[6] Taylor, Phil. "Coup leader frees 20 hostages." *Sunday Star-Times* (Wellington, New Zealand). May 21, 2000. pp. A1.

[7] Skelton, Chad. "Rioting and looting hit Fiji in hostage drama." *The Vancouver Sun* (Vancouver, B.C.). May 22, 2000. pp. A4.

[8] "Fiji's Indigenous Chiefs Reject Coup." *Xinhua News Agency*. May 23, 2000. pp. 1.

[9] "Fiji coup leaders 'confidential draft' statement to chiefs published." *BBC* (London). May 25, 2000.

[10] Murray Mottram and Greg Roberts. "A personal coup." *The Age* (Melbourne, Australia). May 26, 2000. pp. 19.

[11] Tony Parkinson and Bernard Lagan. "THE THUGS who seized FIJI." *The Age* (Melbourne, Australia). May 27, 2000. pp. 1.

[12] "Fiji's president fires government as hostage crisis drags on." *Prince Albert Daily Herald* (Prince Albert, Sask.). May 27, 2000. pp. 18.

[13] Ewing, Tania. "Fiji coup plan in pipeline last year." *Sunday Age* (Melbourne, Australia). May 28, 2000. pp. 18.

[14] "Fiji: Coup leader's supporters storm Fiji TV, government offices." *BBC* (London). May 28, 2000. pp. 1.

[15] Mottram, Murray. "Shots fired as mob storms Fiji TV." *The Age* (Melbourne, Australia). May 29, 2000. pp. 1.

[16] Henderson, Ross. "Hopes rising for coup's end." *The Evening Standard* (Palmerston North, New Zealand). May 30, 2000. pp. 1.

[17] Regan, Jim. "Weekend release of Fiji hostages promised." *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh, UK). June 3, 2000. pp. 17.

2000, May 29

Agency: Elite [1] [2]

Deaths: Someone shot in the leg in "mob" violence [3]

Trajectory: likely retired

Coup leaders: Fiji's military leader, Commodore Frank Bainimarama [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Commodore Frank Bainimarama

Deposed executive: President Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: not enough information

Programmatic: No

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- [1] Henderson, Ross. "Hopes rising for coup's end." *The Evening Standard* (Palmerston North, New Zealand). May 30, 2000. pp. 1.
 [2] Landsberg, Mitchell. "Military in Fiji Reports Breakthrough With Rebels." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 2, 2000. pp. 4.
 [3] Dutter, Barbie. "Fiji coup leader plans to kill democracy." *The Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). June 3, 2000.
 [4] Regan, Jim. "Weekend release of Fiji hostages promised." *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh, UK). June 3, 2000. pp. 17.
 [5] Singh, Raj. "Indo-Fijians betrayed again." *Times – Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.). June 4, 2000. pp. A7.
 [6] Donnan, Shawn. "Fiji military and coup leaders to resume talks." *The Financial Times* (London, UK). June 5, 2000. pp. 16.
 [7] Associated Press. "Military bars Fiji rebel from new government." *The Grand Rapids Press* (Grand Rapids, MI). June 5, 2000. pp. A7.
 [8] "Fiji Military Hands Ultimatum to Coup Leader." *Xinhua* (China). June 5, 2000. pp. 1.
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2006, December 5

Agency: Elite [1] [6]

Deaths: likely none [3] 0 [4]

Trajectory: **unclear**

Coup leaders: Commander of military Voreque Bainimarama [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Prime Minister Jona Senilagakali [3] [5]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase [1]

Property:

Markets: Accuses prior regime of 'corruption' (see also [5]) "[Senilagakali] Well, the way the government was manipulated, the system was manipulated to make the richer richer and the poorer poorer" [5]

Social Inclusion: Bainimarama accuses government of being "corrupt and racist" [1]

Alignment: left, about social inclusion and exploitation of the poor

Programmatic: Yes

*Coup was originally planned to occur earlier, but delayed for a Rugby game [1]

**Bainimarama accuses government of being "corrupt and racist" [1]

***Chief of Police says Bainimarama is a "front man" for people who could not get power in the last election, and that when planning the coup had discussed being in power for up to ten years [6]

[1] Watkins, Tracy. "Coup number four, but solutions still no nearer." *Dominion Post* (Wellington, New Zealand). December 11, 2005.

[2] Moala, Jale. "Lament for the land of the coup." *The Press* (Christchurch, New Zealand). December 9, 2006. pp. D5.

[3] Espiner, Colin. "Fiji PM demands NZ back off." *The Press* (Christchurch, New Zealand). December 8, 2006.

[4] "Bainimarama becoming more aggressive, Downer warns." *ABC Premium News* (Sydney, Australia). December 7, 2006. pp. 1.

[5] "Fiji 'puppet' PM interviewed on role, dismisses Western democracy." *BBC* (London). December 7, 2006. pp. 1.

[6] O'Brien, Kerry. "Bainimarama announces coup." 7:30 Report – Australian Broadcasting Corporation. (Sydney, Australia). December 5, 2006.

Gabon

1964, February 17

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 19 [3]

Trajectory: failed [2] [3]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Essone Valere, Lieut. Monbo, Second Lieut. Danie Nbo Edou, Lieut. Mbene [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Reuters. "Gabon's President Ousted By Bloodless Army Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 19, 1964. p. 1.

[2] Giniger, Henry. "GABON INSURGENTS YIELD AS FRANCE RUSHES IN TROOPS" *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 20, 1964. p. 1.

[3] Garrison, Lloyd. "GABON PRESIDENT RESUMES OFFICE" *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 21, 1964. p. 1.

2019, January 7

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 2 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders:
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Soc/Com:
 Alignment:

[1] Jones, Mayeni. "Gabon Coup Attempt: What Happened?" *BBC*. January 7, 2019.

Gambia

1981, July 29

Agency: failed coup
 Deaths: unclear [1] 3 [2] 9 total [3] 10 total [4]
 Trajectory: failed coup
 Coup leaders: Kukli Samba Sanyang, Marxist politician [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed coup [3]
 Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] "Gambia Radio Says President, in Britain, is Ousted: Gambian Denies He Was Ousted." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 31, 1981.

[2] "Gambia Rebels Call on Senegal To Move Troops." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 1, 1981. p.3.

[3] "Gambian Leader Returns as Rebels Give Way." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 3, 1981. p. A3.

[4] "Around the World." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 4, 1981. p. A5.

1994, July 23

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 0 [1]
 Trajectory: Exiled [1]
 Coup leaders: Yahya Jammeh [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: "Four Lieutenants" [1]
 Deposed executive: President Sir Dawda K. Jawara
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:
 Programmatic: No

*little information easily available

[1] "Military Takes Over After Gambian Coup." July 24, 1994. *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 24, 1994. p. 9.

[2] Reid, Stuart A. "Let's Go Take Back Our Country." *The Atlantic* (Boston, Massachusetts). March 2016.

1994, November 11

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 40 [1]
 Trajectory: failed coup [1] although contended by some to not be a coup [2]
 Coup leaders: unclear [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed coup
 Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] Saine, Abdoulaye S. M. "The Coup d'Etat in The Gambia, 1994: The End of the First Republic." *Armed Forces and Society*. Vol 23, No. 1. Fall 1996. p. 97-111

[2] "Ex-soldier narrates Nov 11 killings." *The Standard* (Bakau, Gambia). August 18, 2017.

2014, December 30

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 3 [1]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: Papa Faal, Cherno Njie, Alagie Barrow, Ai Lowe, Dawda Bojang, Modou Njie (Gambian soldier), Lamin Sanneh (former Gambian soldier)

New Executive/Junta members: failed coup

Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] Reid, Stuart A. "Let's Go Take Back Our Country." *The Atlantic* (Boston, Massachusetts). March 2016.

Ghana

1966, February 24

Agency: junior [4]

Deaths: 20 [2]

Trajectory: exile [3]

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. J. A. Ankrah [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. J. A. Ankrah [3], Lieut. Col. E. K. Kotaka commander of second army brigade [4]

Deposed executive: Kwame Nkrumah [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right: they expel 'soviet technicians' from country, and say they want to find get rid of 'Chinese communist-run saboteurs academy' [6]

Programmatic: Yes

*Political Prisoners freed [4]

** "The real reasons for the coup were not clear. The Ghana radio gave the bankrupt state of the country's finances as one reason" [4].

***"The rebel leaders said after their quickly won victory that they had acted because Mr. Nkrumah had abused individual rights and liberties.

One leader said the President had run Ghana "as if it was his own personal property" [4].

****Begins to expel Russians from country, including 'soviet technicians' [5]

*****find "Chinese Communist-run "saboteurs academy" [6]

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 115-130.

[2] "REBELS IN GHANA FREE PRISONERS." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 26, 1966. p. 1.

[3] Garrison, Lloyd. "Nkrumah's Tragedy." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 26, 1966. p. 8.

[4] Garrison, Lloyd. "ARMY IN CONTROL AFTER GHANA COUP TOPPLES NKURUMAH." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 25, 1966. p. 1.

[5] Garrison, Lloyd. "Soviet Technicians Expelled by Ghana." *Atlanta Constitution*. March 2, 1966: 2.

[6] "Ghana Regime Discovers Reds Training Camp." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. March 1, 1966: 2.

1967, April 17

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 4 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Lieutenant Arthur, Lieutenant Moses Yeboah [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 115-130.

1972, January 13

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Col. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, Major Anthony Selormey, Major Kodzo Barney Agbo, Major Kwame Baah [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Kofi Busia [1]

Property:

Markets: "Busia and his ministers bought themselves brand-new cars, ordered expensive furniture from overseas tax-free, spent large sums of money renovating houses for weekend social activities, all at the expense of the taxpayers" [4].

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: not enough information; appears to have been undertaken for institutional interests of the military [1]

Programmatic: No

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 135-144.

[2] "In Command of Ghana: Ignatius Kutu Acheampong." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 17, 1972. p. 6.

[3] Hunter, Frederic. "Why Ghana Coup?" *Christian Science Monitor*. January 14, 1972: 1.

[4] Borders, William. "Ghana Is Promised Eventual Elections." *New York Times*. January 18, 1972: 3.

1978, July 5

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: "retired" [2]

Coup leaders: General Akuffo armed forces chief, Rear Admiral Joy Amedume [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Gen. Fred W. K. Akuffo [2]

Deposed executive: President Ignatius Kutu Acheampong [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear

*Coup seems to be because of Acheampong's plan for a mixed military-civilian regime rather than a transition to a civilian regime [2]

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 96-103.

[2] "Ghana's Leader, a General, Quits And Is Succeeded by His Deputy." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 6, 1978. p. A3.

1979, May 15

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 154-161.

1979, June 4

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 3 [1] also a report of "hundreds" [3]

Trajectory: Arrested [4] eventually executed [5] (coded as executed)

Coup leaders: Boakye-Djan [1] Maj. Opoku Mensah [2] Jerry Rawlings [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Jerry Rawlings (part of a 'revolutionary council') [5]

Deposed executive: Lieut. Gen. Frederick W. F. Akuffo [4]

Property:

Markets: says economy is 'being ruined by foreigners' [2] part of motivations may also be Akuffo's move to outlaw charges of corruption against himself and associates [4]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [2], coding as pro-communist due to Rawlings statements about Ethiopia, see**

*Jerry Rawlings “appeared to be the key figure“ in the coup [2]

**“Captain Rawlings was reportedly said when he was captured after the May revolt an “Ethiopian solution“ was required“ [2] referring to the left-wing officer overthrow of Hilla Salassie in 1974

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 162-179.

[2] “GHANA REBELS SAY COUP IS UNDER WAY.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 5, 1979. p. A3.

[3] “Hundreds Said to Die in Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 7, 1979. p. A15.

[4] Barbara Slavin and Milt Freudenheim. “The World.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 10, 1979. p. E2.

[5] “2 Former Heads of State Are Executed in Ghana.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). June 27, 1979.

1981, December 31

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: several [1] “many” [3] “no more than 10 people” but hospital says more than this [3]

Trajectory: arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Dr. Hilla Limann [1]

Property: Assets of former gov. officials frozen [3]

Markets: goal is to “forever eradicate corruption,” calls it a “holy war” against “all forms of corruption” [3] make it illegal for ‘non-Ghanains’ to do business in the staple products of the country: cocoa, coffee, ground nuts [2]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left, see “markets” [1][2][3]

*Assets of former gov. officials frozen [3]

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2014. p. 179-190.

[2] Gupte, Pranay B. “Ghana’s Deposed President Is Arrested.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 5, 1982. p. A3.

[3] Gupte, Pranay B. “GHANAIANS REPORT LOOTING BY TROOPS.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 2, 1982. p. 1.

1982, November 23

Agency: junior [1] [2]

Deaths: unclear, possibly none [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: bodyguard of Sgt. Alolga Akate-Pore [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Ghana Says It Crushed a Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 25, 1982. p. A3.

[2] “Bodyguard Is Seized In Ghanaian Plot.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 26, 1982. p. A5.

1983, June 19

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: several [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Lance Cpl. Halidu Gyiwah, Cpl Martin Ajumba, Sergeant Malik [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*reported as the fourth uprising that year [1]

[1] “Ghana’s Leader Reports Crushing of Revolt.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 20, 1983. p. A9.

1984, March 23

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 11 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: failed

Executive/Junta members: Lance Cpl. Halidu Gyiwah, Cpl Martin Ajumba, Sergeant Malik [1]

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Ghana Reports Defeat Of an Attempted Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 26, 1984. p. A3.

Guinea

1984, April 3

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [4]

Coup leaders: likely Col. Lansana Conte, 9 captains, and 8 others [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Lansana Conte, 9 captains, and 8 others [2] Conte named President [3]

Deposed executive: President Ahmed Sekou Toure's Political Bureau (Sekou had died March 26) [1]

Property:

Markets: vows to "encourage free enterprise and respect human rights" [2] ... in the communique the government says "it would give priority to producers in the world and urban areas, each one being free to enjoy the profits of his efforts" [2]

Social Inclusion: calls Toure's influence/politics/family "feudal" [1] denounces "racism – apparently meaning tribalism – which he said "had been more accentuated" in Guinea than elsewhere in Africa. He said that the military would insure that all citizens "have the same rights and the same responsibilities." The Toure's government had been dominated by members of his Malinke ethnic group" [3].

Alignment: Right due to calls for economic liberalization

Programmatic: Yes

*United States: "The State Department said it was "guardedly optimistic about the political orientation" of the new military government" [1].

**Military broadcast: "the army had decided "to take over the running of the country in order to lay the foundations of a true democracy, avoiding in the future any personal dictatorship" [1].

***Military feared a bloody succession crisis due to the passing of Toure [1]

[1] Reuters. "GUINEA'S MILITARY ASSUMES CONTROL." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 4, 1984. p. A1.

[2] May, Clifford D. "GUINEA'S MILITARY VOWS TO PROMOTE FREE ENTERPRISE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 5, 1984. p. A1.

[3] May, Clifford D. "Colonel Is Named Guinean President." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 6, 1984. p. A3.

[4] May, Clifford. "Guinean Chief Says No Former Officials Have Been Harmed." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 9, 1984. p. A4.

1985, July 4

Agency: Likely Junior [3]

Deaths: 18 [4]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: failed

New Executive/Junta members: Former Prime Minister Diarra Traore [1]

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Reuters. "EX-PREMIER SEIZES POWER IN GUINEA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 5, 1985. p. A1.

[2] Reuters. "Coup Attempt Foiled in Guinea." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 6, 1985. p. 1.

[3] "Guinea Arrests Rebels." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 7, 1985. p. 3.

[4] "Leader of Guinea Uprising To Be Shot, President Says." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 8, 1985. p. A3.

1996, February 3

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 20 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: unclear

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

Not much information about this one.

[1] "World News Briefs." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 6, 1996. p. L13.

2008, December 23

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: other (President died, junior officers immediately claimed power) [1]

Coup leaders: Captain Moussa Dadis and other junior officers [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Captain Moussa Dadis Camara [1]

Deposed executive: none

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: No

**After initially promising elections in 60 days, they said they would hold “free, credible and transparent elections before December 2010” [1]

**Junior officers had mutinied earlier in the year over unpaid wages [2] and general strikes in the prior year [3]

***Implied that the coup was to address corruption by elites [3]

****Guinea was plunged into political turmoil after Lasana Conte, 74, died Monday with no publicly announced plans for a successor” [1]

*****What asked if he supported the coup leaders, Mr. Bah answered in an indirect, but telling way: “we’re acknowledging that they’re in power” [2].

[1] Jeffrey Gettleman and Alan Cowell. “Confusion Deepens Over Future Of Guinea.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 25, 2008. p. A10.

[2] Gettleman, Jeffrey. “Military Coup Succeed Easily in Guinea.” *New York Times*. December 26: A14.

[3] “Obituary of Lansana Conte President of Guinea whose two and a half decades in power left his nation mired in poverty and corruption.” *The Daily Telegraph*. December 31, 2008: 31.

2011, July 19

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 1 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Guinean Army soldiers

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: none

[1] Djau, Umaro. “Soldiers attack Guinean president’s home.” *CNN* (Atlanta, Georgia). July 19, 2011.

2021, September 5

Agency: Junior [5]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Mamady Doumbouya [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Alpha Conde [1]

Property: Aluminum prices spike b/c of Chad’s production of Bauxite, Doumbouya urges mines to operate as usual, which SMB Winning (controller of largest deposit in Chad) says ‘provides more comfort’ [3]; at the same time, accusations that profits from industry/mining/etc. only lining the pockets of elites, e.g. [4]

Markets:

Social Inclusion: ”What was it that Jerry Rawlings said?” he asked in his lengthy statement on television, referring to the former president of Ghana, who took power in a coup and ruled first as a military leader, then as a democratically elected present. “If the people are crushed by their elites, it is up to the army to give the people their freedom” [1].

Soc/Com:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

* “the head of Guinea’s special forces announced on state television that the constitution, government and all institutions were dissolved” [1].

**Really weird quote: “Guinea is beautiful,” he said near the end of his televised announcement, offering a brutal analogy: “We no longer need to rape her. We need to make love to her, that’s all” [1].

***Doumbouya former member of French Foreign Legion, received training at US training exercise: Flintlock [1]

[1] Diallo, Abdourahmane, Ruth Maclean, and Mady Camara. "Colonel Says Guinea's President was 'Seized' in Coup." *New York Times*. September 6, 2021: A7.

[2] "Guinea – coup d'état – Guinea junta leader to hold conference on transition to civilian rule." *RFI*. September 13, 2021.

[3] Munshi, Neil, Neil Hume, and Nastassia Astrasheuskaya. "Guinea coup leaders seek to ease fears over mine projects: Foreign investors nervous over how new rulers will treat standing contracts." *Financial Times*. September 11, 2021: 3.

[4] "Guinea Coup D'Etat." *RFI*. September 6, 2021.

[5] "What we know about coup leader and mastermind Mamady Doumbouya." *RFI*. June 9, 2021.

Guinea-Bissau

1978

NYT articles from 1980 indicates a coup this year, it is either on July 7 (death of Francisco Mendes) or September 28 (Constantino Teixeira replaced). Proquest doesn't have NYT for September of 1978, and I can't find any evidence of a coup anywhere else.

1980, November 15

Agency: Head of the armed forces killed [2] so coded as junior officer coup

Deaths: 2 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Prime Minister Major Joao Bernardo Veriera + troops [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Six total, Major Joao Bernardo Veriera named President of the council, Foreign Minister Victor Saude Maria Vice President [3]

Deposed executive: President Luis de Alemeida Cabral

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: in part conducted due to racial tensions + hierarchy [1]

Alignment: Not enough information; seems to be because of race+ethnicity issues and a proposed merger w/cape verde [1] characterized as a 'marxist country' and the government is called the "Council of the Revolution" [1]

Programmatic: No

[1] "Guinea-Bissau Premeir Said to Stage Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 16, 1980. p. 3.

[2] "Guinea-Bissau Is Reportedly Celebrating Takeover." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 17, 1980. p. A7.

[3] "Around the World." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 20, 1980. p. A7.

1998, June 7

Agency: elite

Deaths: 40 [2]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: General Ansumane Mane [1], former Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces (replaced the prior day) [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed coup

Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] "TIMELINE-Guinea-Bissau, a country of coups and violence." *Rueters*. April 13, 2012.

[2] "IRIN-West Africa Update 224, 98.6.8." *UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs*. June 8, 1998.

1999, May 7

Agency: junior?

Deaths: 70 [1]

Trajectory: Exile, Portuguese Embassy [1]

Coup leaders: Former Armed Forces Chief Ansumane Mane [2]

New Executive/Junta members: President Snaha, Prime Minister Fadul [3]

Deposed executive: President Joao Bernardo Viera

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear [3]

*United States condemns coup [3]

**extension of a civil war, doesn't seem to have a clear ideology behind it [3]

[1] "AFRICA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 8, 1999. p. A5.

[2] "Fighting Flares in Guinea-Bissau's Capital." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 9, 1999. p. 9.

[3] "Guinea-Bissau Humanitarian Situation Report, 18-31 May 1999." *UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs*. May 31, 1999.

2000, November 23

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 1 [2]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: "Co-president of the transition government" Ansumane Mane [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] "General Seems to Be Building Toward a Coup in Guinea-Bissau." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 24, 2000.

[2] France-Presse, Agence. "Rebel General Shot Dead, Guinea-Bissau Says." *New York Times* (New York, New York).

2003, September 14

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: imprisoned [1]

Coup leaders: Army chief of staff, General Verissimo Correia Seabre [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Jose Camnate, General Verissimo Correia Seabre [1]; then agree with civilian and military leaders for Henrique Rosa to take power [6]

Deposed executive: President Kumba Yala

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: No, about 'saving democracy' [1]

*Say they acted "to save democracy" [1]

**Elections had been repeatedly postponed by Yala [3]

***Condemned by ECOWAS, but then they help to negotiate the terms of Yala's ouster once investigating situation on the ground [4]

****interview of coup leaders, they say that he abused power including arbitrary arrests, electoral fraud [5]

*****Preceded by Yala autogolpe [1]

[1] "AFRICA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A8. September 16, 2003.

[2] "FOLLOWING GUINEA-BISSAU COUP D'ETAT, TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT CREATED." *UN Security Council*. September 29, 2003.

[3] "Guinea-Bissau government toppled in a bloodless coup." *New York Beacon*. September 24, 2003: 1.

[4] "Guinea-Bissau: Army spokesman says coup "last resort" to problems." *BBC Monitoring Situation*. September 18, 2003: 1.

[5] "Guinea-Bissau coup leader assumes interim presidency." *BBC Monitoring*. September 14, 2003: 1.

[6] "Guinea-Bissau president calls for free, fair legislative polls." *BBC Monitoring Africa*. October 4, 2003: 1.

[7] "Guinea-Bissau's post-coup government creaks into work." *Xinhua*. October 6, 2003: 1.

2008, November 23

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 2 [1]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: Navy Sergeant Alexandre Tchama Yala [1][2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed coup

Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] "Guinea-Bissau." U.S. Department of State. Accessed May 25, 2018. Published March 11, 2010.

*indicates possible coup attempts in April and August 2008 as well

[2] "President's home attacked in Guinea-Bissau 'mutiny'". *Australian Broadcasting Corporation*. November 23, 2008.

2010, April 1

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: deputy chief of the armed forces (2nd in command) Antonio Ndjai [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed coup

Deposed executive: failed coup [2]

[1] "Soldiers Sift Premier and Army Chief in Guinea-Bissau." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 2, 2010. p. A9.

[2] "AFRICA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 3, 2010.

2011, December 26

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 2 [3]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: Navy chief Bubo na Tchuto [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed coup

Deposed executive: failed coup

[1] Nossiter, Adam. "Guinea-Bissau Premier, Election Front-Runner, Is Deposed in a Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A11.

[2] "Coup attempt 'fails' in Guinea-Bissau." *Al Jazeera*. December 28, 2011.

[3] "CrisisWatch." *International Crisis Group*. Accessed May 25, 2018.

2012, April 12

Agency: One report says "Junior officers" [1] conflicting info says chiefs of all military branches, but that they also deposed army chief-of-staff General Antonio Indjai [3], coded as elite

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: Imprisoned [1]

Coup leaders: Army Vice Chief of Staff Mamadu Ture Karuma [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Interim President Manuel Serifo Nhamadjo [1]

Deposed executive: likely incoming President Carlos Gomes Jr. [1] [2] and incumbent (because of death of Malam Bacai Sanha) Raimundo Pereira [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: military perpetrates coup because of alleged 'secret agreement' between president and military forces from Angola meant to suppress the military, seems directed at avoiding inclusion of more parties in the government, occupies the headquarters of Carlos Gomes' party [1] and in negotiations with opposition proposes a 'unity government' but that government "would exclude the toppled African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde" [4],

Alignment: Right [1]

**"Once again, in a country long accustomed to coups, the trigger was apparently the army's perception that its prerogatives were threatened, diplomats said" [1].

**"Coups and coup attempts are so common that experts are stumped when asked how many have taken place in the country's 38 years of independence. In the last three years alone, there have been at least six political assassinations, including of the president and the army chief of staff in 2009, and three attempted coups, including this week's. No President has ever completed a full term" [1].

***"On Friday, a self-proclaimed "military command" announced on the radio that it had deposed the prime minister because of what it said was a "secret" agreement between him and military forces from Angola aimed at suppressing Guinea-Bissau's army. It offered no evidence of the agreement, and diplomats and analysts said it seemed likely that the army was simply trying to eliminate Mr. Gomes before his probable victory in the second round of the presidential election" [1].

[1] Nossiter, Adam. "Guinea-Bissau Premier, Election Front-Runner, Is Deposed in a Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A11.

[2] Krista Larson and Lamine Djata. "Military: Guinea-Bissau prime minister arrested." *Yahoo News*. April 13, 2012.

[3] "Guinea-Bissau opposition vows to reach deal with junta." *Radio Netherlands Worldwide Africa*. April 15, 2012.

[4] "Guinea-Bissau's opposition vows to reach deal with Junta." *Times of Oman*. April 15, 2012.

Greece

1967, April 21

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: 2 [3]

Deposed Executive: Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Col. George Papadopoulos, Brig. Gen.; Stiliano Patakos, Col. Skamaliorakis; unclear if elite officers had engineered it, or merely accepted being head of new military [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Constatine V. Kollias, chief Prosecutor of Supreme Court [2] Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Gregory E Soandidakis involved [3]

Property:

Markets: intend to 'distribute the national income justly among classes' [2] too vague to code as left-wing here

Social Inclusion: mandates people go to church, bans mini-skirts, bans long hair on boys [5], trying to 'prevent a revolution fomented by former Premier George Papandreu' [4] goal was to 'preserve public order' [1] and meant to 'preserve public order' [1] and to stop 'professional arsonists who had brought the country to the abyss' [2] said the only way to avoid bloodshed was 'preventative action', i.e. the coup [4]

Communism: anti-socialist (there is a factional split in the military between Conservatives and the 'Aspida' who are accused of "trying to overthrow the monarchy and set up a Socialist regime" led by Andreas Papandreu [1] and according to [2] Conservative politicians had been accusing the Papandreous of trying to set up a socialist regime) [1] the junta, shortly after the coup, says that they acted to prevent a 'revolution' by George Papandreu, "Mr. Farmankis ["a key government spokesman"] described the coup as a counter-revolution prepared in 1965, when it was charged that a military conspiracy called Aspida-Shield- was threatening a leftist takeover of the country" [4]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "ARMY IS REPORTED RULING IN GREECE ON KING'S ORDERS." *New York Times* (New York). April 21, 1967.

[2] "ARMY IN GREECE INSTALLS PREMIER AFTER TAKE-OVER." *New York Times* (New York). April 22, 1967.

[3] Kamm, Henry. "GREEK MONARCH IS SAID TO REFUSE TO SUPPORT JUNTA." *New York Times* (New York). April 23, 1967a.

[4] Kamm, Henry. "JUNTA IN GREECE SAYS COUP BALKED PAPANDREOU PLOT." *New York Times* (New York). April 24, 1967b.

[5] Kamm, Henry. "Miniskirts Banned By Junta in Greece." *New York Times* (New York). April 25, 1967c.

1967, December 13

Agency: Elite

Deaths: likely 0

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: "Lieutenant General George Peridis, Commander of the Third Corps; Brigadier General Orestes Vigalis, his chief of staff, and Brigadier Andreas Hoerschelmann, commander of Greece's only armored division" King Constantine and General George Andonakos, chief of Air Force

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Gruson, Sydney. "VICEROY IS NAMED." *New York Times* (New York). December 14, 1967a.

[2] Gruson, Sydney. "JUNTA IN GREECE FIRMLY IN POWER AFTER COUP FAILS." *New York Times* (New York). December 15, 1967b.

1973, November 25

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive: President George Papadopoulos [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, Chief of Military Police [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Gen. Phaidon Gizikis [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “the broadcasts by the armed forces suggested that the coup had been staged by officers who felt that Mr. Papadopoulos was moving too far and too fast toward a restoration of democracy” said that they were saving the country “from chaos and catastrophe” [1]

Alignment: Right [1]

*[2] mentions coup in may of 73, news articles from that day say that Greece claims to have broken up a coup plot, but no mention of an attempt
 [1] Papadopoulos ousted in a coup, General Phaidon Gizikis, commander of the first army, replaces him. Coups was bloodless. Some people believe that it occurred because they were moving too quickly toward democracy. Brigadier General Dimitrios, chief of military police, believed to be the central figure (Shuster 1973, 1). Papadopolous arrested (Gages 1973, 1).

[2] Shuster, Alvin. “MILITARY COUP IN GREECE REMOVES PAPADOPOULOS.” *New York Times* (New York). November 26, 1973.

[3] Gage, Nicholas. “GREECE’S LEADERS CONSOLIDATE HOLD.” *New York Times* (New York). November 27, 1973.

Grenada

1979, March 13

Eric Gairy’s government is overthrown by Socialist Soldiers and Maurice Bishop is instated as President (Treaster 1979). Two deaths (BBC). Unclear if coup leaders were junior or senior officers. Possible Junior officer coup [3] but likely non-military personnel (JEWEL Movement) and involved storming military barracks [2] [4]. Not coded as a military coup.

[1] “BBC ON THIS DAY | 13 | 1979: Grenada Leader Ousted by Coup.” BBC News. March 13, 1979. Accessed December 27, 2017.

[2] Treaster, Joseph B. “REBELS IN GRENADA SAID TO STAGE COUP.” *The New York Times*, March 14, 1979.

[3] “Leftist Rebel Coup Topples Government of Grenada.” *Los Angeles Times*. March 13, 1979. Pp. A2.

[4] Aguilar, Eloy. “Ragtag Revolt Succeed.” *Atlanta Constitution*. March 16, 1979: 21A.

1983, October 14

Agency: Elite [1][2]

Deaths: 15 [2] possibly more 40 [6] conflicting accounts of massacre of crowd, vs. executions [8]

Trajectory: Killed [4]

Coup leaders: Former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and head of Armed Forces, General Hudson Austin [6]

New Executive/Junta members: “16 member Revolutionary Military Council” led by General Hudson Austin [7]

Deposed executive: Maurice Bishop

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left, deposed by ‘more doctrinaire Marxists’ for moving away from Marxist line in public statements [7] “On 17 October, General Austin denied there had been a military coup but said Mr. Bishop had been expelled from the NJM for refusing to share power and disgracing the revolution” [8] --- context, there was an ongoing schism in the New Jewel Movement between Bishop and a group led by Coard who felt he had drifted away from ‘true Leninism’ [9, 10]

Programmatic: yes

[1] John, Gus. “The People of Grenada Need Answers.” *The Gaurdian*, October 25, 2010. Accessed December 27, 2017.

[2] Kauffman, Michael T. “FOR GRENADA, A SMALL, SAD REVOLUTION.” *The New York Times*, November 6, 1983.

[3] Kurlansky, Mark. “Revolution on Trial in Grenada.” *Chicago Tribune*. September 28, 1986.

[4] “Chronology of Events in Grenada.” *Boston Globe*. October 26, 1983: 1.

[5] Sewell, Dan. “US-Led Caribbean force invades isle of Grenada.” *Boston Globe*. October 25, 1983: 1.

[6] Douglas, Henry Giniger. “The World: Grenada Torn by a Deadly Disagreement.” *New York Times*. October 23, 1983: A2.

[7] "Grenada Under Military Rule." *Los Angeles Times*. October 21, 1983: A14.

[8] "1983: Grenada's prime minister 'assassinated.'" *BBC*. October 20, 1983.

[9] Bell, Wendell. "The American invasion of Grenada: a note on false prophecy." *The Yale Review*. Vol 10, no. 3 (2008): 27-42.

[10] Booddhoo, Ken I. "Grenada: The Birth and Death of a Revolution." *LACC Occasional Paper Series. Dialogues (1980-1994)*. Paper 36. 1984.

Guatemala

1954, June 27

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [2][13] (1,200 killed in fighting after coup) [3] 75-100 in two-week span executed by Arbenz regime [7]

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Colonel Carlos Castillo Armas [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Castillo Armas [5] Col. Efegeo Monzon (President of Junta), Lieut. Col. Enrique Oliva, and Lieut. Col. Luis Cruz Salazar, and Lieut. Col. Mauricio Dubois [6] (before this there was an interim junta of Colonel Diaz, Col Angel Sanchez, Minister of Defense, and Col. Efegeo Monzon) [14]

Deposed executive: Jacobo Arbenz

Property: Carrying out land reform law of 1952, ensuring that the land goes to peasants [4] but then backtracks and says that they are pausing the land reform (presumably so United Fruit's property isn't broken up) [6], signals too mixed to code [coded as missing]

Markets: "Castillo promised cooperation with other American republics and encouragement to foreign capital provided investors complied with the law and dealt fairly with workers" [5] outlaws relations with communist countries [5] "The government will invite foreign investment capital and considers it possible to arrange a revision of existing contracts. This has been long awaited by foreign companies endeavoring to arrange long term contracts" [6]

Social Inclusion: Trying to stop revolution, revolutionary forces marching on capital [13]

Communism: "The new Guatemalan Government has arrested 2,000 Communists. It promises to proceed swiftly to decide whether to release them or try them for common crimes. Col. Efegeo Monzon, president of the governing junta, said today that there were plans under way to place those arrested in concentration camps ... He added that his Government wanted neither friendly relations nor diplomatic relations with Iron Curtain countries. This did not extend to Yugoslavia, he said, explaining that he considered her a Western democracy" [6].

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Ferriera, Roberto Garcia. "The CIA and Jacobo Arbenz: History of a Disinformation Campaign." *Journal of Third World Studies* XXV, no. No. 2 (2008): 59-81. doi:10.1163/2468-1733_shafir_sim190140168.

[2] Gleijeses, Piero. *Shattered Hope: The Guatemalan Revolution and the United States, 1944-1954*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1992.

[3] Dubois, Jules. "Arbenz Put on Spot by Army's Questionnaire: Jun 5 Paper Virtually an Ultimatum." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 26, 1954: 10.

[4] "Guatemala: Lest We Forget." *Christian Science Monitor*. July 20, 1954: 16.

[5] "Guatemala Keeps Land Reform." *Christian Science Monitor*. July 13, 1954.

[6] Kennedy, Paul P. "Guatemala Drive Jails 2,000 Reds." *New York Times*. July 6, 1954: 1.

[7] Kennedy, Paul P. "Political Deaths May Surpass Toll in Guatemala War." *New York Times*. July 5, 1954: 1.

[8] Brackers, Milton. "Guatemala Chiefs vow to Fight Reds." *New York Times*. July 3, 1954: 1.

[9] "Peace in Guatemala." *Christian Science Monitor*. July 1, 1954: 20.

[10] Kennedy, Paul P. "Uprisings in Guatemala." *New York Times*. July 1, 1954: 2.

[11] Brackers, Milton. "Guatemala Chiefs Open Truce Talk at San Salvador." *New York Times*. July 1, 1954: 1.

[12] "Rebel Forces Move on Guatemala City." *The Sun*. June 28, 1954: 1.

[13] "Overturn in Guatemala." *New York Times*. June 29, 1954: 26.

[14] Kennedy, Paul P. "Triumvirate Acts: Insurgents Demanding New Regime Yield Unconditionally." *New York Times*. June 29, 1954: 1.

1955, January 20

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 10 [2]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Col. Francisco Cosenza – former Ambassador to Italy under Arbenz, “aided by military groups connected to the Arbenz Government” [2] and former head of Air Force under Arbenz [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Col. Francisco Cosenza plots a coup with rebels, attempts to take over air force base to bomb Presidential Palace (The Times Reporter, 1955). Unclear how many deaths. [1]

[1] "Guatemala Puts Down New Revolt." *The Times Recorder* (Zainesville, Ohio), January 21, 1955, Pages 1 & 16E sec.

[2] "Guatemala Stops Coup Laid to Reds." *New York Times*. January 21, 1955: 1.

[3] Kennedy, Paul P. "Guatemala Rebel Gains Sanctuary." *New York Times*. January 23, 1955: 30.

1957, October 24

Agency: Elite [3] [7]

Deaths: 2 people killed in protests/clashes over election [2] Deaths occurred prior to coup [4]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Oscar Mendoza Azurdia head of junta [2] hands power over to Col. Guillermo Flores Avendano [6]

Deposed executive: Nullified election,[2] the prior President, Carlos Castillo Armas, had been assassinated [2] and Provisional President Luis Arturo Gonzalez Lopez was deposed by the military [7]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Goal is both to ensure fair elections, and stop street protests/violence [5] when making a 24 hour truce w/Presidential candidates the Junta included a statement that “any persons not complying with General Ydigoras’ call to stop demonstrating would be considered “Communist disturbers of the peace” and would be dealt with accordingly” [9]

Soc/Com: when making a 24 hour truce w/Presidential candidates the Junta included a statement that it “declares that it is anti-Communist and has no obligation of any kind with any organization or any political party” in the agreement “the junta specified that persons not complying with General Ydigoras’ call to stop demonstrating would be considered “Communist disturbers of the peace” and would be dealt with accordingly” [9]

Alignment: Right

[1] Streeeter, Stephen M. *Managing the Counterrevolution the United States and Guatemala, 1954-1961*. Athens, OH: Ohio University Center for International Studies, 2000.

[2] “Junta Rules Guatemalans in Vote Fight.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. October 25, 1957: B3.

[3] “Army Junta Seizes Control of Guatemala.” *Los Angeles Times*. October 25, 1957: 8.

[4] “New Election in Guatemala Asked by Army.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. October 24, 1957: C4.

[5] “Military Acts in Guatemala.” *Washington Post*. October 24, 1957: A7.

[6] Kennedy, Paul P. “Political Tension Grips Guatemala.” *New York Times*. November 24, 1957: 1.

[7] “Guatemala Calm Under New Rule.” *New York Times*. October 28, 1957: 9.

[8] “U.S. Recognizes Guatemala.” *New York Times*. October 31, 1957: 8.

[9] “24-hour Truce Set in Guatemala Crisis: Guatemala has a 24-Hour Truce as Junta Seeks a Crisis Solution.” *New York Times*. October 26, 1957: 1.

1960, November 13

Agency: Junior [3] [5]

Deaths: Possibly, but not reported, missing [4] “heavy casualties” [6]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Marco Antonio Yon Sosa, and Luis Augusto Turcios Lima [1] [2]; Attorney Mario Mendez-Montenegro, according to gov. [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Calvert, Peter. *A Political and Economic Dictionary of Latin America*. London: Europa Publications, 2004. (

[2] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014. (

[3] "Warplanes Fight Revolt in Guatemala." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. November 14, 1960: 1.

[4] Rosenthal, Mario. "Quit or Die, Rebels Told in Guatemala." *Atlanta Constitution*. November 15, 1960: 2.

[5] Dubois, Jules. "Guatemalans Ask U.S. Ship, Plane Patrol." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. November 15, 1960: 1.

[6] "Guatemala Seizes Rebel Stronghold." *New York Times*. November 17, 1960: 4.

1962, November 25

Agency: likely junior [2]

Deaths: 3 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014.

[2] "Revolt in Guatemala Crushed." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. November 26, 1962: 1.

1963, March 30

Agency: Elite [1] [3]

Deaths: Most likely 0 [6]

Trajectory: Exile [1] [3]

Coup leaders: Col. Enrique Peralta-Azurdia, Defense Minister [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Enrique Peralta-Azurdia [3]

Deposed executive: Miguel Ydigoras

Property:

Markets: Slash budget, public works projects to increase foreign investment, get rid of 'unnecessary workers from the federal payroll', tax reform 'including levies on rent' that were 'necessary under the United States Alliance for Progress program' [5]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

*President is overthrown in a bloodless coup by his defense minister and goes into exile (Pedreja 2013: 119; CIA).

** Recognized by US on April 17 [4]

[1] Pedraja, Rene De La. *Wars of Latin America, 1948-1982 the Rise of the Guerrillas*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Publishers, 2013.

[2] United States. CIA. *MILITARY OVERTHROW OF GUATEMALAN GOVERNMENT*. 1963.

[3] "Ousted Chief of Guatemala Blames Exile: Ydigoras Charges Plot by Arevalo." *Chicago Tribune*. April 14, 1963: A5.

[4] Frankel, Max. "Guatemala Junta Recognized by US." *New York Times*. April 18, 1963: 1.

[5] "New Guatemala Rule Promises Economies." *Los Angeles Times*. April 5, 1963.

[6] "Guatemala Chief Thrown Out." *Los Angeles Times*. April 1, 1963: 1.

1982, March 23

Agency: Junior [4]

Deaths: 32+ [4]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Junior officers [1][2][3][4] led by Captain Carlos Rodolfo Munoz Pilona [4] Coup was plotted at Rios Montt's (retired general) home [9]

New Executive/Junta members: General Rios Montt (head), General Horacio Maldonado Schadd, and Col. Luis Gordillo Martinez [4]

Deposed executive: Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia [1]

Property:

Markets: 'end isolation' and open markets, esp. to US [6]

Social Inclusion: attempting to suppress guerilla movement and placate junior officers who were facing the brunt of the violence [4]

Anti-comm: likely anti-communist, but don't have a good quote establishing this (coded as "0")

Alignment: Right, I think it's safe to call this right wing, military wanted aid from the United States to fight leftist rebels, US wanted to give it but it is also explicitly to address law and order "disarm the nation, including the paramilitary groups, death squads and hired assassins" [6]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Guatemala Ex-head Dies in Exile." *BBC*, May 29, 2006. (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/5026948.stm>).

[2] Bonner, Raymond. "BEHIND THE GUATEMALA COUP: A GENERAL TAKES OVER AND CHANGES ITS COURSE." *The New York Times*, March 29, 1982.

[3] Department of Defense. Doc 25. January 1983.

[4] Carmel, Jeffrey J. "Guatemala's junta off to a fast start, but will it last?" *Christian Science Monitor* April 29, 1982.

[5] Vasquez, Juan M. "Guatemala Now Merits Help, U.S. Envoy Says." *Los Angeles Times*. April 16, 1982: C1.

[6] Sereeres, Ceaser D. "Guatemala: Not Just Another Coup." *Los Angeles Times*. March 31, 1982: C7.

[7] "Guatemala: Another Coup." *New York Times*. March 28, 1982: E1.

[8] Bonner, Raymond. "Guatemala Junta Suspends Charter and Bars Politics." *New York Times*. March 25, 1982: A1.

[9] Goodsell, James Nelson. "Army coup shifts Guatemala...toward center." *Christian Science Monitor*. March 25, 1982: 1.

1983, August 8

Agency: Elite [5]

Deaths: 3 [4] Other reports say 8, revised up to 8 [9]

Trajectory: Arrested [3]

Coup leaders: Gen. Oscar Humberty Mejia [3] Minister of Defense [5]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Efraim Rios Montt [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Communism: "The proclamation further reaffirmed the government's commitment "to use all means at our disposal to eradicate the Marxist-Leninist subversion which is threatening our liberty and our sovereignty" [11].

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

* "On Monday, the coup leaders gave as one of their reasons for acting a fear that the Government was being used by a "fanatic and aggressive religious group for its own benefit" [6].

** The United States wanted a regime that would cooperate in waging war against Nicaragua + communist militants inside Guatemala and the coup leaders are pictured shaking hands with US Maj. William Lee Mercado as the coup is ongoing, so this is not secret [6] broad assumptions that Mejia was committed to anti-communist military and police action in the state [8]

[1] The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "José Efraim Rios Montt." Encyclopædia Britannica. April 04, 2016. Accessed December 29, 2017.

[2] "GUATEMALAN ARMY TOPPLES PRESIDENT IN A BRIEF BATTLE." *The New York Times*, August 9, 1983.

[3] McKinney, Jack. "Our Man in Guatemala." *Philadelphia Daily News*. August 26, 1983: 27.

[4] "Two U.S. Navy Planes Were at Guatemalan Base the Morning of the Coup." *Philadelphia Inquirer*. August 24, 1983: A20.

[5] Anguilla, Fausto C. "Gautemala's Path To the Presidency." *New York Times*. August 21, 1983: E16.

[6] Schlesinger, Stephen C. "Guatemala's Coup II." *New York Times*. August 11, 1983: A21.

[7] Vasquez, Juan M. "New Guatemala Leader Tough, Realistic." *Los Angeles Times*. August 13, 1983: A1.

[8] "The Coup in Guatemala." *The Sun*. August 10, 1983: A12.

[9] Vasquez, Juan M. "Guatemala Leader Ousted by Military." *Los Angeles Times*. August 9, 1983: B1.

[10] Cody, Edward. "Army Ousts Leader of Guatemala." *Washington Post*. August 8, 1983: A1.

[11] Vasquez, Juan M. "Guatemala: Rios Montt Ousted by Defense Minister." *Los Angeles Times*. August 9, 1983: 1.

1988, May 11

Commander of a Guatemalan military base Lieutenant Colonel Padilla Morales commands troops to go to Guatemala City to overthrow the government, no deaths (Schirmer 2000: 215; Preston 1988).

[1] Preston, Julia. "EIGHT PROMINENT RIGHT-WINGERS CHARGED IN GUATEMALA COUP ATTEMPT." *The Washington Post*, May 20, 1988.

[2] Schirmer, Jennifer G. *The Guatemalan Military Project: A Violence Called Democracy*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2000.

1989, May 9

Air force officers (some associated with the prior coup) march on the Presidential Palace was put down without gunfire (New York Times 1989).

"Guatemala's Civilian Chief Foils a 2nd Coup Attempt." *The New York Times*, May 10, 1989.

1993, June 2

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: None reported, does not seem likely [4]

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Jose Domingo Garcia Samoyoa, Defense Minister [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Ramiro de Leon Carpio, a human rights attorney [2]

Deposed executive: Jorge Serrano Elias

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Done to placate the broad opposition to Serrano's move to suspend democracy, military initially supported him [6]

Alignment: mainly a coup to maintain democracy after an autogolpe

[1] Golden, Tim. "Guatemala's Counter-Coup: A Military About-Face." *The New York Times*, June 3, 1993.

[2] Benesch, Susan. "Guatemala endures 3 leaders in 2 weeks, lands on its feet." *St. Petersburg Times*. July 1, 1993: 1A.

[3] Leon, Francisco. "Guatemala Saves Itself." *Washington Post*. June 21, 1993: A17.

[4] "Unexpected Progress in Guatemala." *The Sun*. June 11, 1993: 24A

[5] "New Fortunes for Guatemala." *Orlando Sentinel*. June 8, 1993: A8.

[6] "Guatemala: Democracy Recouped?" *New York Times*. June 3, 1993: A22.

Haiti

1950, May 10

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: none reported or likely (forced to resign)

Trajectory: Exile [1] [7]

Coup leaders: Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire, and Army General Staff [3] and Maj. Marris Prosper (chief of Police) [8]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul Magloire [2]

Deposed executive: President Dumarsais Estime

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Social Harmony (Cons) [4] [5] [6] Junta states that Estime "lost control" and that "a complicated and dangerous situation had stopped the life of the nation" [6]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

Magloire was known as an anti-communist, and Estime is elsewhere referred to as 'the Avant-garde of the Proletariat' [11]

[1] Avril, Prosper. *From Glory to Disgrace: The Haitian Army, 1804-1994*. USA: Universal Publishers, 1999.

[2] "President Estime of Haiti Resigns; Junta Takes Over." *Washington Post* May 11, 1950: 1.

[3] "Military Leaders Seize Haiti After Four Years on Side Line." *Christian Science Monitor*. May 11, 1950: 18.

- [4] "Haiti's Political Crisis Follows the Pattern." *The Sun*. May 12, 1950: 16.
- [5] "Army Takes Over, Haiti, Estime Out." *International News Service* in: *New Journal and Guide*. May 13, 1950: E1.
- [6] "President Estime of Haiti Resigns Post." *Atlanta Daily World*. May 14, 1950: 1.
- [7] "Deposed Haiti President Heads for French Exile." *Christian Science Monitor*. Ma 17, 1950.
- [8] "Shakeup in Haiti Continues, Ambassador to Nation Out." *Atlanta Daily World*. June 7, 1950: 2.
- [9] "New Haitian Revolution Wins Nod From U.S." *Atlanta Daily Constitution*. June 6, 1950: 26.
- [10] Sutton, Nancy and Horace. "All Quiet in Haiti." *New York Times*. May 28, 1950: 61.
- [11] Destin, Yven. "Haiti's Prized Presidential Legacies." *Journal of Haitian Studies* 20, no. 2 (Fall 2014): 191-207.
- [12] *Haiti Constitution and Citizenship Law Handbook: Strategic Information and Developments*. Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013.

1956, December 6

Citizen protestors want Magloire to step down, he eventually does on December 6, but the Supreme Court declares that the new executive power is illegitimate (acting under the direction of Magloire) and he is reinstated. Citizen protests continue and he resigns on December 10, 1956 (Medieros 2012). Other accounts have him resigning in May after citizen protests (Handbook 2013: 64). He fled abroad after the military refused to support him (Chamberlain 2001). One person dies in bombings (LA Times December 9).

- Haiti December 6, 1956: Differing interpretations of the Constitution suggest that President Magloire either step down on December 6th, or at a later date. Citizen and opposition protests break out to urge him to do so. He does step down, but the same day the military reinstates him to 'restore order' and names him Provisional President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. In the coming week, there is a general strike that cripples the country, and Magloire is forced to go into exile in Jamaica on December 13th. One person dies in bombings. Based on events, not a coup.
-

- [1] Chamberlain, Greg. "Paul Magloire." *The Guardian*, July 19, 2001.
- [2] *Haiti Constitution and Citizenship Law Handbook: Strategic Information and Developments*. Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013. (
- [3] Medieros, Susana. "Haitians Strike and Overthrow a Dictator, 1956." Global Nonviolent Action Database. July 10, 2012. Accessed December 24, 2017.
- [4] "President of Haiti Ousted for a Moment." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. December 7, 1956: 8.
- [5] "Magloire Resigns as President but is Restored Provisionally." *Washington Post*. December 7, 1956: A14.
- [6] Hallett, Robert M. "Palace Revolution in Haiti Lets President Reemerge in Powerful Role: Corruption Charged." *Christian Science Monitor*. December 7, 1956: 7.
- [7] "Magloire quits Haiti for Exile in Jamaica." *Washington Post*. December 14: A12.
- [8] "Capital of Haiti Tense after Wave of Bombings." *Los Angeles Times*. December 9, 1956: 6.

1957, April 2

Agency: Seems to be elite

Deaths: None, but bombs injure some [4] [5] two possibly die in explosions [7]

Trajectory: Arrest [5] [7]

Coup leaders: Leon Cantave [1][2][11]

New Executive/Junta members: Dr. Francios Duvalier, Senator Louis Dejoie, and Prof. Daniel Fignole [7]

Deposed executive: Franck Sylvain

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Explosives found prior to coup to blow up stores in protest of regime, in addition to widespread strike // Sylvain is arrested for allegedly planning a widespread terrorist attack to solidify his position as permanent, rather than interim President. [10] "Brigadier General Leon Cantave, the army's chief of staff, appealed to the patriotism of all Haitians to preserve order. He pledged the neutrality of the army until a Provisional Government could be set up" [4]. "Former provisional president Franck Sylvain is being detained because it is charged that he knew about the bomb plot and had planned to assume a role as director as soon as the country was thrown into chaos by the discharge of the bombs" [15]

Alignment: Right (putting down social unrest) // also seems that it is done to prevent a labor leader from coming to power, not sure how explicit this is

Programmatic: Yes

- [1] Avril, Prosper. *From Glory to Disgrace: The Haitian Army, 1804-1994*. USA: Universal Publishers, 1999.
- [2] Hall, Michael R. *Historical Dictionary of Haiti*. Lanham: Scarecrow Press, 2012.
- [3] "Haiti Shaken By General Strike Against the Gov't." *Atlanta Daily World*. April 2, 1957: 1.
- [4] "Haiti's President Forced to Resign." *New York Times*. April 3, 1957: 1.
- [5] "Haitian Army Holds Sylvain." *Washington Post*. April 3, 1957: A7.
- [6] "Haitian Candidates Weigh Interim Rule." *New York Times*. April 5, 1957.
- [7] "New Wave of Unrest Grips Haiti." *Chicago Defender*. April 13, 1957: 1.
- [8] "Haiti Delays Elections; Council Rules." *Washington Post*. April 7, 1957: D14.
- [9] "Haiti's Lawyers All Go on Strike." *Washington Post*. April 14, 1957.
- [10] Kennedy, Paul D. "Interim Regime is Worn In Haiti." *New York Times*. April 7, 1957: 14.
- [11] "Haiti is Disrupted By Political Crisis." *New York Times*. April 30, 1957: 1.
- [12] "Haiti Still Lacks Effective Regime." *New York Times*. April 27, 1957: 8.
- [13] "Army Head asks Junta for Haiti." *New York Times*. April 28, 1957: 24.
- [14] "Haiti Army Leader Accepts Court Ruling." *The Sun*. May 4, 1957.
- [15] "11-Man Council Rules in Haiti." *Chicago Defender*. April 20, 1957: 1.

1957, May 21

Agency: Elite [3] [7]

Deaths: '100' on the 27th-29th [4] as the Air Force bombed Army Barracks [9] 2 on the 18th, not counting [8] 1 person killed by mobs on the 24th [12]

Trajectory: All were Presidential Candidates, most dismissed, but still running (other)

Coup leaders: Leon Cantave [3] and a "committee for public safety" that on May 19th or 20th announced it was controlling the Northern part of the country until an election, but capitulated/welcome the Cantave takeover [6] who takes over power two days later on the 21st [13]

New Executive/Junta members: Daniel Fignole [4] takes over on the 26th [11]

Deposed executive: Executive Council [3] (above: Daniel Fignole, Louise Dejoie, Francis Duvalier)

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Attempting to stop protests/restore order, and attempting to shut down strikes "Cantave issued a proclamation threatening merchants and industrialists with Army intervention if stores and factories were not reopened" [5]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

-
- [1] Hall, Michael R. *Historical Dictionary of Haiti*. Lanham: Scarecrow Press, 2012.
- [2] "Haiti's Army Head Defies the Regime." *New York Times*. May 21, 1957: 1.
- [3] "Army Leader Ousts Haiti's Ruling Council: Takes Over After They Dismiss Him." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 22, 1957: 4.
- [4] One Hundred are Reported Killed or Injured in Haiti." *Atlanta Daily World*. May 29, 1957: 1.
- [5] "Turmoil in Haiti: Council Forced Out." *New York Times* May 26, 1957: E2.
- [6] "Haiti Army Joins Rebels as Ruling Board Totters." *Atlanta Constitution*. May 21, 1957: 7.
- [7] "Army Restores Order in Strife Torn Haiti." *Daily Defender*. May 23, 1957: 5.
- [8] "Two Killed, 10 Injured in Haiti Fights." *Los Angeles Times*. May 19, 1957: 38.
- [9] Morrison, Herbert. "Haiti Gets Provisional President; War Averted." *Atlanta Daily World*. May 28, 1957.
- [10] "Civilian Junta Ousted in Haiti." *Los Angeles Times*. May 22, 1957: 8.
- [11] Kennedy, Paul P. "Coalition Regime Takes over Haiti." *New York Times*. May 27, 1957: 1.
- [12] "Troops may take over in Haiti." *Atlanta Daily World*. May 25, 1957: 1.
- [13] "Haiti Facing Rule By Army in Crisis." *New York Times*. May 20, 1957: 1.

1957, June 14

Agency: Elite [8]

Deaths: Bloodless initially [4] but 50 killed in riots on the 16th as police and troops fire on them [5]

Trajectory: Arrested [4] then Exile [6]

Coup leaders: Brigadier General Antonio Kereau, army chief of staff [3] [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Brigadier General Antonio Kereau, army chief of staff [4] is head of junta, other members are Col. Emile Zamor, Col. Adrien Valville [6]

Deposed executive: Daniel Fignole [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “The army – upon whose cooperation any regime must depend – said it ended Fignole’s rule because he tried to destroy the army’s integrity by naming civilians to army positions” [4] strikes banned immediately [7] in the wake of protests [5]

Alignment: Right [7, 4, 5]

[1] Avril, Prosper. *From Glory to Disgrace: The Haitian Army, 1804-1994*. USA: Universal Publishers, 1999.

[2] "HAITI: Fignole Falls." *Time*. June 24, 1957. Accessed December 24, 2017.

[3] Laguerre, Michel S. *Military and Society in Haiti*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.

[4] Allen, Larry. “Haiti Ruler Exiled; Junta Grabs Reigns.” *Atlanta Constitution*. June 15, 1957: 2.

[5] “50 killed, 200 wounded as Haiti Mobs Riot.” *Los Angeles Times* June 17, 1957: 1.

[6] “Haiti Loses Provisional President in Bloodless Coup.” *Atlanta Daily World*. June 15, 1957: 1.

[7] “Fignole Backers Threaten to Burn Haiti’s Capital.” *Chicago Daily Tribune*. June 18, 1957: 25.

[8] “Haiti’s President Ousted by Army.” *New York Times*. June 15, 1957: 1.

1958, July 3

Agency:

Deaths: Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Haitian military officers and 5 US military officers take over a military barracks and attempt to coordinate with the Presidential Guard to take power from President François Duvalier. They shoot one Haitian officer and take 50 hostage but are all killed when the barracks are stormed (Life 1958).

[1] "A WEIRD, FATAL DASH INTO TURBULENT HAITI." *Life*, August 11, 1958. (

1968

Attempted invasion, not a coup.

https://www.cia.gov/library/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000272333.pdf

1970 April 24

President Duvalier has a heart attack, military officers begin planning a coup, when some are arrested the Commander of the Haitian Coast Guard Octave Cayard starts a “mutiny” and begins firing on the Presidential Palace in order to escape punishment for his complicity in the coup attempt, flees to Puerto Rico, all officers involved in planning the coup were arrested (Avril 1999: 168-180). 26 deaths according to systemic peace data, but have not found confirmation.

[1] Avril, Prosper. *From Glory to Disgrace: The Haitian Army, 1804-1994*. USA: Universal Publishers, 1999.

[2] "Center for Systemic Peace, Coups D'Etat, 1946-2016." INSCR Data Page. Accessed December 24, 2017.

1986, February 7

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 20 [1] Tontons Macoutes killed by mobs [7]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Gen. Henri Namphy, leader of Armed Forces [1] [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Henri Namphy (president of council) [2] , Alix Cineas (civil engineer, one of two civilian members of governing council) [1] Gerard Gourgue, Col. Max Valles, and Col. William Regala [2]

Deposed executive: Jean-Claude Duvalier [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Months of street protests precede coup, goal is to prevent the “specter of civil war” by establishing greater control in the country [1], institutes a 16 hour per day curfew [10] fire guns to disperse crowds [1], right

Alignment: right [1]

Programmatic: yes

[1] Treaster, Joseph B. "DUVALIER FLEES HAITI TO END FAMILY'S 28 YEARS IN POWER: GENERAL LEADS NEW REGIME; 20 REPORTED DEAD." *The New York Times*, February 8, 1986.

[2] Richburg, Keith B. "Duvalier Flies into Exile." *Washington Post*. February 8, 1986: A1.

[3] "Haiti's 'Disciplined' New Leader." *New York Times*. February 8, 1986: 5.

[4] Simons, Marlise. "Critic of Duvalier is Most Trusted Man in Haitian Junta." *New York Times*. March 5, 1986: A4.

[5] "Interim government nationalizes all Duvalier holdings in Haiti." *The Sun*. February 20, 1986: 7A.

[6] Volman, Dennis. "Haiti: beneath joy, concern for future." *Christian Science Monitor*. February 13, 1986: 1.

[7] "Haiti Junta Opens Airport, Closes Paper, Jails Mayor." *Los Angeles Times*. February 13, 1986: A2.

[8] Ramati, Pnina. "End of Duvalier regime called quick, organized." *The Sun*. February 12, 1986: 10A.

[9] Williams, Dan. "Duvalier Picked His Successors, Ex-Officials Say." *Los Angeles Times*. February 12, 1986: A14.

[10] "The Devil Has Fallen." *Newsweek*. February 17, 1986.

1988, June 19

Agency: Elite [3] [9]

Deaths: 2 people wounded [5]

Trajectory: Exile [5]

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Henry Namphy [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Leslie F. Manigat [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "Raises the prestige of the military" [4]

Alignment: not enough information

*Henri Namphy reinstalled as President after members of the Presidential Guard depose President Manigat, appears to have been a combat officer coup with Colonel Avril (leader of the coup) being promoted after-the-fact; the only casualty was an officer that shot himself in the leg, not sure if he died (Treaster 1988). Can't find anything to indicate that he left the country after the coup. Manigat goes into exile in France (Charles 2014).

**Manigat tried to fire Namphy three days before [5]

***Rumor that US made aid contingent on Haiti removing Jean Claude-Paul, leader of Dessalines Battalion [7]

[1] Charles, Jacqueline. "Former Haiti President Leslie Manigat Dead at 83." *Miami Herald*, June 27, 2014.

[2] Treaster, Joseph B. "Haitian Chief Surprised By Coup, Brother Says." *The New York Times*, June 22, 1988.

[3] "The World: Haiti Constitution Voided." *Los Angeles Times*. July 10, 1988: A2.

[4] Germani, Clara. "Haiti Army officer: no apologies for brutal military rule." *Christian Science Monitor*. July 11, 1988: 1.

[5] Simpson, Ian. "Namphy Seizes Control in Haiti." *New Pittsburgh Courier*. July 2, 1988: 2.

[6] "No Haitian Elections, Military Ruler Declares." *New York Times*. June 28, 1988: A12.

[7] McClintock, John M. "U.S. deal led to Haiti coup, officers say." *The Sun*. June 26, 1988: 1.

[8] Rupert, James. "Army's Rule In Likely to Last: Coup's Impact Slight On the Impoverished." *Washington Post*. June 25, 1988.

[9] Rupert, James. "Military Coup Ends Civilian Rule in Haiti." *Washington Post*. June 21, 1988: A1.

1988, September 18

Agency: Junior officers arrest Namphy, name Avril leader [5] [7]

Deaths: 1, 12 year old boy from soldier firing on crowds [6] likely more; 4 people killed during coup [1] total of 5, possibly more

Trajectory: Retirement [3]

Coup leaders: Junior officers [5] [7] including a member of the Presidential Guard, Sgt. Joseph Hebreux [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Avril [1]

Deposed executive: Namphy

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Head of the Armed Forces Prosper Avril and the Presidential Guard depose Namphy and force him into exile (French 1988). Fighting occurred but it is unclear how many deaths there were [1].

** "Before the coup, there was absolutely no hope" for democracy said Leopold Berlander, director of the Haitian Institute for Research and Development, and independent political thinktank." [4].

- [1] French, Howard. "SOLDIERS IN HAITI OUST ONE GENERAL; INSTALL ANOTHER." *The New York Times*, September 19, 1988.
 [2] Pear, Robert. "A Surprising Chance for Democracy in Haiti." *New York Times*. October 9, 1988: E2.
 [3] Treaster, Joseph B. "New Haitian Chief Seems Entrenched." *New York Times*. October 4, 1988: A10.
 [4] "Haiti Coup Opens Doors for Democratic Reforms." *Los Angeles Sentinel*. September 29, 1988: A15.
 [5] French, Howard W. "Soldiers Draw the Line In Haiti." *New York Times*. September 25, 1988: E2.
 [6] "Soldiers who toppled Namphy rebel against Haiti officers." *The Sun*. September 22, 1988: 20A.
 [7] French, Howard W. "Haiti in Turmoil in Wake of Coup." *New York Times*. September 21, 1988: A1.

1988, October 14

Members of the Presidential Guard led by Frantz Patrick Beauchard attempt to overthrow Avril, they fail and are placed under arrest (Annual Report). [1] **include** [3]

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: likely, but unclear

Coup leaders: three officers, two in royal guard [2] Sgt. Patrick F. Bochard [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

- [1] ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS 1988-1989 HAITI. Issue brief no. Doc. 10. Organization of American States. 18 September 1989
 [2] "Coup is reported foiled in Haiti." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto). October 18, 1988: A16.
 [3] "Haiti Says It Foiled Coup Attempt." *Los Angeles Times*. October 18, 1988: B6.

1989, April 1

The head of the Presidential Guard takes President Avril prisoner in an attempt to overthrow him, the plan does not succeed due to lack of support from junior officers in the Presidential Guard and officers in other military units (Avril 1989: 240-247). Can't find evidence of deaths.

- [1] Avril, Prosper. *From Glory to Disgrace: The Haitian Army, 1804-1994*. USA: Universal Publishers, 1999.

1989, April 5

The two largest divisions of the Armed Forces mutiny against President Avril engaging in battle with the Presidential Guard and Armored Vehicles Corps, news articles only cite the 4 Presidential Guard deaths, but deaths were much higher, estimated to be around 100, but only the 4 have been reported in the dataset because it is the only confirmed number to be found (Dumay 2011; Schanche 1989).

- [1] Avril, Prosper. *From Glory to Disgrace: The Haitian Army, 1804-1994*. USA: Universal Publishers, 1999.
 [2] Dumay, Emmanuel, Rev. *THE ERA OF MILITARY COUPS D'ETAT: HAITI 1986-1991*. Xilbris Corporation, 2011. (https://books.google.com/books?id=rVCPAAAAQBAJ&pg=PT5&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=4#v=onepage&q&f=false)
 [3] Schanche, Don A. "Troops From Strongest Rebel Battalion Surrender After 2-Day Fight, Haiti Says." *Los Angeles Times*, April 9, 1989. (http://articles.latimes.com/1989-04-09/news/mn-1892_1_dessalines-battalion-rebel-soldiers-avril)

1991, January 7

Roger Lafontont former interior minister storms the Presidential Palace and declares himself President. The regular military takes the palace back and President Trouillot is reinstated, 40 people die as a result of riots (Schanche 1991).

- [1] Don, Schanche A. "Coup Attempt Fails in Haiti; 40 Die in Riots." *Los Angeles Times*, January 08, 1991.

1991, September 30

Agency: seems to start as a junior officer coup before Cedras takes control of the situation, coding as elite [4] later accounts further suggest that not only was it elite, but it was *not* led by junior officers at all [6] and see *****

Deaths: 26 [1] Caribbean Human Rights Network claims over 100 dead [2] later reports of over 150 dead [3] at least 200, as many as 600 dead [6]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Brigadier General Raul Cedras head of army [1] but see ** and ***

New Executive/Junta members: Joseph Nerette former Supreme Court Justice [5]

Deposed executive: President Jean Bertrand Aristide [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Cedras claims that the coup was 'necessary to halt human rights abuses and violations of the constitution' [2] in a news conference after the coup "Cedras accused Aristide of [indecipherable] mob violence and trampling on the constitution" [6] ... with the context of ***** seems clearly right-wing (about demobilizing Aristide's supporters and stopping prosecution of members of the military for human rights abuses)

Alignment: Right [6] (social harmony), could possibly be anti-comm see *****

Programmatic: yes

*US Suspends aid, will not recognize junta

*** Brig.-Gen. Raoul Cedras also denied he planned Monday's coup and said he protected [Jean-Bertrand Aristide] from soldiers who wanted to kill him. Cedras said he refused to lead the insurgents even after they shelled his office from an army tank" [4].

*** "The head of a business organization in Petionville said last week's coup came in two stages: one that grew spontaneously from the discontent of low-ranking soldiers and a second that gathered backing from a broad array of privileged elements tired of [Jean-Bertrand Aristide]'s rhetorical excesses" [5].

*****Explaining their continued hostility to Aristide yesterday, the upper class residents of the Petionville enclave, with its boutiques and restaurants, cited a speech he gave two days before he was toppled and kicked out of the country.

*****Reports from Washington originating with U.S. officials in Haiti have portrayed the coup as the work of rank-and-file soldiers, with senior commanders joining their troops reluctantly and perhaps under pressure or coercion. However, it appears that the Americans are virtually the only ones in Haiti who subscribe to that view of events. Other Western diplomats, local journalists and most political analysts say that the coup appeared well organized and had been rumored for weeks. Rank and file soldiers, most of whom cannot read or write, are said to be incapable of carrying out such an operation" [6]

*****In a film clip of that controversial speech, which Aristide gave upon returning Sept. 27 from a trip to New York and the United Nations, the populist Catholic priest seems to call for public burnings of the rich, as alleged enemies of the Haitian poor. "Give them what they deserve," he says at one point in the Creole speech. "What a beautiful tool you have," he says again. "You like to breathe it in." In his fiery oratorical style he tells the huge crowd to go after the bourgeoisie and to demand to know why the rich are oppressing the poor. Critics say he was clearly talking about the Pe Lebrun - the practice, used by some of his followers in the past, of killing political enemies by putting tires around their necks and igniting them" [5].

*****Prime Minister chosen by Nerette (Jean-Jacques Honorat) approved on October 15 [7]

[1] "Haiti's Military Assumes Power After Troops Arrest the President." *The New York Times*, October 1, 1991.

[2] Friedman, Thomas L. "U.S. Suspends Assistance to Haiti and Refuses to Recognize Junta." *New York Times*. October 2, 1991.

[3] Associated Press. "Diplomats Pledge to Help Haiti Ousted President." *Orlando Sentinel*. October 4, 1991.

[4] "Haiti's army chief denies wrongdoing." *The Windsor Star*. October 3, 1991.

[5] Howell, Ron. "Haiti's Bourgeois Toasts the Coup." *Newsday*. October 10, 1991.

[6] Hockstader, Lee. "Haiti's Army Chiefs Defend Overthrow." *Washington Post*. October 6, 1991.

[7] "Haiti Leader Gets OK." *Newsday*. October 15, 1991.

Honduras

1956, August 1

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 130 [1] or 60 [2] went with the more conservative number

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Junior officers led by Santos Osorto Paz [1], along with civilians Execquiel Escoto (newspaper columnist) and Carlos Somoza (labor 'agitator') [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Revolt, government claims it was by civilians and communists [2]... these were 400 troops stationed at the San Francisco Armory. Government troops quickly attacked the armory, one of the leaders was Santos Osorto Paz [1]

[1] "Honduras Rebels Fail; 130 killed, 60 wounded." *Washington Post*. August 2, 1956: 1.

[2] "Bloody Battle Stifles Rebels in Honduras." *Atlanta Constitution*. August 2, 1956: 2.

1956, October 21

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Resigned [5]

Coup leaders: Gen. Roque J Rodriguez, Director of the Military academy; Col. Hector Carraecioli, commander of air force; Maj. Roberto Galvez [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Roque J. Rodriguez (leader of junta); other members: Esteban Mendoza, foreign minister; Col. Raul Flores, Interior; Col. Oswaldo Lopez, National Defense; Gabriel A. Mejia, finance; Jacinto Octavio Duron, development; Tomas Calix Moncada, labor; Jorge Fidel Duron, education; Andreas Alvarado Puerto, natural resources; Dr. Roberto Lazarus, Public Health [3]

Deposed executive: Julio Lozano

Property: Denationalizing industries/utilities like railroads, water, and light [8], see *

Markets: Seeking foreign capital, especially in oil and paper production [8]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right [8]

Programmatic: Yes

* "The junta has since been meeting with its advisers daily to develop a course of action. The outline of an economic program has been prepared ... it will include two general categories to decrease government bureaucracy and increase its efficiency and to develop the resources of the country. Included in the first category are projects to create a civil service, to reorganize Ministries to avoid duplication of work and overhaul completely the antiquated tax structure and institute tax reforms. Plans are also being made to release the Government-operated railroad and wand and light company eventually to private control" [8].

**On October 24th the junta releases political prisoners "as part of its announced program of amnesty, political liberty and democratic procedure" [7]

***"the election of the National Union party was opposed by the great majority of the people. The armed forces did not want to be placed in a position whereby they had to enforce the laws of a government which did not represent the will of the people" [5]

[1] Coleman, Kevin P. *A Camera in the Garden of Eden: The Self-forging of a Banana Republic*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 2016.

[2] Lentz, Harris M. *Heads of States and Governments since 1945: A Worldwide Encyclopedia of over 2,300 Leaders, 1945 through 1992*. London: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1994.

[3] "New Rulers in Honduras Pick Cabinet." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 23, 1956: 7.

[4] "Honduras Power Seized by Trio." *Los Angeles Times*. October 22, 1956: 2.

[5] "Honduras Rule Seized by Military." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 22, 1956: 1.

[6] "U.S. Recognizes Honduras Regime." *Washington Post*. October 28, 1956: A14.

[7] "Honduras Frees 21 Seized in Revolt Bid." *New York Times*. October 24, 1956: 10.

[8] "Honduran Junta Rewriting Laws." *New York Times*. November 11, 1956: 21.

1959, July 12

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 100 [2][3]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*led by a retired military officer and junior officers, failed to receive support (CIA 1959) [1].

[1] United States. Central Intelligence Agency. *Central Intelligence Bulletin*. Document No. 11. 1959. Accessed December 29, 2017.

[2] "100 Reported Slain in Revolt in Honduras." *Los Angeles Times*. July 13, 1959: 1.

[3] "Rebels Taken in Honduras." *The Sun*. July 15, 1959: 2.

[4] "Rebel Rising in Honduras Quickly Dies." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 13, 1959: 14

1963, October 3

Agency: Elite [8]

Deaths: 83 reported by government [4] claims of 400 on San Pedro Sula alone, and 700 total [6] based on summaries in [6] claim of 700 seems credible

Trajectory: Exile [7]

Coup leaders: Col. Oswaldo Lopez-Arellano, chief of Armed Forces [8]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Oswaldo Lopez-Arellano [4] not a junta [10]

Deposed executive: Ramon Villeda-Morales

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Communism: they claim the coup is to root out communism [8], but more likely this is cover for preventing the government from reducing the power of the military [9] ... "Foreign Minister Jorge Fidel Duron said the new Government was eager to prove its charge that Communists had infiltrated the Villeda Morales government" [11, see also 12]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Bowman, Kirk S. *Militarization, Democracy, and Development: The Perils of Praetorianism in Latin America*. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2002.

[2] "Dr. Ramon Villeda Morales Dies; Former President of Honduras." *The New York Times*, October 9, 1971.

[3] "Resistance Attempt Fails in Honduras." *St. Petersburg Times* (St. Petersburg, Florida).

[4] "Report 83 Killed in Oct. 2 Honduras Coup." *Chicago Tribune*. October 31, 1963: 10.

[5] Kennedy, Paul P. "U.S. Move Annoys Honduras Chief." *New York Times*. October 25, 1963: 2.

[6] Kurzman, Dan. "San Pedro Sula Funneled Coup." *Washington Post*. October 13, 1963: A37.

[7] "Latin Aides Study Action on Coups." *New York Times*. October 7, 1963: 13.

[8] "Honduras Puts Blame on Cubans." *The Sun*. October 7, 1963: 1.

[9] Kurzman, Dan. "Honduras Coup Caught U.S. Staff in Confusion." *Washington Post*. October 10, 1963: A23.

[10] "Army Leader Seizes Power in Honduras." *Los Angeles Times*. October 5, 1963: 1.

[11] "Honduras Strife is Laid to Cubans." *New York Times*. October 7, 1963: 12.

[12] Allen, Robert S. "Evidence of Red Honduras Threat." *Los Angeles Times*. October 29, 1963: A5.

1972, December 4

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Oswaldo Lopez-Arellano, chief of Armed Forces [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Oswaldo Lopez-Arellano, chief of Armed Forces

Deposed executive: Ramon Cruz [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Peasants taking over farms, protesting land reforms [5] Trying to fix "a chaotic situation" seemingly having to do with the institutional arrangement of party politics in Honduras [2], but this seems to be referring to the failure of a power sharing agreement and not social unrest [1]

Alignment: Ostensibly because of a gridlock between liberal and nationalist parties over a power sharing agreement [5], more information might suggest a right-wing coup

Programmatic: No

[1] "Armed Forces Commander Seizes Power in Honduras in a Bloodless Coup." *The New York Times*, December 5, 1972.

[2] "Honduras: a classic coup." *Christian Science Monitor* December 15, 1972: 16.

[3] Goodsell, Nathan. "Another junta in Honduras ousts elected President." *Christian Science Monitor* December 7, 1972: 7.

[4] "Honduras Charter Restored by Lopez." *Washington Post* December 8, 1972: B10.

[5] "137th coup ousts Honduras head." *The Sun*. December 5, 1972: A1.

1975, April 25

Agency: Unclear (likely junior)

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [4]

Coup leaders: Col. Policarpo Paz Garcia, becomes commander of Armed Forces [7]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Juan Alberto Melgar Castro (named President) [7]

Deposed executive: Oswaldo Lopez-Arellano, chief of Armed Forces [1]

Property: Ongoing conflict over land reform, military threatens to take action against 10,000 peasants who had seized land [3]

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “we’re not going to hand the country back to the traditional conservative parties that exploit the poor and illiterate” [6]

Alignment: Coding as right, threatening military action to keep property in the hands of agribusiness

Programmatic: Yes

*Oswaldo Arrellano is overthrown when it is revealed that he took bribes from the United Brands Company (New York Times 1975). He transitioned to civilian life following the coup (Gunson 2011). Appears to have been bloodless [1][2].

**Ongoing conflict over land reform, military threatens to take action against 10,000 peasants who had seized land [3]

***United Brands Company claims the money, which was first transferred to the Economy Minister Abraham Bennanton Ramos, was meant for Arellano [5]

****“We’re going to prepare the country for true democracy ... but we’re not going to hand the country back to the traditional conservative parties that exploit the poor and illiterate. We’ll stay in office as long as necessary, perhaps five or 10 years” [6]

[1] Gunson, Phil. "General Oswaldo López Arellano Obituary." *The Guardian*. June 10, 2010. Accessed December 29, 2017.

[2] "United Brands Bribe Is Laid to Honduran." *The New York Times*, May 16, 1975.

[3] "Honduran Peasants Yield." *New York Times*. May 25, 1975: 16.

[4] "Ex-Honduran Chief Denies He or Aide Got Banana Bribe." *New York Times*. May 23, 1975: 55.

[5] Cole, Robert J. "Honduras Gets Bribe Telegrams: Honduras Has Obtained Copies Of 3 Telegrams Tracing Bribe." *New York Times*. May 21, 1975: 61.

[6] Riding, Alan. "Honduras Pledge Move to Democracy." *New York Times*. April 25, 1975: 2.

[7] Goodsell, James Nelson. "Post-scandal Honduras: the colonels try reform." *Christian Science Monitor*. April 29, 1975: 4.

1977, October 21

Can't find evidence of this coup other than here (<https://nacla.org/article/honduras-history-repeats-itself>) but it is both the Powell and Thyne and Systemic Peace dataset. 0 deaths reported in systemic peace, used that number, systemic peace calls it a junior officer coup.

*Confirmed in second pass, no news articles, not mentioned in 78 articles...remove.

*Third pass one article mentions a coup, but no details are given. No evidence of an attempt.

*Fourth pass found another reference to a coup attempt, but still no details [2]

[1] "World in Brief." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 24, 1977: 3A.

[2] "Military Ousts President of Honduras: New 3-Man Junta Says it Will Respect Individual Liberties." *Los Angeles Times*. August 9, 1978: C4.

1978, August 7

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia, Commander in Chief of Armed Forces; Gen. Domingo Alvarez, Air Force Commander; Lieut. Gen. Amilcar Celaya, Commander of the National Police [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia (Head of Junta), Commander in Chief of Armed Forces; Gen. Domingo Alvarez, Air Force Commander; Lieut. Gen. Amilcar Celaya, Commander of the National Police [4]

Deposed executive: Gen. Juan Alberto Melgar Castro

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Anti-com: “Carter’s administration chose to overlook Matta’s role [in the coup], perhaps because Paz, unlike Malgar, supported Samoza in his struggle against the Sandinistas” [1, 55]

Alignment: Right [1] first, Paz opposed the Sandinistas, they also repressed labor unions shortly after taking power but not clear how quickly; finally, they also say they are “continuing the policies of the prior government,” which would imply two things (1) continuing the path toward eventual elections [prior gov. promised 5-10 years], (2) continuing the economic policies; it also restricted free press, especially criticisms that the prior government was involved in the drug trade [5]

Programmatic: yes

*President Melgar Castro is replaced when it becomes clear he won't return the government to civilian rule (IBP 2009: 68; Scott and Marshall 1998: 54) [1][2].

** "General Melgar Castro was widely regarded as a middle-of-the-road politician while the generals who overthrew him are believed to have right-wing leanings" [3]

*** Under fire for government involvement in drug trade and personal corruption [3]

**** Government would eventually repress labor unions, but it is not clear that was immediate, see [1, 55]

***** Coup may have been financed by Juan Ramon Matta Ballesteros, a cocaine trafficker [1]

[1] Scott, Peter Dale, and Jonathan Marshall. *Cocaine Politics: Drugs, Armies, and the CIA in Central America*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998.

[2] USA International Business Publications (IBP). *Honduras Country Study Guide*. Place of Publication Not Identified: Intl Business Publications USA, 2009.

[3] "Honduran Junta Pledges Elections." *New York Times*. August 9, 1978: A12.

[4] "Military Ousts President of Honduras: New 3-Man Junta Says it Will Respect Individual Liberties." *Los Angeles Times*. August 9, 1978: C4.

[5] Posas, Mario and Remy Fontaine. "Honduras at the Crossroads." *Latin American Perspectives* 7 (2/3): 45-56.

1999, July 30

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Military officers upset by reforms apparently initiate a coup attempt (Lansford 2012: 605). Apparently quelled by making reforms and retiring some military officers, but haven't found a reliable source to confirm (Honduras.com). Don't know if junior or elite officers [1][2].

** Retired Vice Minister of Civil Defens, Brig. Gen. Roberto Lazarus Lozano, and Joint Chief of Staff, Col. Eugenio Romero Euceda; **President denies coup attempt** [3]

***"Honduran President Carlos Flores Facusse today, removed the entire Armed Forces Command for contempt, fired the Deputy Defense Minister Roberto Lazarus, and appointed a trustworthy man as new military commander...Local media sources disclosed that a coup {attempt} against Flores Facusse was staged this Fruday {30th July}. There is a strong security operation at the Presidency currently and the president's helicopter has been kept running all afternoon" [4].

[1] "Preventing a Coup in Honduras." Honduras.com. July 30, 1999. Accessed December 29, 2017.

[2] Lansford, Tom. *Political Handbook of the World 2012*. Los Angeles: Sage, 2012.

[3] Cuevas, Freddy. Honduran President Tosses Military Leaders". *Columbian* August 1, 1999: A5.

[4] "Honduras: President sacks military top brass amid reports of attempted coup." *BBC Monitoring Americas – Political*. July 31, 1999: 1.

[5] Wilson, James. "Honduran Army Chief 'a democrat in uniform.'" *London Financial Times*. August 5, 1999: 5.

2009, June 28

Agency: Likely elite

Deaths: likely none, but shots were fired [1][2][3]

Trajectory: Exile [3]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: Roberto Micheletti, next in line for President [2]

Deposed executive: Manuel Zelaya

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: had been protests over constitutional crisis [3] but no clear statement a/b this being demobilizing protests

Anti-com: Zelaya seen as left-wing, military arrests his allies [1] 5 weeks later military chiefs state that 'the military had disrupted Mr. Chavez's plans to spread socialism across the region' [7]

Alignment: Right [1], preserving law & order [3] and anti-com [7]

Programmatic: yes

*Manuel Zelaya is ousted in a military coup by the Honduran army while trying to make it legal to run for another term in office and seeks asylum in Venezuela, appears to be bloodless (Irish Times 2009) [1].

**Police/military have to fire tear gas at protesters, protesters throw things at them during coup [2]
 ***Military, Supreme Court, Congress all support the move, Congress votes him out of office the next day accepting a letter of resignation Zelaya did not write [3]
 ****Cut off electricity, state run news, and other news programs. "Only wealthy Hondurans with access to the Internet and cable television were able to follow the day's events" [3]
 *****The Supreme Court says the military acted within the constitution [4]
 *****Ambassadors to Cuba, Venezuela, and Nicaragua reportedly kidnapped and beaten [5]
 *****Accusations of CIA involvement, seems unlikely [5]
 *****NYT says it is almost universally accepted that attempts to flout term limits were why he was ousted [6]

- [1] "Honduran President Ousted in Army Coup." *The Irish Times* (Dublin), June 29, 2009.
 [2] Mejia, Thelma. "Honduras: President Overthrown in Military Coup." *Inter Press Service*. June 28, 2009.
 [3] Malkin, Elisabeth. "Honduran Army Ousts President Allied to Chavez: Soldiers Storm Palace." *New York Times*. January 29, 2009.
 [4] Romero, Simon. "Rare Hemisphere Unity In Assailing Honduran Coup." *New York Times*. June 29, 2009: A6.
 [5] Lopez, Emmanuel. "Down with the right-wing coup in Honduras!" *Westside Gazette*. July 2, 2009: 2.
 [6] Thompson, Ginger and Marc Lacey. "Two Leaders Accept Talks on Dispute in Honduras." *New York Times*. July 8, 2009: A12.
 [7] Thompson, Ginger. "Honduran Generals Appear on TV to Explain their role in the President's Ouster." *New York Times*, August 5 2009: A4.

Indonesia

1965, September 30

Agency: Junior [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8]
 Deaths: Embedded inside civil conflict, "large number of Communist party members had been killed" [1] 6 military generals killed by Communist forces on October 1 [2] Defense Minister and head of army Abdul Haris Nasution's daughter is killed [2] *went with 7 but is likely more*
 Trajectory: failed [2]
 Coup leaders: D.N. Aidit, communist party head stoking the communist revolt in the country [2] Lt. Col. Untung of the palace guard and Col. Suherman coup leaders in Thursday coup by palace guard [3] Rumored that the leader of the Air Force, Omar Dhani, was distributing weapons to rebels [3]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

- [1] King, Seth S. "INDONESIAN ARMY BATTLES REBELS IN KEY JAVA CITY." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 7, 1965. pp. 1.
 [2] "SUKARNO APPEARS TO RETAIN POWER; CRISIS IS FAIDING." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 8, 1965. pp. 1.
 [3] "Indonesia's Red Party Protested: 200 Agitators Reported Seized In Djakarta Area Rites for Six." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). October 6, 1965. pp. A1.
 [4] "ARMY-RED CLASH STIRS IN JAKARTA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 6, 1965. pp. 1.
 [5] "Civil War Threatens Indonesia." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). October 5, 1965. pp. 1.
 [6] Cook, Arthur. "Report Sukarno's Power Now Shattered." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). October 4, 1965. pp. 12.
 [7] "Upheaval in Indonesia." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). October 4, 1965. pp. 16.
 [8] Elegant, Robert S. "More Sound Than Fury Seen in Leftist Coup." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). October 3, 1965. pp. A.

1966, March 12

Agency: Elite [2]
 Deaths: none reported, but seems possible
 Trajectory: other [6]
 Coup leaders: General Suharto [6]
 New Executive/Junta members: General Suharto, who is given broad political power [6]
 Deposed executive: President Sukarno, still nominally President [6]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Anti-com: yes, communist military leaders purged [3], communist party outlawed and 'action' taken against them [10], "Heavy armor and armed troops of the Indonesian Army held a massive victory parade today, wildly cheered by hundreds of thousands of students and citizens. While the parade was going on General Suharto issued in President Sukarno's name a decree banning the Indonesian Communist party General Suharto ordered "immediate, precise and correct" action against the Communists. He said this was necessary

because remnants of the Sept. 30 movement, which staged the abortive coup d'état last fall, were still active" [10].

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

** the order (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supersemar>)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

ORDER

I. Considering

1.1 The current state of the Revolution, together with the national and international political situation

1.2 The Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic/President/Great Leader of the Revolution dated 8 March 1966

II. Taking into account

2.1 The need for calm and stability of the Government and the progress of the Revolution

2.2 The need for a guarantee of integrity of the Great Leader of the Revolution, [the Armed Forces] and the People to preserve the leadership and obligations of the President/Supreme Commander/Great Leader of the Revolution and his teachings

III. Decides/Orders

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SOEHARTO, MINISTER/COMMANDER OF THE ARMY

To: In the name of the President/Supreme Commander/Great Leader of the Revolution

1. Take all measures deemed necessary to guarantee security and calm as well as the stability of the progress of the Revolution, as well as to guarantee the personal safety and authority of the leadership of the President/Supreme Commander/Great Leader of the Revolution/holder of the Mandate of the [Provisional People's Consultative Assembly] for the sake of the integrity of the Nation and State of the Republic of Indonesia, and to resolutely implement all the teachings of the Great Leader of the Revolution.

2. Coordinate the execution of orders with the commanders of the other forces to the best of his ability.

3. Report all actions related to duties and responsibilities as stated above.

IV. Ends

Jakarta, 11 March 1966

PRESIDENT/SUPREME COMMANDER/GREAT LEADER OF THE REVOLUTION/HOLDER OF THE MANDATE OF THE [PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY]

[signed]

SUKARNO

[1] "STILL CHIEF, SUKARNO SAYS." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). March 17, 1966. pp. A5.

[2] "I Still Run Indonesia Sukarno Says." *Chicago Daily Defender* (Chicago, Ill.). March 17, 1966. pp. 2.

[3] "15 Cabinet Aides Fired by Sukarno." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 18, 1966. pp. 11.

[4] Myine, Thaug. "Resignations Demanded in Indonesia." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 18, 1966. pp.

[5] "Sukarno Threatened by Generals and Students." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 11, 1966. pp. 21.

[6] "Sukarno Surrenders Powers to Anti-Red." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). pp. A1.

[7] "HOW ARMY GAINED RULE IN INDONESIA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 14, 1966. pp. 11.

[8] Cantwell, John. "16 in Indonesia's Cabinet Arrested by Anti-Red Regime." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). March 14, 1966. pp. 1.

[9] "Indonesian Students Find Plot Documents." *Chicago Daily Defender* (Chicago, Ill.). March 15, 1966. pp. 2.

[10] Reuters. "Sukarno Yields Powers to Curb Unrest: Communist Party Banned." *New York Times*. March 12, 1966: 1.

Iran

1953, August 16

Agency: junior [5]

Deaths: 300 [5]

Trajectory: Arrested [6]

Coup leaders: “Forces loyal to the absent Shah” [5] and the man he had named Premier (who had also resigned) Maj. Gen. Fazollah Zahedi [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi and Maj. Gen. (now Premier) Fazollah Zahedi [6] [7]

Deposed executive: Premier Mohammed Mossadegh [5]

Property: promises to ‘right wrongs’ after the nationalization of British oil assets in Iran, though noting it would not denationalize [7]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Com/Soc: Coup was seen as anti-Tudeh (communist party) and about slowing the drift toward the USSR, but not explicitly stated by leaders [7]; *however*, leaders did directly clash with and suppress Tudeh protestors [4] and US + British involvement was generally assumed at the time [7]. Tudeh party issues a communique demanding a reversal of the coup, in response, Gen. Zahedi begins arresting Tudeh leaders, coded as anti-com [7] and officially acknowledged in 2013 by the CIA [8]

Programmatic: Yes

Alignment: Right [9]; US helps foment coup to prevent spread of communism and to facilitate an oil deal that would ‘help Iran’s economy’ to keep it stable

[1] “MOSSADEGH TERMS MAJLIS DISSOLVED.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 16, 1953. pp. 30.

[2] “Shah, Queen Flee Iran; Coup Fails: IRAN SHAH FLEES.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). August 17, 1953. pp. 1.

[3] Love, Kenneth. “Shah Flees Iran After Move To Dismiss Mossadegh Fails.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 17, 1953. pp. 1.

[4] Love, Kenneth. “Extremist Rioters in Teheran Fought by Police and Army.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 19, 1953. pp. 1.

[5] “300 Die in Iran Coup; Shah’s Forces Oust Mossadegh: PREMIER FLEES DURING 9 HOUR TEHRAN FIGHT.” *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). August 20, 1953. pp. 1.

[6] Love, Kenneth. “MOSSADEGH QUILTS TEHRAN HIDEOUT; IS HELD FOR TRIAL.” August 21, 1953. pp. 1.

[7] “Reversal in Iran.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 23, 1955. pp. E1.

[8] Byrne, Malcolm. “CIA Admits It Was Behind Iran’s Coup.” *Foreign Policy* (Washington, D.C.). August 19, 2013.

[9] “Summary.” (<https://nsarchive2.gwu.edu/NSAEBB/NSAEBB28/summary.pdf>)

Iraq

1958, July 14

Agency: Junior [7] (good overview)

Deaths: Hashemite Royal Family, Nuri Said PM of Iraq, household servants, Swiss nurse [1] King Feisal, Crown Prince Abdul Illah, and several guards [2] Crown Prince Abdul Illah’s mother, and the palace servants [4] possibly “900 persons” [8] 2 Americans and at least 1 other killed in ‘mob violence’ [10] (**coded: 12**; Nuri Said, 2+ servants, Swiss nurse, King Feisal, Crown Prince Abdul Illah, 2+ guards, Abdul Illah’s mother, 2 Americans, and 1 other)

Trajectory: Killed [1]

Coup leaders: Mohammed Mahdi al Kubbar, Sadiq Shanshil [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Revolutionary Premier Brig. Abdel Kerim Kassem [2] Mohammed Mahdi al Kubbar, member of the three-person Revolutionary Council [3] Lt. Gen. Najib el-Rubia [9] ? Lots of conflicting information other than Kassem

Deposed Executive: King Feisal

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: “Free officers and their soldiers felt uneasy at being used for imperialist purposes and instead of obeying their official orders, they executed the coup” [12] ; Immediately signs defense pact with UAR, immediate recognition by UAR and Soviet Union [1]

Alignment: Left

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Geyelin, Philip. “The “New Iraq”: It’s Apt to Challenge Nasser Leadership But Internal Struggle Brews.” *Wall Street Journal* (New York, NY). July 24, 1958: 1.

[2] Saul, Jack. “5 Days After Iraq Coup, It’s Business As Usual.” *Daily Defender* (Chicago, Ill.). July 22, 1958: 7.

- [3] "Iraq Coup Follows Pattern of Earlier Revolts, With at Least 2 of Same Leaders Taking Part." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 22, 1958: A6.
- [4] "King Shot to Death By Iraq Army Captain." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). July 21, 1958: A1.
- [5] Adams, Dana. "U.S. AND BRITAIN WILL LIMIT INTERVENTION: West to Keep Out of Iraq Unless Oil Is Threatened." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 18, 1958: 1.
- [6] "How Crisis Developed in Iraq." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 18, 1958: A14.
- [7] "Iraq's Late Premier Seen Dupe in Plot." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 17, 1958: A15.
- [8] "Iraq's Monarch Slain By Officer Of Guard Leading Rebel Soldiers." *Atlanta Daily World* (Atlanta, Georgia). July 17, 1958: 1.
- [9] "London Paper Praises Junta." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 17, 1958: A10.
- [10] Weldon, Paul W. "U.S. Airs Clouded Report Of 2 American Deaths in Iraq Rioting." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). July 16, 1958: 4.
- [11] "Loyal Iraq Units Reported Marching on the Capital." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 16, 1958: 1.
- [12] "ARMY DISOBEYS ORDERS, BEGINS BAGHDAD COUP." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 16, 1958: 1.
- [13] "Feisal, 23, Was King 19 Years." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 15, 1958: 11.
- [14] Geyelin, Philip. "Baghdad Blossoms With Signs of Iraq's Wooing of the West." *Wall Street Journal*. July 29, 1958: 1.
- [15] Kenworthy, E.W. "Iraq is Recognized by U.S. After Giving U.N. Pledges." *New York Times*. August 3, 1958: 1.

1959, March 7

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: several reported killed in clashes initially, but not specific numbers [2] 23+, Shawaf killed and 22 of his officers executed [6] likely more [8] **coded 23**

Trajectory: failed [5]

Coup leaders: Col. Abdel Wahab Shawaf [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive: failed

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- [1] "REPORT REBELLION IN IRAQ: Army Has Control of Northern Area." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 9, 1959: 1.
- [2] "North Iraq Seized in Army Coup: Rebels Control Oil Region." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 9, 1959: A1.
- [3] "Rebels Tighten hold on Iraq Oil." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 10, 1959: 1.
- [4] Masterson, Tom. "Iraq Rebels Say Revolt Is Gaining Despite Bombing: Government Claiming Victory, Too." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, Georgia). March 10, 1959: 1.
- [5] "Revolt Appears Smashed." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 11, 1959: 12.
- [6] "TELL HOW REDS FORCED IRAQ REBELS' HAND." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 13, 1959: 10.
- [7] Norton, Howard. "Soviet Press Charges U.S. Was Behind Revolt In Iraq." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). March 13, 1959: 11.
- [8] "IRAQ LOYALISTS MOP UP AFTER MOSUL REVOLT." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 14, 1959: 3.

1963, February 8

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: Brig. Gen. Jalal Awqati, Commander of Air Force, Premier Kassim, Col. Fadhil Mahdawi, Taha Sheikh Ahmed [1] more in street fights after coup [3] likely more in bombings of Kassim's headquarters [1] government claims to have executed 8, and that an equal or lesser number had been killed in streetfighting as of February 13 [4] early estimates of 1,000 dead in the fighting [5] Lt. Kanaan of the military police (executed with Kassim), two aides killed in bombings: Col. Wasfi Taher and Brig. Abdel Kerim el Jemma [6] (**went with 16**; estimate of 8 + lesser or equal number provided by the government, but the number is likely higher)

Trajectory: killed [1]

Coup leaders: Abdel-Salam Arif, Maj. Gen. Taher Yahia

New Executive/Junta members: Abdel-Salem Arif (President) [1] Ahmed Hassan el-Bakr (Premier) [2]

Deposed Executive: Premier Abdel Karim Kassim [1]

Property:

Markets: Promises to honor all contracts with foreign firms [4]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: (mass arrests of 'communists,' killings of communist government officials [1][2] although the Baath party is identified as socialist [1][2][3]) "It's clear that the upheaval was no mere changing of the palace guard by army leaders. It was, on the contrary, the nearest thing to a "people's revolution" Iraq has seen – certainly far more of a popular movement than the 1958 uprising in which military leaders ... assassinated King Faisal ... They are strongly anti-Communist and strongly Pan-Arabic... They are neither anti-West nor pro-West ...

[7]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

*Coup followed mass arrests and coups in the military and Baath party [1]

**New regime arrests 15,000 alleged communists [2]

***Heavy street fighting begins after coup, allegedly by communists [3]

****Used public transit to get to coup locations [1]

*****Promises to honor all contracts with foreign firms [4]

[1] Schmidt, Dana Adams. "Iraq Coup Waged on Shoestring By Rebels Incensed by Kassim." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 16, 1963: 1.

[2] Hollingworth, Clare. "15,000 Are Rounded Up in Iraq as Reds." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C). February 15, 1963: A10.

[3] "RADIO APPEALS SPUR NEW RED ATTACK IN IRAQ." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 15, 1963: A3.

[4] "Resistance Over, Iraq Rebels Say." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). February 14, 1963: 2.

[5] Schmidt, Dana Adams. "FIGHTING GOES ON IN IRAQ CAPITAL." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 11, 1963: 1.

[6] "Kassem Dies Before Iraq Firing Squad." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). February 10, 1963: F1.

1963, November 18

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: fighting reported throughout [3] 200 believed killed in fighting, "unofficial" [4]

Trajectory: Named Vice President (other); estimates of several thousand, but 500 believed to be a reliable number [8]

Coup leaders: President Abdel Alem Arif [1]

New Executive/Junta members: President Abdel Alem Arif [1] 31 person cabinet [6] Bakr Vice President [5]

Lt. Gen. Taher Yahya named Premier [7]

Deposed Executive: Premier Ahmed Hassan Bakr [2] Bakr named Vice President [5]

Property: 'Agrarian Reform' [7]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: Split in Baathist party "between moderates favoring a gradual development toward socialism and extremists wanting to move faster" [7] this appears to tilt the regime toward the 'moderates' and away from the 'extremists'; "The era of fascism throughout Iraq has finally ended. The movement today has brought Iraq back into the Arab nationalist caravan side by side with Egypt ... Cairo broadcasts replied by denouncing the Baathists as "atheist, criminals and enemies of Arabism and Islam"[2]. Coded as left since this is seemingly aligning w/Pan-Arab socialism

Alignment: Wants to dismantle National Guard which had been set up by the Baathists [3] split between 'extreme' and more 'moderate' Baathist socialists [7] Promises to continue with Agrarian reform [7]; left, while it's getting more 'moderate' there is still an emphasis on agrarian reform and more 'moderate' socialism

Programmatic: Yes

*****The era of fascism throughout Iraq has finally ended. The movement today has brought Iraq back into the Arab nationalist caravan side by side with Egypt ... Cairo broadcasts replied by denouncing the Baathists as "atheist, criminals and enemies of Arabism and Islam"[2]

[1] "ARMY SAID TO OUST BAATHISTS IN IRAQ." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 18, 1963: 1.

[2] "Aref Seizes Power in Iraq Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 19, 1963: A1.

[3] "Aref Claims Control of Iraq as Guns Still Echo." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 20, 1963: A19.

[4] "MORE GUNFIRE IN BAGHDAD BUT ARMY IS VICTOR." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). November 20, 1963: 16.

[5] "Iraq's regime Retains Baathist Bakr: Coup Led by Aref." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 21, 1963: E17.

[6] "AREF WILL HEAD NEW IRAQ REGIME." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.): November 21, 1963: 2.

[7] "Baathist General Yahya Named Iraqi Premier." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 22, 1963: A18.

[8] Schmidt, Dana Adams. "BAATHISTS RETAIN INFLUENCE IN IRAQ." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 24, 1963: 15.

1965, September 16

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: 0 [1] supported by [4]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Premier Arif Abdel Razzak [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed Executive: failed [1]

[1] "NO BLOODSHED IN FOILED COUP, BAGHDAD SAYS." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). September 20, 1965: D1.

[2] "Averted Coup Is Confirmed in Baghdad." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 20, 1965: B14.

[3] "A Pro-Cairo Coup Attempt in Iraq reported Foiled by Arif's Brother." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 18, 1965: 1.

[4] "Pro-Nasser Coup Reported Failure in Iraq." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). September 17, 1965: 23.

1966, June 30

Agency: Junior [1] [3]

Deaths: 8 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: former Premier Aref Abdel Razzak [1] [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive: failed

[1] Morris, Joe Alex, Jr. "Plotter of Abortive Coup in Iraq May Save Neck for Third Time." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 3, 1966: 5.

[2] "Iraq Quells Coup, Offers No Pardons." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 2, 1966: A11.

[3] "Iraq Defeats Army Grab For Power." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). July 1, 1966: 20.

[4] Morris, Joe Alex, Jr. "Iraq Announces Plan to End Kurd Rebellion." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 30, 1965.

1968, July 17

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: 7 [2]

Trajectory: Yahya imprisoned [1], Arif exiled [4] coded for Arif

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr [3] Minister of Defense and Commander of Presidential Guard Ibrahim Daoud [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Premier Lieut. Gen. Abdel Razak al-Nayef [1] Premier Maj. Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr [3]

Deposed Executive: President Abdel Rahman Arif and Premier Taher Yahya [1]

Property:

Markets: Accusations of corruption, assets of high-level officials working with French oil companies seized, arrest of the leader of the national oil company [2]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: : "Certain things are clear: 1-Revolutionary Arab nationalism is being deemphasized drastically. Leading pro-Nasser politicians are among those arrested ... 2 – The socialist economic planners who have plunged the country into a state of semidepression for years are out. They are being called to account and there may be a swing back to better economic relations with the West and away from the Soviet bloc and France. 3 – The major emphasis will be put on solving Iraq's pressing problems, ranging from the economic to the dormant but obsessive Kurdish rebellion in the north" [1]

Alignment: Mixed traits, but seems to lean right b/c of arrests of left-wing politicians, etc., widespread view that it is b/c of frustration with socialism and loss of resources from Pan-Arab movements, etc. [1] [2]

Programmatic: Yes

*Right wing Baathists take over, move away from Nasser expected [2]

**Purges afterward [5]

***"The new regime appears to be nonsocialist but has shown no sign of affection for the West and has pledged itself to maintain a national, but undefined, policy on oil deposits" [2]

****Seizes property of 26 politicians

*****Policies: "Certain things are clear: 1-Revolutionary Arab nationalism is being deemphasized drastically. Leading pro-Nasser politicians are among those arrested ... 2 – The socialist economic planners who have plunged the country into a state of semidepression for years are out. They are being called to account and there may be a swing back to better economic relations with the West and away from the Soviet bloc and France. 3 – The major emphasis will be put on solving Iraq's pressing problems, ranging from the economic to the dormant but obsessive Kurdish rebellion in the north" [1].

*****"The people are fed up with socialism and Nasserism," said one Iraqi, and his remarks are constantly repeated" [1].

*****Accusations of CIA involvement [1]

*****coup seems to primarily be about the failure to win the 1968 war with Israel. 'Left-wing Baathist Nasserites' purged from government which was now made up of 'right-wing Baathist' who were seen as 'non-socialists.' Takes a while for the new regime to make any statements because the coup reportedly started before it was planned. Assets of Yahya and 25 of his ministers are seized. Prior regime is accused of corruption, and coordinating with French oil companies (bribes). There is also an effort to stop the conflict with Kurds in the north.

[1] Brady, Thomas F. "New Iraqi Premier Said to Visit Kurdish Leader." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 22, 1968: 7.

[2] Brady, Thomas F. "Slight Iraqi Shift Away From Nasser is Expected as a Result of Coup by Right-Wing Baathist Group." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 21, 1968: 6.

[3] "IRAQ INSTALLS NEW CABINED AFTER COUP." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 21, 1968: 5.

[4] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. "Army Men Get Key Iraq Posts." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 20, 1968: A13.

[4] Elias, Albert. "Iraqi Papers Give First Accounts Of Army's Coup at Palace Gates." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 19, 1968: A17.

[5] "NEW REGIME IN IRAQ BEGINS WIDE PURGE." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 19, 1968: 31.

1970, January 20

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 22 [1] 2 soldiers killed during attempt [2] 18 additional executions [3] another source claims 27 rather than 40 total executions [4] another claim of 40 [5] A different claim of 37 total [6] Final source claims that 44 had been shot or hanged since the coup, and that the tribunal set up to deal with the coup leaders had sentenced 37 [7] – **went with 39 total**

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Brig. Mohammed Rashid Mohsen al Janabi (retired), col. Salah Mahdi Samarri (retired), First Lieut. Rafeh Daraj, First Lieut. Nashaat Askar, Skouk Rikan (non-commissioned)

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed Executive: failed [1]

[1] "22 Executed After Iraq Coup Attempt." *The Atlanta Constitution*. (Atlanta, GA.). January 22, 1970: 2A.

[2] "Iraq Reports Executing 16 After Foiling Coup Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 22, 1970: 2.

[3] "Iraq Kills 40 After Coup Foiled: 18 More Executions in Iraq Bring Total to 40." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 23, 1970: A1.

[4] Adams, Dana. "Iraq Executes 11 More Accused as Leaders and 7 termed U.S. Spies." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 23, 1970: 4.

[5] "More Mass Executions in Iraq." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). January 25, 1970: E4.

[6] "3 More Put to Death as Iraq Leaders." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). January 25, 1970: 25.

[7] "3 More Executed In Iraq After Plot Against Baathists." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 25, 1970: 19.

1973, July 1

Agency: Junior [3] [4]

Deaths: 3 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Director of Public Security [3] Nazem Kazzar [4]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive: failed

[1] Cooley, John K. "Kurds and Iraqi Army clash again: 1970 truce threatened in oil region fighting Iraq warned." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). June 30, 1975: 5.

[2] "IRAQ DEFENSE AIDE SLAIN BY LEADERS." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 2, 1973: 1.

[3] "Defense Chief Killed in Iraq." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 2, 1973: A1.

[4] "Iraq defense minister, 2 aides slain; security chief arrested." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 2, 1973: 1.

[5] "Iraq orders speedy trial." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). July 3, 1973: A2.

[6] "Scores Reported Held After Iraqi Assassination." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 3, 1973: A23.

1991, September 23

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive

[1] In several datasets. Can't find corroborating article on Proquest.

1991, December 19

*Saddam Hussein accuses United States (Bush) of attempting to foment coup

**Shia leaders gather in Syria to plot against Sadam, but this doesn't seem to be a military effort or a coup attempt

[1] "Bush urging coup, Iraq charges." *Calgary Herald* (Calgary, Alberta). December 19, 1991: B6.

No coup, VOA broadcasts call for coup

[2] Hijazi, Ishan. "Iraqi foes of Hussein gather to plan new uprising." *New York Times*. December 26, 1991: A6.

1992, June 15

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

*US unwilling to participate in any coup plot against Saddam [1] [2]

[1] Murphy, Caryle R. and Jeffrey Smith. "Why Saddam Seems So Secure." *San Francisco Chronicle*. (San Francisco, CA.). June 20, 1992: A3.

[2] Murphy, Carlisle and Jeffrey R Smith. "U.S. is said to Revise Strategy on Iraq." *Washington Post*. June 20, 1992: A13.

[3] "Codesman, Anthony H. "Iraq's Military Forces: 1988-1993." *Center for Strategic and International Studies*. see pp. 9:

*Can't find evidence that this coup occurred on Proquest.

1992, June 29

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 2+ [9]

Trajectory: failed [1] [5]

Coup leaders: Mechanized Republican guard brigade [1] under Brig. Sabri Mahmoud

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed Executive: none

Clear there was a plot, not clear that there was an attempt, not in dataset

*Iraqi government denies coup, U.S. officials believe it may be cover for a purge [4]

**United States Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney, publicly states that reports might be true [6]

***US speculated to up attempts to oust Saddam [6]

****Anonymous US official claims that the United States was involved in the plot [7]

*****State Department spokesperson continues claiming no coup occurred [8]

*****Purge of 135 officers [8]

*****Republican guard unit attempts to assassinate Hussein, but security forces find out, and ambush them, killing at least 2. Unclear if coup or assassination attempt, still not included (observe for more secondary information in the future) [9]

[1] "IRAQ COUP ATTEMPT." *USA TODAY* (McLean, Va.). July 3, 1992: 04A.

[2] Tyler, Patrick E. "IRAQ'S SADDAM REPORTEDLY FOILED COUP BY MILITARY FORCES." *Seattle Post* (Seattle, WA.). July 3, 1992: A6.

[3] "DID TROOPS IN IRAQ TRY COUP?" *Salt Lake Tribune* (Salt Lake City, UT). July 3, 1992: A1.

[4] Smith, Jeffrey R. "Reports of Iraq coup may be smokescreen: Saddam purging unwanted officers?" *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). July 4, 1992: H6.

[5] Tyler, Patrick E. "IRAQ: Saddam purges military in wake of failed coup." *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). July 6, 1992.

[6] Tyler, Patrick E. "Purge Is Reported In Baghdad Military: U.S. Says Hussein Is Purging Military." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 6, 1992: A1.

[7] Tyler, Patrick E. "Hussein purging Iraqi military sifter reported coup plot, White House says." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). July 6, 1992: 5A.

[8] Gordon, Michael R. "135 Iraqis Purged, the Pentagon Says." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 7, 1992: A3.

[9] Gordon, Michael R. "Baghdad 'Coup': An Assassination Bid?" *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 9, 1992: A3.

1995, June 15

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 1+ one general [2] leader of coup kills himself, unclear if these are different people [4] Executed up to 150 soldiers afterward [6]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Armored battalion led by General Turki Ismail al-dulami with Dulami tribe (most powerful in Iraq) involved in the revolt [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive: failed

*Clear attempt to take a radio station [6], though accounts disagree as to whether it was a coup. Because of the clear, overt action, it is included in the data.

[1] Fox, Robert. "International: West assesses new threat to Saddam rule." *The Daily Telegraph* (London, UK). June 15, 1995: 11.

[2] "'Mutineers' vow to fight Saddam to the death." *The Independent* (London, UK). June 15, 1995.

[3] "Iraq coup try crushed - if it happened at all." *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). June 16, 1995: B1.

[4] "Iraq's Hussein reported to crush coup attempt." *St. Petersburg Times* (St. Petersburg, FL.). June 16, 1995: 13A.

[5] Bhatia, Shyam. "Saddam family feud blamed for 'coup' clash." *The Gaurdian* (Manchester, UK). June 18, 1995: O17.

[6] Ibrahim, Youssef M. "Iraq Reportedly Cracks Down On Clan That Tried Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 20, 1995: A6.

Ivory Coast

1999, December 24

Agency: likely junior [1]

Deaths: unclear, but likely

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: unclear [1] [2]

New Executive/Junta members: General Guei, former chief of staff of army [1]

Deposed executive: President Henri Konan Bedie [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "The mutiny began this week when a small group of soldiers demanded payment of overdue bonuses and better living conditions, and it spread quickly" [1]. Soldiers rebel over lack of payment, seems like the coup was to ameliorate the street fighting, etc.; "general Guei said today that mutineers had overthrown the government because it had been taking political prisoners and showing ethnic intolerance uncharacteristic of Ivorian tradition" [2]

Alignment: Left, seems to primarily be about social inclusion + poverty, see "social inclusion" [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Troops Overthrow Ivory Coast Government." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 25, 1999.

[2] McNeil Jr., Donald G. "Ousted Leader Of Ivory Coast Flees to Togo." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A10.

2000, September 18

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 10 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: "security minister, Gen Lassana Palenfo, and the transportation minister, Gen Abdoulaye Couhbalay, who had been ranked behind Gen Robert Guei, the chief of the junta"

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "2 Cabinet Members Are Ousted in Ivory Coast." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 24, 2000. p. 15.

[2] "Ivory Coast Ruler Tells of Assassination Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 19, 2000. p. A4.

2001, January 6

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 2 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: possibly Rally of Republicans political party headed by former Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Ivory Coast Report Of a Failed Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 8, 2001. p. A7.

[2] "Coup Failed In Ivory Coast, Officials Say." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 9, 2001. p. A9.

[3] "After Coup Fails, Ivory Coast Leader Returns." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 10, 2001. p. A5.

2002, September 19

Agency: junior? [1]

Deaths: 270 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: General Robert Guei?, Sgt. Maj. Prosper Kouadio [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Former Ruler Killed in Ivory Coast Coup Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 20, 2002. p. A11.

[2] "Ivory Coast Troops Prepare to Attack Rebels Holding Major City." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 22, 2002. p. 13.

Jordan

1957, April 13

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: unclear [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: General Ali Abu Nuwar, head of Jordanian Army [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

* [1] through [13] document aspects of the crisis. The crux seems to be a split between Bedouin soldiers and non-Bedouin 'Free Officers'/nationalists [14]. Many characterizations that this was a coup attempt disguised as military exercises, that General Ali Abu Nuwar refused to cancel the exercises and they were directed toward King Hussein. Other accounts claim that either there were rumors of King Hussein's death sparking clashes at Zarqa amid already heightened tensions, and that King Hussein goes to Zarqa to prove that he is alive (and this is then mythologized, see [15] 190-200). Afterward Radio Amman says that Abu Nuwar had perpetrated a coup attempt which was stopped, and many of the Free Officers went into exile in Syria [15, 195]. An alternative account sounds like this: "On 13 April there was an attempted military coup. In the evening, Ma'an Abu Nuwar, a cousin of Ali, the commander of the army, planned to leave Zarqa for Amman with an artillery regiment. However, when the Bedouin 3rd Regiment soldiers loyal to King Hussein heard about it, they surrounded the camp and prevented the soldiers, whose loyalty was with Abu Nuwar, from going to Amman. In an attempt to break the siege, battles broke out between the loyalists and opposition killing 3 officers" [16, 124]. [17] frames it this way: "In the evening of 13 April, Hussein received a visit from his uncle, Sharif Nasir bin Jamil, a Hashemite Entity hawk, accompanied by beduin officers who had just arrived from Zerqa. They brought sensational reports. At that very moment, hadari officers were inciting certain regiments to march on Amman and "save the country" by arresting or even assassinating the king, and the commander of the beduin Amira Aliya Brigade, Abu Nuwar ('All's cousin), was sending troops on a wild-geese chase into the desert, without ammunition. Hussein, suspicious after Sa'id al-Mufti's breakdown that day, confronted Abu Nuwar, who professed amazement. Hussein then took Abu Nuwar with him to Zerqa, barely half an hour's car ride away, to investigate. In the meantime, excitement at Zerqa had risen to fever pitch. Bloody brawls broke out between beduin and hadari units. In some cases, beduin soldiers assaulted and locked up free officers. Other beduin soldiers poured out onto the Amman road, cheering al-Husayn and vowing death to Abu Nuwar. They met the king on the road. Hussein addressed them, embraced them, and swore brotherhood; and for all the histrionics, the emotion on both sides was genuine. Abu Nuwar, cowering in the staff car, feared for his life and asked to be returned to Amman. Later that night in an interview with the raging king, he begged for permission to go abroad. The next morning, he was escorted to the Syrian frontier with his family and went to Damascus. In Abu Nuwar's wake fled, or were arrested, the officers who supposedly were his co-conspirators. Prominent among those fleeing was the chief of military intelligence, Colonel Mahmud al-Musa" (59).

[1] "Syrian Troops To Enter Jordan." *Atlanta Daily World* (Atlanta, GA.). April 1, 1957: 1.

[2] "Foe of U.S. May Set Up Jordan Rule." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). April 14, 1957: A1.

[3] "SYRIA SENDS ARMOR FORCE INTO SYRIA." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 14, 1957: 1.

[4] "Jordan Curbs Army Unrest." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 15, 1957: 1.

[5] Ellis, Harry B. "Mideast Order Hangs On Twig-Jordan Coup." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). April 15: 1987: 1.

[6] "King Hussein Wins Over Extremists in Jordan Crisis." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (April 16, 1957: 1.

[7] "Hussein Appoints Pro-U.S. Premier." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). April 16, 1957: 1.

[8] "Arab Federation Hinted for Jordan: Confidence Vote." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). April 17, 1957: 11.

[9] "U.S. Pledges Help Jordan In Event Of Attack." *Daily Defender* (Chicago, Ill.). April 17, 1957: 6.

[10] "Ousted in Jordan." *Atlanta Daily World* (Atlanta, GA.). April 18, 1957: 1.

[11] Schmidt, Dana Adams. "U.S. COMMITMENT TO JORDAN DENIED." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 19, 1957: 4.

[12] "Cabinet Quits." *Christain Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). April 10, 1957: 1.

[13] "PRO-RED CABINET OUSTED IN JORDAN AT KING'S BEHEST." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 11, 1957: 1.

[14] Cavendish, Richard. "A Failed Coup in Jordan." *History Today*, vol. 57(4). April 4, 2007. Accessed January 1, 2019.

[15] Massad, Joseph A. *Colonial Effects: the Making of National Identity in Jordan*. Columbia University Press. 2001.

[16] Yitzhak, Ronnen. Abdulla al-Tall: Arab Leblion Officer, Arab Nationalism and Opposition to the Hashemite Regime." *Liverpool University Press*. 2012.

[17] Uriel, Dan. *King Hussein and the Challenge of Arab Radicalism*. Oxford University Press. 1989.

1958, July 1

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: not reported, unlikely

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: 12 officers [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Denied by Jordan [2]

**Coded as an attempt but may be a plot

[1] "AMMAN PLOT REPORTED: 12 Jordan Officers Said to Be Held for Try at Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 2, 1958: 3.

[2] "Jordan Denies Army Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 3, 1958: 15.

2021, April 3

Seems to be a plot rather than an attempt. Characterized as a "foreign-backed coup" plot with involvement from Prince Hamzah in Hussein and other officials [1]. United States and other countries affirm their support of the Jordanian regime [1]. Speculation that Saudi Arabia and UAE [2] or Israel [3] was involved in the plot, with an Israeli citizen (Roi Shpushnik) allegedly involved [3]. Prince Hamzeh denies that he was involved in a coup plot [4]. One report claims "Jordanian intelligence had intercepted certain communications at what he called the "zero hour". "Then it was clear they moved from design and planning into action," Mr Safadi said. **Between 14 and 16 people are under arrest, he told reporters**" [5].

[1] Rubin, Shira and Sara Dadouch. "After alleged coup attempt, Jordan's King Abdullah signals end to royal feud." *Washington Post*. April 7, 2021.

[2] "Saudi Arabia behind coup attempt in Jordan: Palestinian analyst." *Tehran Times*. April 9, 2021.

[3] "Former Mossad agent allegedly involved in Jordan coup." *The Jerusalem Post*. April 6, 2021.

[4] Warrick, Joby, Sarah Dadouch, and Steve Hendrix. "Jordan disrupts alleged coup plot." *Washington Post*. April 4, 2021: A1.

[5] Batchelor, Tom. "Jordan's Queen Noor calls coup plot claims against her son a 'wicked slander'." *The Independent*. April 5, 2021: 23.

Kenya

1982, August 1

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 9+[1] +2, possibly over 500 [2] "hundreds" [3]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Col. Odipo, 50th Air Cavalry Battalion [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "President of Kenya Announces Crushing Of Attempted Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 2, 1982. p. A1.

[2] "Kenyan Arrest Over 3,000 Including All of the Air Force." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 5, 1982. p. A4.

[3] Ross, Jay. "How Kenya's Rebels Botched Their Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). August 9, 1982.

Laos

1960, August 9

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 6 [1]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Capt. Kong Lee [1] [2]

New Executive/Junta members: "The governing body is composed of personalities with widely divergent political leanings. They include Kinim Pholsena, leader of the Peace party, a left wing group believed sympathetic to the Pathet Lao, though not itself Communist... Also in the group are Gen. Amkha Soukavong, an anti-Communist who led last year's fight against the Pathet Lao uprising, and Souvanna Phouma, former prime minister of Laos" [1] with Capt. Kong Lee as head form post-coup junta[2]; eventually Prince Souvanna Phouma named Premier [4]

Deposed executive: Premier Tiao Samsonith [3]

Property:

Markets: Accuse government officials of widespread corruption [2]

Social Inclusion: clear goal is to prevent civil conflict and the impending takeover of the country by Pathet Lao (Communist), see *Tragic Mountains* by Hamilton-Merritt and see also [6]; "What leads us to carry out this revolution is our desire to stop the bloody civil war, eliminate grasping public servants, carry out inquiries on

military commanders and officials whose property amounts to much more than their monthly salaries can afford, and chase away foreign armed forces as soon as possible” [2]

Alignment: Right [6], see “social inclusion”

* Counter-movement to the coup led by General Phoumi Nosavan, ‘pro-Western chairman for the “Committee to Counter the Coup d’Etat in Laos” which was attempting to form a regime in Southern Laos; several members of the chamber of deputies defect [5] but this appears to be headed off by the regime by naming Phoumi Noursavan Interior Minister [6]

[1] “ARMY REBELS APPOINT NEW LAOS CABINET.” *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). August 11, 1960. pp. 5.

[2] Unna, Warren. “Laotian Coup Leaves Observers Mystified as to Motives at Base.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). August 11, 1960. pp. A9.

[3] Durdin, Tillman. “Laos Assembly Rejects Premier.” *New York Times*. August 16, 1960: 1.

[4] “Laos: New Regime.” *Christian Science Monitor*. August 15, 1960: 11.

[5] Nevard, Jacques. “Loyal Laos Units March on Rebels.” *New York Times*. August 21, 1960: 1.

[6] “Laos Premier Names Cabinet, Crisis Now Over.” *Christian Science Monitor*. August 30, 1960: 14.

1960, December 8

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: Failed [2]

Trajectory: 320 dead or wounded [2]

Coup leaders: Quinim Pholsena [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

*Soviet and US involvement

[1] Unna, Warren. “Laos Gets Controversial Leader.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). December 13, 1960. pp. A7.

[2] “ROUT DIE-HARD REDS OUT OF LAOS CAPITAL.” *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). December 17, 1960. pp. B3.

1964, April 19

Agency: Junior [4]

Deaths: 2 [5]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: General Siho Lamphoutacoul and General Kouprasith Abhay [2] Lamphoutacoul commands troops in charge of securing capital [3] and chief of Police [6] “76 officers, including 18 generals” [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Failed

*US and Soviet involvement [1]

**Junta expanded but not replaced

[1] Smith, Hedrick. “LAOS STIRS WIDE ALARM.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 26, 1964. pp. E4.

[2] Topping, Seymour. “LAOS JUNTA BARS YIELDING CAPITAL UNTIL RULE SHIFTS.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). pp. 1.

[3] Topping, Seymour. “JUNTA NOW BIDS SOUVANNA REVISE HIS LAOS REGIME.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). pp. 1.

[4] “Laos Coup A Failure, U.S. Reports.” *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). April 20, 1964. pp. 1.

[5] “REPORT COUP FAILS IN LAOS: PREMIER OF COALITION FREED.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 20, 1964. pp. 1.

[6] Rueters. “Rightest Forces Stage Laos Coup.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). April 19, 1964. pp. 1.

1965, January 31

Agency: Junior [1] [2] MUTINY, NOT A COUP

Deaths: 3 [1] 60 [5]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, “a Deputy Premier” [1] a former “Vice Premier” who had lost power the month before [2] Col. Bounleut Sykosy [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed [1] [2]

Deposed executive: Failed

* “The coup was directed at the army rather than the government. It was led by Col. Bounleut Sykosy ... “ [1] Possibly a mutiny rather than a coup [2] initial radio broadcast by rebels also indicated this initially a mutiny. [3] Wider fighting breaks out later [4] claiming 60 lives, at least, Phoumi goes to the Meo Hill Tribes to form a militia [5] At the end still characterized as an attempt to regain control of military, *removed from dataset, mutiny, not a coup.* [6]

[1] “Phoumi Seen Behind Laos Coup Effort.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 2, 1965. pp. A9.

[2] “LAOS REBELS QUIT; GENERAL IS BLAMED.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 2, 1965. pp. 3.

[3] “OFFICERS SEIZE LAOS RADIO BUT GIVE UP COUP EFFORT.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 1, 1965. pp. 1.

[4] “TROOPS BATTLE IN LAOS CAPITAL.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 4, 1965. pp. 3.

[5] "Rebellious Police Quelled in Vientiane, Army Presses Hunt for Gen. Phoumi." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 5, 1965. pp. A15.

[6] "Souvanna Emerges in Laos: Dominant Figure." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). February 6, 1965. pp. 5.

1965, March 28

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths:

Trajectory: failed [1] [2]

Coup leaders: "Three colonels who are known as close associates of Gen. Phoumi Nosovan" [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] "LAOS TROOPS SMASH RIGHTEST REBELLION." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 31, 1965. pp. 18.

[2] "Breather in Laos." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 3, 1965. pp. 28.

1965, April 16

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: 300 soldiers "in the Mekong River town of Paksane" supporters of Phoumi Nosavan [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*300 soldiers revolt, closed in on by other government soldiers, flee. Government does not believe they are attempting to overthrow government, they think they are rebelling over pay, while it seems clear that they abandoned their posts to join Phoumi [2]

Unclear if coup or revolt, removed. Seems to be desertion to join rebel movement. Removed.

[1] "300 LAOS SOLDIERS REPORTED IN MUTINY." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 19, 1965. pp. 3.

[2] "300 LAOTIAN TROOPS REBEL, DESERT POSTS." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago Ill.). April 19, 1965. pp. 12.

1966, October 21

Agency: Elite [5]

Deaths: 30+ [1]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Former Brig. Gen. Thao Ma [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Failed

*Seems to be a part of the broader civil conflict with General Ma flying US planes from Udorn Air Force Base in Thailand [1] Was part of a desertion of 1/3 of Laos' politis who fled to Udorn base after General Ma had been demoted [2] Thought that Gen. Ma believed if he killed military commanders the military would rally around him [3] so he and other air force pilots bombed the capital and then flee to Laos [4] Characterized as a coup by Laotian government Gen. Kouprasith Abhay [5]

[1] Pace, Eric. "Some Laotian Officers Criticize the U.S. Over Air Force Revolt." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 26, 1966. pp. 12.

[2] Pace, Eric. "LAOTIAN PRO-REDS ADVANCE ON TOWN." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 25, 1966. pp. 8.

[3] Simms, Peter. "Lao Officers Assail U.S. On Mutineer." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). October 24, 1966. pp. A1.

[4] "Laos Rebels Give Up to Thailand Troops." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). October 22, 1966. pp. A10.

[5] "Laos Tense As 11 Die in Clash." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). October 22, 1966. pp. 6.

1973, August 20

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 1 (General Thao Ma shot down by AA fire) [1] and 11 others who were executed [2]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: Former General Thao Ma [1] Col. Pany Phonthibsavat [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*had armored car and propeller plane, hoped for army support but received none

[1] Shipler, David L. "VIENTIANE SHRUGS AT ABORTIVE COUP." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 27, 1973. pp. 1.

[2] "Laos executes 11 in coup bid." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). August 22, 1973. pp. 6.

Lebanon

1961, December 31

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 5 during coup [1] shelled villages, so possibly more [2] 6 additional people after coup [3]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Armored Car Group [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Adams, Dana. "Lebanon Puts Down coup by Rightists." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 1, 1962: 1.

[2] "2 'Rebel' Lebanon Villages Shelled." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 3, 1962: A12.

[3] "TROOPS IN LEBANON OCCUPY REBEL AREA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 4, 1969: 9.

1976, March 12

Agency: Junior [2]*

Deaths: 31 [4] Additional 165 [7] 248 total [8]

Trajectory: failed [7]

Coup leaders: Brigadier Abdel Aziz Ahdab, "the top-ranking Moslem in the Army" ... w/ support of the high command [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Brigadier Abdel Aziz Ahdab names himself 'temporary military governor' [1], Franjeh is replaced September 22, 1976 [9]

Deposed executive: failed [9]

*move was primarily made by the army, led by Abdel Aziz Ahdab, Army Commander Maj. Gen. Hanna Saeed doesn't signal support until the day after the coup begins, limited support at this point by the air force, supported by Navy [2] However the next day Franjeh claims that he has the support of Saeed [3]

**Franjeh supported by his Presidential Guard [5]

***Military negotiates with Syria about next leader while Franjeh is isolated in his Presidential Palace [6]

[1] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. "Lebanon Army Takes Over Under Moslem." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 12, 1976: B1.

[2] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. "Support Grows for Military After Lebanon Takeover." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 13, 1976: 1.

[3] Markham, James M. "LEBANON'S CHIEF DEFIES GENERAL, REFUSES TO QUIT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 13, 1976: 53.

[4] Parks, Michael. "66 seek ouster of Franjeh." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). March 14, 1976: A1.

[5] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. "Lebanon Factions Appear Unable to Break Deadlock." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA).

[6] Randal, Jonathan. "Lebanon Talks Move To Syria." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 17, 1976: A15.

[7] "Fighting Flares in Beirut." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). March 18, 1976: 11A.

[8] "Lebanon's toll at 248 in week." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). March 19, 1976: A6.

[9] Tanner, Henry. "New Lebanon chief To Be Inaugurated." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 22, 1976: 2.

Lesotho

1986, January 20

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Arrest [3]

Coup leaders: Commander of the Army, Gen. Justin Lekhanya [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Justin Lekhanya [2]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: no

[1] Cowell, Alan. "Military Coup Reported In Lesotho After Crisis." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A9. January 20, 1986.

[2] "Anschluss in Lesotho." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A30. January 21, 1986.

[3] Cowell, Alan. "Military Topples Lesotho Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A3. January 20, 1986.

[4] "Lesotho govt. returns power to monarch." *The Citizen*. January 23, 1986: A12.

1991, April 30

Agency: junior (likely) [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: arrested [1]

Coup leaders: unclear, palace surrounded by a battalion of soldiers and debate about whether to reinstate the King or someone else as the head of state [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Elias P. Ramaema [1]

Deposed executive: Maj. Gen. Justin Lekhanya [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: no statements

Programmatic: no

*The strongman, Maj. Gen. Justin Lekhanya, went on state radio in the capital Maseru, this morning to announce that he and his colleagues in the six-man military council that runs the country were stepping down in response to national dissatisfaction with his leadership, according to a statement issued here on behalf of the Lesotho Government. "It seems to me that the nation has been complaining for some time over my leadership and the performance of some of my colleagues," General Lekhanya was quoted as saying" [1].

**Last year, the general promised to return civilian rule to Lesotho ... by June 1992 but had not begun any arrangements to do so" [1].

***Diplomatic sources said the coup apparently was sparked by dissatisfaction among the army rank and file over pay increases and did not signal a change in government policy" [2].

[1] "Lesotho's Military Leader Ousted by Army Officers." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A7. May 1, 1991.

[2] "Army Coup Ousts Lesotho's Leader; Colonel Takes Over." *Los Angeles Times*. May 1, 1991: VYA8.

1994, August 17

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 4 [1]

Trajectory: unclear, Ntsu Mokhele would regain control [2] [3]

Coup leaders: King Letsie III [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Widespread protests and social unrest due to king deciding to overthrow democratically elected government [1] government troops put down protests violently, killing several, after which King Letsie issues "Order No. 2 of 1994" that 'grants immunity from prosecution to the security forces for a broad range of acts committed "in the public interest" on or after 17 August" [6, see also 7]

Alignment: right, King deposes Prime Minister and has troops fire on protesters afterward (demobilizing) and grants soldiers immunity for doing so [6][7]

Programmatic: Yes

*Gov. transitions back Sept 14 due to economic sanctions [3]

** "Letsie, backed by the military, ousted Mokhehle Aug. 17, claiming Lesotho's population of 1.7 million people were unhappy with Mokhehle's dictatorial and chaotic administration" [4]

***"Some of the reasons provided by the King for dissolving the BCP government are found in the contents of the letter he wrote to Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle. Part of that letter reads: "You will no doubt have borne witness to the deteriorating political situation in the country and the tension generated nationwide. For the sake of peace, stability, reconciliation and unity of the Basotho nation, it has been found prudent to relieve you of your responsibilities as Prime Minister of Lesotho with immediate effect (Pule 2002: 203)." [5].

[1] "Lesotho Troops Fire on Protesters Against King." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A13. August 18, 1994.

[2] "Ntsu Mokhehle, 80." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 18, 1994.

[3] "Democracy returns to Lesotho." *United Press International* (Washington, D.C.). September 14, 1994.

[4] "African leaders discuss future of Lesotho." *Weekend Chicago Defender*. August 27, 1994: 15.

[5] Letsie, Tlohang Willie. "What Causes Election-Related Conflict Within Democracies: A Case Study of Lesotho." *Thesis: University of the Western Cape*. November 2009.

[6] "Amnesty International Report 1995 - Lesotho." *Amnesty International*. January 1, 1995.

[7] Pherudi M.L. and S.L. Barnard. "Lesotho Coups D'Etat: Political Decay and the Erosion of Democracy."

2014, August 30

Agency: Elite [1] [2] [3]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen Kennedy Tlai Kamoli [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Mohloboli, Marafaele. "Lesotho PM says army staged coup, flees to South Africa." *Rueters* (London, UK). August 30, 2014.

[2] Petesch, Carley. "Lesotho PM claims coup attempt as military disarms police." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Canada). August 30, 2014.

[3] "Lesotho 'coup' forces PM Thabane to South Africa." *BBC* (London, UK). August 30, 2014.

Libya

1969, September 1

Agency: Junior [6][10], all members of the revolutionary council were either lieutenants or captains [11]

Deaths: 0 [1] [4]** [5]**** under 40 [11]

Trajectory: Exiled [9]

Coup leaders: Army Colonel Saaduddin Abu Shwerib/Col. Saad Eddine Abbou Chouireb/Col. Saad Eddin Bushwerib [1][2]*/**[4] prior to the coup he had been purged from the military in 1967 but used to be the Army Chief of Staff [10], **major plotter Mummar al-Qaddafi [12][15]**

New Executive/Junta members: Revolutionary council led by Col. Saad Eddin Bushwerib [4], other report says Col. Chouireb was actually the new head of the military but not the council [5][8], Omar Adem [8], Qaddafi actually named head of military [13] **Cabinet** named the next week: Mahmoud Soliman al-Magreby Premier, Lieut. Col. Adam al-Hawaz, Minister of Defense; Col. Moussa Ahmed, Minister of Interior; Saleh Massaud Bysir, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Unity; Anis Ahemed Shetwey, Minister of Oil, Labor and Social Affairs, Aly Emeish, Minister of Economy, Planning and Industry; Mohammed Shetway, Minister of Education and National Guidance; Mohammed Aly al Gedy, Minister of Justice, and Dr. Ahmed al-Osta Omar, Minister of Health, Public Works and Communications" [14]

Deposed executive: King Idris and Premier Wanis Al Quadaffi [1]

Property: Respect rights of oil companies [11]

Markets: highly unequal, patrimonial society ruled by a few rich families cited as a possible reason for coup [15]

Social Inclusion: emphasize social exclusion in conducting the coup attempt [3]

Soc/Com: declare the country a 'socialist republic' [3] "A group of military officers seized control of Libya and proclaimed the world's fifth largest oil producer "a socialist republic" [3]

Alignment: Left [6] [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Libyan Army Grabs Reins". *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). September 2, 1969. p. 1A.

[2] "ARMY SEIZES LIBYAN RULE FROM KING." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.) September 2, 1969. p. 1.

[3] "Oil-Country Coup." *Wall Street Journal* (New York, NY). September 2, 1962. p. 2.

[4] "Libyans Move Tanks, Troops into Benghazi; Fight Hinted." *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, Ga.). September 5, 1969. p. 2A.

[5] "Libya Military Rulers Widen Control; Take Over Benghazi." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). September 5, 1969. p. C6.

[6] Cooley, John K. "Libyan coup methodical?" *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). September 5, 1969. p. 4.

[7] "LIBYA LEADERS SET TO FIGHT POSSIBLE FOES." *Chicago Tribune*. (Chicago, Ill). September 6, 1969. p. W_A20.

[8] London Times Dispatch. "LIBYAN OPPOSITION TO REGIME HINTED." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 6, 1969. p. 5.

[9] "Libya Alerts Air Force Against Anti-Coup Moves." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). September 6, 1969. p. A7.

[10] "Libyan Junta Vows to Stop Opposition 'With Iron Fist'". *Washington Post, Times Herald* (Washington, D.C.). September 6, 1969. p. A13.

[11] Welles, Benjamin. "The Military Take Over in Libya." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 7, 1969. p. E5.

[12] Fisher, Max. "How Qaddafi Fooled Libya and the World." *The Atlantic* (Boston, MA). October 20, 2011.

[13] "1969: Bloodless coup in Libya." *BBC* (London, UK). Accessed September 15, 2018.

[14] "CABINET IS NAMED BY JUNTA IN LIBYA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 9, 1969.

[15] Cooley, John K. "'Made in Libya' power seizure surprises Arab observers." *Christian Science Monitor*. (Boston, MA). October 25, 1969.

1969, December 7

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: not reported [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Defense Minister Lt. Col. Adam Hawaz and Interior Minister Lt. Col. Mussa Ahmed. [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Attempt Made At Libyan Coup, Tripoli Says." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). December 11, 1969. p. 14A.

[2] "Report of Libya Leaders Foiled." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). December 11, 1969. p. B18.

1975: August 4

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: not reported [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Major Abdel Fatah Yunis, chief of Republican Guards [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Paper in Cairo Reports a Coup in Libya Foiled." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 5, 1975. p. 3.

[2] "Rebels struggle to keep hold of east." *France 24*. March 14, 2011.

[3] "Gen Abdel Fatah Yunis obituary." *The Guardian* (London, UK). July 31, 2011.

1993, October 13

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 250 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]*

Coup leaders: "Commander of Libya's forces in Chad" [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Gaddafi denies it occurred [3]

[1] Hedges, Chris. "Gadhafi Reported to Quash Army Revolt." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 23, 1993. p. 5.

[2] "Briefly: Libyan commander 'attempted a coup'." *The Independent* (London, UK). October 24, 1993.

[3] "Gadafy dismisses reports of uprising Libyan president blames Britain for 'blatant lies'." *The Guardian* (Manchester, UK). October 30, 1993.

Liberia

1980, April 12

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 13 [2]

Trajectory: killed [1]

Coup leaders: Master Sgt. Samuel K. Doe [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Master Sgt. Samuel K. Doe [1]

Deposed executive: President Willian R. Tolbert [1]

Property: implied that property would be taken from former elites [4] but also claims that they will 'respect private property [3] says they will have housing programs and double the wage of junior officers [3]

Markets: Calls for foreign investment [3]

Communism:

Social Inclusion: Cites the hierarchical familial foundations of Liberian society, says that the new government will be run "without discrimination" ... which was "a reference to the grip that a small number of families such as Tolbert's have had on political power and wealth. "Gone forever are the days of 'who you know,' and 'Do you know who I am'" Doe said. "We no enter a time of, 'what can you do?'" [3], social inclusion

Alignment: Left, see social inclusion

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "TOLBERT OF LIBERIA is KILLED IN A COUP LED BY A SERGEANT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 13, 1980.

[2] "13 Are Hanged in Tunisia For Role in January Attack." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 18, 1980.

[3] "Liberia Postpones Trials, Explains Coup." *Los Angeles Times*. April 15, 1990: B6.

[4] "Martial law is declared in Liberia." *The Sun*. April 26, 1980: A6.

[5] Dash, Leon. "Liberia's Sergeants Take Turn Toward Authoritarian Rule." *Washington Post*. April 27, 1980: A21.

1985, April 1

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Moses M. D. Flanzamanton [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed [1]

[1] "Liberian Leader Reports Close Call With Gunmen." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 2, 1985. p. A7.

1985, November 12

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 16 [1] + 1 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: former military commander General Quiwonkpa [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Liberia Says It Foiled Coup Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 13, 1985. p. A8.

[2] "Liberian President Says Coup Leader Is Dead." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 16, 1985. p. 3.

1994, September 15

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: General Charles Julue [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Mob Seizes Coup Chief." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 17, 1994. p. 3.

Madagascar**1974, December 31**

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: not reported

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Crechard Rajaonarison

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Phillip M Allen and Maureen Covell. "Historical Dictionary of Madagascar: Second Edition." *Scarecrow Press, Inc.* (Lanham, Maryland). 2005. p. lxxi, 227.

1990, May 13

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 3 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: “Rebels” [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] Lelyveld, Joseph. “3 Killed in Madagascar in Attempted Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 14, 1990. p. A8.

1992, July 29

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: none reported, likely 0 [1]
 Trajectory: failed [1]
 Coup leaders: Preacher Michel Fety [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Coup Attempt in Madagascar Put Down, Government Says.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 30, 1992. p. A3.

2009, March 17

Agency: Elite [2]
 Deaths: 0 [2]
 Trajectory: Resigned [2]
 Coup leaders: Opposition leader, Andry Rajoelina [1] Vice Admiral Hippolye Rarison Ramarosen [2] Gen. Noel Rakotonandrasana [3]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed executive: President Marc Ravalomanana [1]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment: unclear
 Programmatic: No

[1] Lelyveld, Joseph. “Soldiers in Madagascar Occupy Vacant Palace in a Show of Force.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 17, 2009. p. A7.

[2] Bearak, Barry. “Madagascar’s President Quits After Weeks of Chaos.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 18, 2009. p. A6.

2010, November 17

Agency: Junior [3]
 Deaths: unclear [4]
 Trajectory: failed [2]
 Coup leaders: Col. Charles Andrianasoavina, Gen. Noel Rakotonandrasana [1] former Army Chief of Staff [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] Bearak, Barry. “Coup Attempt by Military Is Reported in Madagascar.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 18, 2010. p. A12.

[2] Bearak, Barry. “Officers’ Plans For a Coup Seem to Stall In Madagascar.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 19, 2010. p. A8.

[3] “AFRICA.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 20, 2010. p. A7.

[4] “Army Storms Rebel Outpost In Madagascar.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 21, 2010. p. 14.

Maldives

2012, February 7

Agency: Junior [2] [4][5]
 Deaths: possible, fights between police and military [2] [3] Several in hospital [5]
 Trajectory: Resigned [1] Warrant for Arrest [6]
 Coup leaders: “Police officers and opposition figures” [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Former Vice President Mohamed Waheed Hassan Manik [2]

Deposed executive: President Mohamed Nasheed [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Resignation follows street protests [1] Clashes between police and military [2] “now, at any cost, the rule of law must be upheld” [3] demobilizing

Alignment: Right [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “India says Maldivian crisis internal affairs to be solved by Maldives.” *Xinhua News Agency* (Communist Party of China). February 7, 2012.

[2] “Maldives President Resigns After Coup.” *Wall Street Journal (Online)* (New York, NY). February 7, 2012.

[3] Yardley, Jim. “Amid Outcry, President Of Maldives Steps Down.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 8, 2012. pp. A13.

[4] Yardley, Jim. “Clashes Continue in Maldives as the Former President Takes Part in a March.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 9, 2012. pp. A7.

[5] Lamont, James. “Ousted Maldives ruler calls for intervention.” *FT.com* (London, UK). February 9, 2012.

[6] Vikas Bajaj and Gottipati Sruthi. “Amid Unrest in Maldives, Ex0Leader Calls for Elections and Successor’s Resignation.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 11, 2012. pp. A6.

Mali

1968, November 19

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: unclear, but probably the same people in the Junta

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Moussa Traore (leader), “First Vice President, Capt. Yoro Diakite; Second Vice President, Lieut. Baba Diarra; Commissioner Responsible for Settling Conflicts, Lieut. Y. Traore; Permanent Secretary, Lieut. P. Sissoko ... T. Bahayoko, J. Marat, M. Sanogho, C. Toukara, M. Kone, K. Dembele, all lieutenants, and M. Diallo, C. Cissoko and M. Cissoko, captains.” [2]

Deposed executive: President Modibo Keita

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: right, “the officers were reported to have objected to Mr. Keita’s socialist policies, which they asserted were ruining the country” [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Victim of Mali Coup: Modibo Keita.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 20, 1968.

[2] “Troops on Guard in Mali Capital After Ouster of Keita’s Regime.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 21, 1968.

1978, February 15

Agency: elite [1]*

Deaths: unclear [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: “Lt. Col. Kissima Doukara, minister of defense; Lt. Col. Karim Dembele, minister of transport and public works; and Lt. Col. Tiecoro Bagayoko, director of security” [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*found lots of sources that indicate a coup on this day, but none that give many details. What I’ve cited is the best, but gives very little detail.

[1] Pascal James Imperato and Gavin H. Imperato. “Historical Dictionary of Mali.” p. XXXVIII. *Scarecrow Press*. 2008.

1991, March 26

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: 59 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Amadou Toumani Toure [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Amadou Toumani Toure and other members of the military [2] on April 2 Soumana Sacko (civilian) is named Prime Minister [4]

Deposed Executive: President Gen. Moussa Traore

Property:

Markets: emphasizes elite corruption [2] “coup leaders said in a communique that they were forced to act to “put an end to the bloodthirsty and corrupt regime of Moussa Traore” [2]

Social Inclusion: Massive clashes and deaths from riots over democracy, coup occurs after he refuses strikers demands to resign [1]

Alignment: Left

[1] “PRESIDENT OF MALI REPORTED ARRESTED.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 26, 1991. p. A6.

[2] “Mali’s Dictator is Overthrown in Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 27, 1991. p. A3.

[3] “Coup Leaders in Mali Agree to Share Power.” *New York Times*. March 31, 1991: 12.

[4] “Civilian Named in Mali as Interim Premier.” *New York Times*. April 3, 1991: A7.

1991, July 14

Agency: Junior

Deaths: very little information

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Captain Lamine Diabira (territorial administrator)

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive: failed

[1] *Lethbridge Herald Newspaper* (Lethbridge, Alberta). July 15, 1991. (<https://newspaperarchive.com/lethbridge-herald-jul-15-1991-p-2/>)

2012, March 22

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Captain Amadou Sanogo [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive: President Amadou Tounami Toure [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “The mutinous soldiers who led the coup, low ranking soldiers and enlisted men, said on state television that they had been fed up with the way Mali’s government was confronting the rebellion, complaining about being underequipped for the fight” [1], the primary aim of the coup, as stated by the coup leaders, is to be able to put down rebellion in the north [2] but also says that ‘for the time being, Mali’s problems can be solved through peaceful means” [3]

Alignment: Right, see social inclusion

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Nossiter, Adam. “Soldiers Overthrow Mali Government in Setback for Democracy in Africa.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 22, 2012.

[2] “Turmoil in Mali Deepens After Coup.” *NPR*. April 5, 2012.

[3] Al-Jazeera. “Exclusive Interview with Mali coup leader amadou Sanogo.” March 27, 2012.

2012, May 1

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 27

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Presidential Guard

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive: failed

[1] Diallo, Adama Diarra Tiemoko. "Mali junta foils counter-coup bid." *Rueters* (London, UK). May 1, 2012.

2020, August 18

Agency: Seems to be elite [3] [9] Wague was dep. Chief of staff of Air Force [8], rest were mid-level officers but Diaw in particular seems to be a political insider

Deaths: No info

Trajectory: Arrested [1][2][3] on August 27 they 'release' him under guard [5]

Coup leaders: "It's unclear who is to call the shots during the rebellion, given that other names involved include high-ranking officials like colonels Sadiou Camara and Malick Diaw" [3] Lt. Col. Ismaël Wague [3], Cheneral Cheikh Fanta Mady Dembele rumored to be involved [9]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Assmi Goita President of Junta [4] also Choguel Maiga [4], Sadiou Camara and Malick Diaw [3][8] and Lt. Col. Ismaël Wague [3]

Deposed executive: President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita [1]

Property:

Markets: "Political patronage, the family management of state affairs, have ended up killing any opportunity for development in what little remains of this beautiful country," said the spokesman, Ismaël Wague" [2]

Social Inclusion: "Flanked by soldiers, Col. Maj. Wague said the committee had acted to prevent the situation from getting worse ['months of anti-government protests, jihadi violence' [1]], and called on civil society and political organizations to join their cause" [1]

Soc/Com: No comments

Alignment: right, primarily about stopping ongoing protests

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Mali: Mali coup leaders pledge transition leading to fresh elections." *Asia News Monitor*. August 20, 2020.

[2] Maclean, Ruth, Cheick Amadou Diouara, and Elie Peltier. "Leaders of Mali Coup Cite Patronage and 'Bad Governance.'" *New York Times*. August 20, 2020: A12.

[3] "Mali' military consolidates control despite international condemnation." *EFE News Service*. August 19, 2020.

[4] Diakité, Idrissa. "Thousands of Malians take to the streets in support of coup leader." *EFE News Service*. August 21, 2020

[5] "Mali- coup d'etat – Mali junta releases ousted president Keita." *RFI*. August 27, 2020.

[6] "Mali coup – Mali coalition asks for two years as France seeks 'quick' power transfer." *RFI*. August 30, 2020.

[7] Finnan, Daniel. "Mali coup – Mali's central bank stranded outside international financial system after coup." *RFI*. August 27, 2020.

[8] "Mali's coup is cheered at home but upsets neighbors." *BBC*. August 21, 2020.

[9] Diallo, Aïssatou and Marième Soumaré. "Mali Coup d'Etat: The soldiers who brought down IBK." *The Africa Report*. August 20, 2020.

2021, May 21

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Colonel Assimi Goita (Vice President and President of Junta) [1] [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Transitional President Bah Ndaw and Prime Minister Moctar Ouane [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: After the coup leaders immediately invite M5 (opposition) to join government [1] but also speculated that it was so the military was not left out of the new government [2] "We had to choose between disorder and cohesion within the defence and security forces, and we chose cohesion," he said [4].

Soc/Com:

Alignment: Right [4]

* "Although the reasons for the coup have not been made public, it is believed that Goita, who also led the coup last August, was opposed to leaving out of the transition government the members of the military who played a leading role during the coup last year" [3]

[1] "Inside Mali's Coup within a Coup." *AllAfrica.com*. May 26, 2021.

[2] "Mali coup leader takes back control." *Western Mail*. May 26, 2021: 11.

[3] "Ecowas suspends Mali's membership after coup." *EFE News Service*. May 31, 2021.

[4] "Mali names coup leader Col Assimi Goita as transitional president." *BBC*. May 28, 2021.

Mauritania

1978, July 10

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: Arrested [1], House Arrest [2]

Coup leaders: Army Chief of Staff, Col. Mustapha Ould Salek [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: President Mokter Ould Daddah [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "A radio communique accused the deposed president of corruption and said the coup was aimed at preventing the dismemberment of the country. It further said the Military Committee "assumes all powers until democratic institutions are put into place." Other radio communiqués from the new government announced the suspension of the constitution and the dissolution of the parliament" [5]

Constitution:

Alignment: Polisario front is member of the socialist international, but not sure that is enough to say this was an anti-socialist/communist coup

Programmatic: No

**With Morocco, we are certainly going to set out a calendar of work to start a process which will have to, incontestably, lead us to peace, because if the people want peace, the military council will do everything so that it has this peace" [6]

[1] Kandell, Jonathan. "Military Takes Over in Mauritania With a Reportedly Bloodless Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 11, 1978. p. A1.

[2] Kandell, Jonathan. "MAURITANIA REGIME HELD PRO-WESTERN." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 12, 1978. p. A8.

[3] "Guerillas call Mauritania truce." *The Sun*. July 13, 1978: A5.

[4] "Cease-Fire in Mauritania." *Washington Post*. July 14, 1978: A18.

[5] "Bloodless Coup Deposes Mauritania's President." *Atlanta Constitution*. July 11, 1978: 6A.

[6] Hodges, Tony. "Mauritania After the Coup." *Africa Report*. November 1, 1978: 13.

1979, June 3

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: none [1]

Trajectory: retired [1]

Coup leaders: Likely Lieut. Col. Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Lulv. [1] [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Lulv [1] [2]

Deposed executive: President Mustapha Ould Salek

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Mauritanian President Resigns 11 Months After Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 4, 1979. p. A3.

[2] Lentz, Harris M. *Heads of States and Governments Since 1945*. Routledge (Abingdon, UK). p. 544. 2014. (

[3] Luttwak, Edward. *Coup D'Etat*. Harvard University Press (Cambridge, MA). p. 234. 2016.

[4] "The Ritual of Military Coup in Mauritania." *African Faith and Justice Network*. August 12, 2008.

1980, January 4

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: none reported, probably none

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Prime Minister Khouna Ould Haidalla [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Prime Minister Khouna Ould Haidalla [2]

Deposed executive: President Mohammed Mahmoud Ould Louly [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Likely related to the decision to stop fighting over disputed territory

Alignment: Probably right, leaving as missing, though

*"The statement said the changes would "rid the Mauritanian Islamic Republic of all those who don't work with resolution and determination for the goal of national rehabilitation" [1].

[1] "President of Mauritania Is Reported Overthrown." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 6, 1980. p. 7.

[2] *A Political Chronology of Africa*. Europa Publications. Taylor and Francis (London, UK). 2001. Ch. Mauritania.

[3] "Premier Deposes His President in Mauritanian Coup." *Washington Post*. January 6, 1980: A18.

1981, March 16

Aborted coup attempt [1], not enough information to establish if it went past a plot

[1] Sadiqi, Fatima. *Women's Movements in Post-Arab Spring North Africa*. Springer (New York, New York) p. 89. 2015.

1982, February 6

Agency: junior? [1]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: (former prime minister, via wikipedia) Ould Bnejara [1] and former president Ould Salek [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Mullter, Tom. *Political Handbook of the World 2012*. SAGE. 2012. p. 918

1984, December 12

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: likely 0 (said 'business continued as usual') [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Army Chief of Staff Col. Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Army Chief of Staff Col. Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya [1]

Deposed executive: President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haidalla [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: The will of the armed forces and, therefore, the national interest demanded a change in the style of government the moralization of public life and the re-establishment of the state's credibility, "the broadcast said" [1].

Alignment: over institutional interests of military factions [1] but not enough info to code ideology

[1] "MAURITANIA COUP OUSTS PRESIDENT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 13, 1984. p. A12.

[2] "Mauritania's President Arrested by Coup Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 14, 1984. p. A5.

2003, June 8

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 80 [3]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: Col. Lamine Ouhd Ndeiane [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Rebels Battle Loyalists in Mauritania's Capital." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 9, 2003.

[2] "World Briefing: AFRICA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 10, 2003.

[3] "Mauritania rebel leader killed as coup fails." *CNN* (Atlanta, Georgia). June 8, 2003.

2005, August 3

Agency: Senior

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: exile [3]

Coup leaders: Col. Ely Ould Mohamed Vall, Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar [2] Director of National Security [4] and Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz [5] chief of the Presidential Guard [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Colonel Ely Ould Mohammed Vall [4]

Deposed executive: President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Taha had jailed many of his opponents, new regime releases many, contributed to reason for coup [2][6] regime referred to as 'totalitarian' [7] "This day 3/08/05 must remain forever immortalized in our memory. Indeed members of our valiant Armed Forces have decided to put an end to the ordeal of our Valorous People, who has suffered for more than twenty years under the yoke of a racist, segregationist, slavery and corrupt regime" [6].

Alignment: Left

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "World Briefing: AFRICA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 4, 2005. p. A10.

[2] "Junta in Mauritania Chooses a Prime Minister." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 8, 2005. p. A8.

[3] Bibbo, Barbara. "Taya lands in Qatar with family." *Gulf News Qatar*. August 23, 2005.

[4] "Mauritania's new military leader." *BBC* (London, UK). August 8, 2005.

[5] Hachem Sidi Salem and Gabriela Matthews. "Mauritania coup a threat to Africa: president's son." *Reuters* (London, UK). August 24, 2008.

[6] Zuckerman, Ethan. "Mauritanians report on today's coup." *Global Voices*. August 3, 2005.

[7] "Army seizes power to end 'totalitarian regime'." *The New Humanitarian*. August 3, 2005.

2008, August 6

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Imprisoned [2]

Coup leaders: heads of all military branches [1]

New Executive/Junta members: General Mohammed Ould Abdel Aziz former head of Presidential Guard [1]

Deposed executive: Sidi Mohamed Ould Cheikh Abdallhi [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: no

[1] Polgreen, Lydia. "Army Officers Seize Power in Mauritania." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 7, 2008. p. A6.

[2] "Mauritania: Prime Minister Released." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 12, 2008. p. A8.

Morocco

1971, July 10

Agency: Elite* [1]

Deaths: 200 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Mohamed Medbouh [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed [1]

[1] Hess, John L. "KING HASSAN SAYS REBELS' LEADERS WILL BE EXECUTED." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 12, 1971. (<https://search-proquest-com.libdata.lib.ua.edu/docview/119133109/ECF91598F9F04FD3PQ/2?accountid=14472>)

[2] "Africa Confidential, July 1971." *Morocco*. July 23, 1971. (https://www.africa-confidential.com/special-report/id/29/The_royal_escape)

*Gen. Medbouh described as head of Palace and most important officer in the army [1] position is "Minister of the Royal Military Household."

[2]

1972, August 16

Agency: Elite [1]
 Deaths: 1 [1]
 Trajectory: failed [1]
 Coup leaders: Gen. Mohammed Oufkir [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] Ginger, Henry. "MOROCCO'S RULER BARES AIDE'S PLOT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 20, 1972.

Mozambique

1975, December 17

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: yes, but unclear how many [1] [2]
 Trajectory: Failed [2]
 Coup leaders: 400 troops and police [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Deposed executive: failed

[1] "2d Night of Mozambique Strife." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 19, 1975. p. 14.

[2] "Mozambique Puts Down Revolt Touched Off by Military Purge." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 20, 1975. p. 9.

Myanmar (Burma until 1989)

1958, September 26

Agency: Elite [1] [2] [3] [4]
 Deaths: None reported, unlikely
 Trajectory: Resigned [3]
 Coup leaders: General Ne Win, Commander in Chief of armed forces [1] [2] [3]
 New Executive/Junta members: General Ne Win, Commander in Chief of armed forces [2]
 Deposed executive: Premier Nu* [1]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment: Right [1][2][4], anti-communist [4] "The army take-over of power in Bruma continued to be a quiet affair today despite an emphatic denunciation from a Communist direction" [2]
 Programmatic: Yes

[1] "BURMESE GENERAL REASSURES LEFTISTS." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 2, 1958. pp. 11.

[2] Durdin, Tillman. "BURMESE LEFTISTS SCORE ARMY COUP." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 30, 1958. pp. 5.

[3] "GENERAL PLEDGES FAIR BURMA RULE: Ne Win, Premier-to-Be, Says He Accepted Call in State of 'Grave Disturbance'." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 28, 1958. pp. 17.

[4] "Army Takes Over Rule in Burma." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 27, 1958. pp. A1.

[5] "Army Chief Takes Control in Burma." *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). October 28, 1958. pp. 13.

1962, March 2

Agency: Elite [1] [3] [4]
 Deaths: 0 "bloodless" [1] nope 1 [2] "Mye Thaike, son of former President Sao Shwe Thaike"
 Trajectory: Arrested [2]
 Coup leaders: Chief of Defense General Ne Win [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: Chief of Defense General Ne Win and 16 other military officers [2]

Deposed executive: Premier U Nu [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: possible secessionist movement by Shan minority [2] Labor issues, gov. was nationalizing most industries, tons of demonstrations against this on Feb. 15th and presumably through February [3]

Alignment: Right, anti-Shan, presumably also anti-communist [2] [3]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Army Seizes Burma In a Bloodless Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 2, 1962. pp. 1.

[2] "Junta of 17 Is Governing Burma; Gen. Ne Win Defends Army Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 3, 1962. pp. 1.

[3] "Army Takes Over Burma; Fear Of Left Swing Blamed." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). March 3, 1962. pp. 2.

[4] "New Burma Regime May Drop Soviet Aid." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). March 7, 1962. pp. 10.

1976, July 2

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: Presumably none, sounds like the plot was found before it could go into effect [2] [3]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: General Tin U, former Defense Minister and Army Chief of Staff – resigned/removed March 6

[1] Captain Ohn Kyaw Myint [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] "Burma in 1976: The Beginnings of Change?" *Asian Survey* 17, no. 2 (Feb., 1977). pp. 155-156.

[2] "U.S. Envoy Denied Asylum to Suspect." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 23, 1976.

[3] "14 Jailed In Burma Coup Plot." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 21, 1976. pp. A17.

1988, September 18

Agency: Elite [4]

Deaths: "hundreds" [1] possibly over 1,000 in widespread violence [2] 400 on September 19 [3]

Trajectory: unclear, possibly just retired [5] ... 400 seems to be the best estimate [3]

Coup leaders: Gen. Saw Maung and "18 top military officers" [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Saw Maung [1] and "18 top military officers" [4]

Deposed executive: President Maung Maung [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Mass protests [1][2] "Brute force appears to be succeeding in Burma, at least for the moment, in cowing a population that had begun prematurely to sense victory over its Government. But the coming days or weeks could show the limits of the use of force, as the military leadership faces an angry, newly politicized and possibly uncooperative population. A military crackdown since Sunday, including hundreds of killings, has brought an abrupt end to six weeks of increasingly fearless and even joyous demonstrations" [1] "The radio released a statement from the Organization for Building Law and Order in the state and said the nation is under full control of the army. The statement, read over the radio, said the military will try to restore law and order and means of transportation" [6, pp. 189].

Alignment: Right [6]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Mydans, Seth. "Burma Crackdown: Army in Charge." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 23, 1988. pp. A17.

[2] "Demonstrators battle back in Burma" *The Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.) September 22, 1988. pp. A6.

[3] Richburg, Keith B. "Army Tightens Rule; Death Toll Rises." *The Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 21, 1988. pp. A21.

[4] Win, Sein. "More Killings As Burmese Protest Coup." *San Francisco Chronicle* (San Francisco, CA). September 20, 1988. pp. A1.

[5] Win, Aye Aye. "Obituary: Maung Maung." *Independent* (London, UK). July 8, 1994.

[6] Boue, Gary Raymond. "Rhetorical Messages of Coups D'Etat." *Dissertation: University of Southern Mississippi*. December 1997.

2021, February 1

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: Thousands of protestors in response and brutal crackdowns, unclear how many deaths

Trajectory: Arrested [6]

Coup leaders: Min Aung Hliang [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Aung San Suu Kyi [1] and Win Myint

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: promises to restart peace talks w/ 'ethnic minorities' [7] and reopens internet for Rohingya [8] but also immediately begins passing legislation to more easily tamp-down resistance, especially through internet blackouts and monitoring [10] "The announcement on military-controlled Myawaddy TB came after an earlier declaration that because national stability was in jeopardy, all government functions would be transferred to military chief Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing under a provision in the 2008 constitution that was issued under military rule" [11].

Soc/Com: N/A

Alignment: Right [10]

* Police arrest Aung San Suu Kyi for having 'illegally imported walkie talkies' [12]

[1] "Myanmar coup: US, UN condemn violence against protestors." *Asia News Monitor*. February 11, 2021.

[2] Sanger, David E. "Biden Imposes Sanctions on Generals Who Planned Military Coup." *New York Times*. February 10, 2021: A10.

[3] "Myanmar junta orders martial law in cities amid growing anti-coup protests." *EFE News Service*. February 8, 2021.

[4] "Water cannon fired at protesters as opposition to Myanmar coup grows." *EFE News Service*. February 8, 2021.

[5] Denyer, Simon. "After Myanmar coup, Biden's Asian allies may balk at sanctions against military." *Washington Post*. February 4, 2021.

[6] "Myanmar coup: Aung San Suu Kyi charged with trade violation and remanded in custody." *Asia News Monitor*. February 5, 2021.

[7] Reed, John. "Aung San Suu Kyi arrest confirmed." *Financial Times*. February 6, 2021: 6.

[8] "Myanmar ends world's longest interent blackout in Rakhine." *EFE News Service*. February 3, 2021.

[9] "Coup in Myanmar draws mixed reaction in Rohingya camps." *EFE News Service*. February 1, 2021.

[10] "Myanmar finalizing law to curb, monitor internet, activists say." *EFE News Service*. February 11, 2021.

[11] "Soldiers, police on Naypyitaw streets amid takeover." *AP Archive, Youtube*. February 1, 2021 – posted February 6, 2021.

[12] "Reaction as Myanmar charges Suu Kyi over radios." *AP Archive, Youtube*. February 3, 2021 – posted February 8, 2021.

Niger

1974, April 15

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 1 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Seyni Kountie chief of staff of armed forces

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Seyni Kountie

Deposed executive: President Hamani Diori [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "LONG-TIME LEADER DEPOSED IN NIGER." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 16, 1974. p. 1.

[2] "NIGER ANNOUNCES MILITARY COUNCIL." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 18, 1974. p. 7.

1976, March 15

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 8 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Major Bayere Moussa [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Crushing of an Army Coup Reported by Niger Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 16, 1976. p. 10.

[2] Abdourahmane Idrissa and Samuel Decalo. *Historical Dictionary of Niger*. Scarecrow Press (Plymouth, UK). 2012 p. 149.

1983, October 5

Agency: Junior

Deaths: unclear one source indicates 1 death [4]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Mahamane Sidikou and Amadou Oumarou [2] [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Niger Reports Its Forces Foiled a Coup by 'a Few Ambitious People'". *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 7, 1984. p. A4.

[2] Roessler, Philip. *Ethnic Power and State Politics*. Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, UK) p. 346. 2016.

[3] Abdourahmane Idrissa and Samuel Decalo. *Historical Dictionary of Niger*. Scarecrow Press (Plymouth, UK). 2012 p. 149. (

[4] "22. Niger (1960-present)." Central Arkansas University. Accessed May 30, 2018.

1996, January 27

Agency: elite [2]

Deaths: 2 [1]

Trajectory: arrest [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Barre Mainassara Ibrahim [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Barre Mainassara Ibrahim [1] Army Chief of Staff [2]

Deposed executive: President Mahamane Ousmane [1]

Property:

Markets: state workers not paid in months [1][2]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: No

[1] "World News In Briefs: Israelis to Compensate Family of Slain Waiter." *New York Times* (New York). January 28, 1996. p. 5.

[2] Abdourahmane Idrissa and Samuel Decalo. *Historical Dictionary of Niger*. Scarecrow Press (Plymouth, UK). 2012 p. 149.

1999, April 9

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: 1 [3]

Trajectory: Assassinated [1]

Coup leaders: Prime Minister Ibrahim Assane Mayaki? [2] Major Douda Malam Wanke, head of Presidential Guard [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Major Douda Malam Wanke [3]

Deposed executive: President Ibrahim Bare Mainassara

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "Niger Leader Assassinated, Apparently By His Guards." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 10, 1999. p. A4.

[2] "Army to Pick Niger Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 11, 1999. p. 3.

[3] "Lower Ranks of Army Form Junta in Niger." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 12, 1999. p. A14.

2010, February 18

Agency: Junior [2] [3]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: imprisoned [1] [3]

Coup leaders: Capt. Djibril Adamou Harouna. Commander Salou Djibo [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Capt. Djibril Adamou Harouna, junta leader [2]

Deposed executive: President Mamadou Tandja

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: President had become increasingly authoritarian, accusations by the military elements that overthrew him [1]

Alignment: not enough information

Programmatic: No

[1] Nossiter, Adam. "Junta Takes Charge in Niger as Coup's Supporters Rally." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 20, 2010. p. A7.

[2] "Opposition In Niger Urges Junta To Hold Vote." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 21, 2010. p. N13.

[3] Nossiter, Adam. "Niger Junta Gives Assurances on Democracy Plans." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 22, 2010. p. A4.

2015, December 17

Looks like no move was made but a plot was discovered [1].

[1] "Niger government foils a military coup attempt." DW.com December 17, 2015. (<http://www.dw.com/en/niger-government-foils-a-military-coup-attempt/a-18925765>)

2021, March 31

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: reports of fighting and arms fire, Presidential guard prevents soldiers from approaching [1]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Sani Saley Gourouza, "captain in charge of security at the Niamey Air Force" [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com:

Alignment:

[1] "Soldiers arrested after Niger 'attempted coup.'" *AFP International Text Wire*. March 31, 2021.

[2] "Niger: Military officials who wanted to overthrow president-elect Bazoum." *APA News*. April 1, 2021.

Nigeria

1966, January 15

Agency: junior [2] [4]

Deaths: 2 [1] + 24 [6]

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Major Chukwama Kaduna Nzeogwu [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, commander of Nigerian Army first in command [3], Lieut. Col. Yakubu Gowon third in command of junta [7]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa [1] President Nnamdi Azikiwe [2]

Property:

Markets: Charging members of outgoing regime with corruption [1]; "speaking on external affairs, the general said the military Government would respect international financial obligations, honor all international agreements and maintain Nigeria's present diplomatic relations with foreign states" [3]

Social Inclusion: Coup apparently largely to stop unrest in Western region [4] seems to be implied that it is also to consolidate/increase Yoruba power [5] but then Maj. Gen. Johnson T. Y. Auiyi-Ironsi has almost all of the original leaders killed and takes control himself [6]

Alignment: "our primary purpose is to restore law and order" [4], several quotes a/b maintaining economic liberalization (see above), right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Garrison, Lloyd. "NIGERIAN REGIME ROCKED BY COUP; CONTROL IN DOUBT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 16, 1966. p. 1.

- [2] Fansworth, Clyde H. "President to Fly Home." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 17, 1966. p. 10.
 [3] Rueters. "Nigeria Army Chief Heads A Provisional Government." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 17, 1966. p. 1.
 [4] Garrison, Lloyd. "ARMY UNITS BACK NIGERIA REGIME." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 18, 1966. p. 1.
 [5] Garrison, Lloyd. "POWER STRUGGLE RAGES IN NIGERIA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 19, 1966. p. 1.
 [6] Garrison, Lloyd. "General's Strategy In Nigerian Crisis: Coup Within a Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 20, 1966. p. 1.

1966, July 29

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 10 [1], more than 30 [2] possibly hundreds [4]

Trajectory: killed [4]

Coup leaders: unclear

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Yakubu Gowon [3]

Deposed executive: Maj. Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi [4]

Property:

Markets: "He said his Government would respect all treaties, financial agreements and obligations entered into by the previous government"

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "NIGERIA'S LEADER SEIZED IN MUTINY." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 30, 1966. p. 1.

[2] "NIGERIAN REBELS HOLD TRUCE TALKS." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 31, 1966. p. 9.

[3] "ARMY AIDE TAKES POWER IN NIGERIA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 2, 1966. p. 1.

[4] Garrison, Lloyd. "Nigeria Outwardly Placid but Killings Increase." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 4, 1966. p. 10.

1975, July 29

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Exile [1][2]*

Coup leaders: Col. Namvan Garba, commander of Elite Guards Brigade (protects executive), likely Brigadier Muritala Rufai Muhammed [1] General Hassan Katsina [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Brigadier Muritala Rufai Muhammed [1]

Deposed executive: Gen. Yakubu Gowon (also chief of armed forces still, which is why this is coded as an 'elite' coup) [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "Fellow countrymen, this has been a bloodless operation and we do not want anyone to lose his or her life. You are therefore warned in your own interest to be law abiding. Anyone caught disturbing the public order will be summarily dealt with"* [3]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

*Radio Statement [3]:

"Fellow countrymen and women, I, Colonel Joseph Nanven Garba, in consultation with my colleagues, do hereby declare that in view of what has been happening in our country in the past few months, the Nigerian Armed Forces decided to effect a change of the leadership of the Federal Military Government.

As from now, General Yakubu Gowon ceases to be head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. The general public is advised to be calm and to go about their lawful duties.

However, in view of the traffic situation in Lagos area, all workers other than those on essential services like NEPA, Medical Services, Water Works, NPA, the P & T, all workers and all Tanker Drivers will observe today, 29th of July, 1975, as a work free day.

A dusk to dawn curfew is hereby imposed until further notice. Nigeria Airways operations are suspended and all Airports and Borders are closed till further notice.

Fellow countrymen, this has been a bloodless operation and we do not want anyone to lose his or her life. You are therefore warned in your own interest to be law abiding. Anyone caught disturbing the public order will be summarily dealt with.

We appeal to everyone to co-operate in the task ahead. Further announcements will be made in due course. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria."

[1] "Gowon Ousted in Nigeria." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 30, 1975. p. 1.

[2] "Gowon Says He Supports Nigeria's New Government." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 31, 1975. p. 3.

[3] Omoigui, Nowa. "Military Rebellion of July 19, 1975."

1976, February 13

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 5 [2]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: S. S. Dimka [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Olusegun Obasanjo [2]

Deposed executive: assassination of Brigadier Muritala Rufai Muhammed, but the regime is not deposed [2]

[1] Darnton, John. "Nigerian Chief Ambushed by Insurgents." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 14, 1976. p. 1.

[2] Darnton, John. "NIGERIA CONFIRMS KILLING OF LEADER." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 15, 1976. p. 1.

1983, December 31

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [3]

Coup leaders: Brigadier Saleh Abacha [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Mohammed Buhari [2]

Deposed executive: President Shehu Shagari [1]

Property: Buhari had helped 'indigenize' oil companies (60 percent Nigerian ownership) prior to the coup & policies will continue [2]

Markets: "An army officer, Brig. Saleh Abacha, said in a broadcast that a military government had been set up to replace the civilian administration which he said had been "inept and corrupt." The armed forces suspended the 1979 Constitution, banned all political parties and imposed a nightly curfew" [1]

[1]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left

Programmatic: Yes

[1] May, Clifford D. "NIGERIA ARMY SAYS IT HAS FORCED OUT THE CIVIL REGIME." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 1, 1984. p. 1.

[2] Farnsworth, Clyde H. "A Nationalist For Nigerians Mohammed Buhari." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 2, 1984. p. 1.

[3] May, Clifford D. "Deposed Nigerian President Is Under Arrest." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 4, 1984. p. A11.

[4] "Patriots staged Nigeria coup, military says." *The Courier* (Prescott, AZ). January 5, 1984. pp. 7A.

1985, August 27

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: imprisoned [3]

Coup leaders: Army Brigadier General Joshua Dogonyaro, Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, army chief of staff [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, army chief of staff [1]

Deposed executive: Maj. Gen. Mohammed Buhari [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Likely trying to maintain legitimacy after severe repression led to 'public discontent' [2]

Alignment: unclear

[1] The Associated Press. "Army Officers Said to Overthrow Nigeria's Ruling Military Council." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 28, 1985. p. A1.

[2] "New Rulers in Nigeria Announce Shake-Up of Military Command." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 29, 1985. p. A8.

[3] "Nigeria's Muhammadu Buhari in profile." *BBC* (London, UK). March 31, 2015.

1990, April 22

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 4 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Maj. Gideon Oka [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Nigeria Reports 4 Are Dead And 160 Held in Failed Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 29, 1985. p. A8.

1993, November 17

Agency: elite [1] [2]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: unclear

Coup leaders: Gen. Sani Abacha, Defense Minister [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Sani Abacha, Defense Minister [2]

Deposed executive: President Ernest Shonekan [1]

Property:

Markets: austerity measures prompted by the IMF before the coup, not known what would happen b/c of the coup [2]

Social Inclusion: Seems to be a power struggle to prevent Yoruba from gaining power [2] 'dissolves the two existing political parties... and proscribes all political meetings and associations' [2] social harmony

Alignment: Right [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Nigerian Military Leader Ousts Interim President." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 18, 1993. p. A15.

[2] Darnton, John. "Generals May Bring Chaos to Nigeria." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 20, 1993. p. 5.

Oman

1970, July 26

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: Sultan Taimur suffered gunshot wounds, but resistance was 'minimal' [2] [4]

Trajectory: Likely exile [2] [3]

Coup leaders: Qabus bin Said [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Qabus bin Said [1]

Deposed executive: Sultan Said bin Taimur [1]

Property: "Explaining why he staged the coup, the Sultan's son said: "I have watched with growing dismay and increasing anger the inability of my father to use the new-found wealth of this country for the needs of its people. That is why I have taken control"

Markets: Cites exploitation by previous Sultan [1] [3]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com:

Alignment: Left [1] "Explaining why he staged the coup, the Sultan's son said: "I have watched with growing dismay and increasing anger the inability of my father to use the new-found wealth of this country for the needs of its people. That is why I have taken control"

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Sultan of Muscat and Oman Is Overthrown by Son." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 27, 1970: 4.

[2] "Son Overthrows Ruler of Muscat and Oman." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 27, 1970: 5.

[3] Berger, Daniel. "British Goal Of Persian Gulf Stability Advanced By Coup." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). July 28, 1970: A4.

[4] Schmidt, Dana Adams. "Coup in Oman: Out of Arabian Nights Into 20th Century." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 5, 1970: 2.

Pakistan

1958, October 7

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*Autogolpe, not a coup, President Mirza dissolves Parliamentary government, he and Gen. Ayub take joint control of the country [1] Although Ayub ousts him shortly thereafter and was likely the de facto ruler

[1] "PAKISTAN'S RULE YIELDED BY MIRZA TO GENERAL AYUB." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 28, 1958. pp. 1.

1958, October 27

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: Unlikely, resignation [2]

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan [1]

Deposed executive: President Iskander Mirza (they had ruled in a two-man junta) [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

*preceded by autogolpe

***"According to General Ayub Khan, General Mirza had to go because the people of Pakistan and the armed services considered him too closely connected with the politicians who had brought the country to the verge of ruin" [2].

[1] "Ayub Assumes Pakistan Rule." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). October 28, 1958. pp. A4.

[2] "PAKISTAN'S EX-HEAD TRAVELS INTO EXILE." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 3, 1958. pp. 3.

1969, March 25

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: unlikely, not reported [2]

Trajectory: Resigned [1] [2] [3]

Coup leaders: Gen. Agha Yahya Khan [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Agha Yahya Khan [2] leader of the army [4]

Deposed executive: President Mohammad Ayub Khan [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Mass street demonstrations [1] [5] bans demonstrations and strikes against the government immediately after the coup [2] "The decrees, issued under the martial-law proclamation last night, prescribed penalties ranging from 30 lashes to 14 years in prison for acts designed to create "despondency" or "dissatisfaction toward the armed forces" ... [explaining the coup] Gen. Yahya said "the nation has to be pulled back to safety" [2]

Anti-com: strikes banned, but this is related to civil unrest and not communism [2]

Alignment: Right [1][5]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Harrison, Selig S. "Military Takes Pakistan Reigns As Ayub Quits." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 26, 1969. pp. A1.

[2] Lelyveld, Joseph. "CIVIL RULE IS GOAL, PAKISTAN IS TOLD." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 27, 1969. pp. 1.

[3] Hughes, John. "Pakistan turnover: Military imposes stern control to prevent 'utter destruction' Crucial question remains Ayub tour hinted." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). March 27, 1969. pp. 1.

[4] "Pakistan's Army Takeover." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 28, 1969. pp. 46.

[5] Harrison, Selig S. "Ayub's 11th Hour Move Failed." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 31, 1969. pp. A1.

1971, December 19

Agency: elite** [5]

Deaths: unlikely (resignation) [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

Trajectory: Arrested [6]

Coup leaders: "top commanders" including "Air Marshal Rahim Khan" "commander of the air force" [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (head of Pakistan People's Party) [1]

Deposed executive: Yahya Khan [1] (resigns after street demonstrations)

Property: [Bhutto] "has moved swiftly against the economic elite, impounding the passports of members of the 22 wealthiest families. He has announced a comprehensive land-reform program, and has warned that industries that do not comply with forthcoming reforms will be nationalized" [5]

Markets: [Bhutto] "has moved swiftly against the economic elite, impounding the passports of members of the 22 wealthiest families. He has announced a comprehensive land-reform program, and has warned that industries that do not comply with forthcoming reforms will be nationalized" [5]

Social Inclusion: Massive street protests [5]

Soc/Com:

Alignment: Left [1][5], Property/Markets

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Woodruff, John E. "Yahya to quit; Bhutto likely to lead Pakistan." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). December 20, 1971. pp. A1.

[2] Hoagland, Jim. "Pakistani President to Resign." *The Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). December 20, 1971. pp. A1.

[3] Cooley, John K. "Putting the pieces together in Pakistan." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). December 21, 1971. pp. 1.

[4] Browne, Malcolm W. "PAKISTAN SWEARS BHUTTO AS CHIEF, REPLACING YAHYA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). December 21, 1971. pp. 1.

[5] Browne, Malcolm W. "How Bhutto Attained Sweeping Power." *New York Times* (New York, NY). December 24, 1971. pp. 1.

[6] Ahsan, Syed Badrul. "The rise and fall of Yahya Khan." *The Daily Observer* (Dhaka, Bangladesh). March 15, 2016.

1977, July 5

Agency: Elite [1] [2]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Imprisoned [3] [4] but hoped that he would run in elections in 90 days

Coup leaders: Gen. Zia ul-Haq [1] Army Chief of Staff [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Zia ul-Haq [1]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Done to "avoid Civil War" by cracking down on violence [2] "In his first full interview as martial-law commander, the army chief of staff said he decided at 5 P.M. on Monday to seize control of Pakistan under a contingency plan he and his commanders had prepared early in the period of political turmoil that erupted four months ago" [2].

Alignment: Right [2], see social inclusion

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Bhutto May Not Be Charged." *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). July 9, 1977.

[2] "Pakistan Strongman Says He Hopes Bhutto Will Run in October Election." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 9, 1977. pp. 2.

[3] "The Reluctant Coup." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). July 8, 1977. pp. A16.

[4] Peagam, Norman. "Pakistanis Appear Relieved Under New Military Rule." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 7, 1977.

1999, October 12

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [3] and imprisoned [4]

Coup leaders: Gen. Pervez Musharraf, chief of army [2] [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Pervez Musharraf [1]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

* Freezes assets of over 500 politicians [1]

[1] Tim Weiner and Steve LeVine. "For Many Pakistanis, Coup Opens to Applause." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 16, 1999. pp. A1.

[2] Weiner, Tim. "PAKISTAN MILITARY COMPLETES SEIZURE OF ALL AUTHORITY." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 15, 1999. pp. A1.

[3] Dugger, Celia W. "COUNTRY IS CALM: Premier Said to be Held." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 13, 1999. pp. A1.

[4] "Nawaz Sharif: PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Updated September 24, 2018.

Panama

1951, May 9

Agency: President held at orders of national assembly, impeached, congress swears in Vice President [6-9] not a coup

Deaths: 12 in riots [9] 3 in fighting [10]

Trajectory: Arrested [5]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: President Arosemena [2]

Deposed executive: Dr. Arnulfo Arias [1] [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Jorden, William John. *Panama Odyssey*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1984.

[2] "Panama President Asks New Powers." *The Christian Science Monitor*. June 1, 1951: 21.

[3] "Panama Will Open Trial of Ex-President Today." *New York Times*. May 25, 1951: 23.

[4] "Arias Convicted By Panama House, Banned Forever." *Christian Science Monitor*. May 26, 1951: 8.

[5] "Panama Assembly Supports Arias Ouster Unanimously." *The Sun*. May 26, 1951: 11.

[6] "Ouster in Panama." *Washington Post*. May 12, 1951: 6.

[7] "President Yields Point, but Keeps Rule in Panama." *Los Angeles Times*. May 10, 1951: A.

[8] "Arias to Grant Panama a Vote on Constitution." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. May 9, 1951: A7.

[9] "Ousted Panama President Jailed After Battle." *Los Angeles Times*. May 11, 1951: 1.

[10] Calhoun, C.H. "Arias Surrenders in Panama Rising After Fierce Fight." *New York Times*. May 11, 1951: 1.

1968, October 12

Agency: Elite [5]

Deaths: 2 [7]

Trajectory: Exile [4]

Coup leaders: Lt. Col. Omar Torrijos, former executive secretary of the National Guard – presumably dismissed by Arias [5] Col. Jose Pinilla (head of junta, 2nd in command of national guard before Arias decides not to promote him into first in command after forcing the retirement of the leader of the armed forces General Vallarino) and Col. Bolivar Urrutia [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Jose Pinilla (head of junta) [4] and Col. Bolivar Urrutia [6]

Deposed executive: Arnulfo Arias [1][2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "We do not believe in staying in power indefinitely. This is but an historical parenthesis which would end as soon as the conditions of law and order are restored" [7]

Alignment: Arias claims that leaders of the coup were smuggling arms to communist guerillas in Colombia [3]
 coup seems to mainly be about possible shake up of the military [1][7]

[1] Jorden, William John. *Panama Odyssey*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1984.

[2] "Arias Charges U.S. Paid Panama National Guard." *Washington Post*. November 9, 1968: A9.

[3] "Arias Fears Panama Revolt." *The Sun*. November 7, 1968: A8.

[4] "Arias Gives Up Panama Embassy as Junta Takes Over." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 24, 1968: 39.

[5] "Anti-Arias Coup is Seen in Panama." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 12, 1968: 1.

[6] Giniger, Henry. "Panama Quiet After Two Form Junta." *New York Times*. October 13, 1968: 2.

[7] "TWO PANAMA GUARDS SLAIN." *Chicago Tribune*. October 14, 1968: 1.

1969, December 14

Agency: Elite [4]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Chief Aides of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Col. Ramiro Silvera and Col. Amado Sanjur [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*While Omar Torrijos is out of the country two officers in the National Guard try to oust him, Torrijos returns at arrests the officers (Jordan 1984: 144-146; US Dept. of State).

[1] Jorden, William John. *Panama Odyssey*. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1984.

[2] "525. Memorandum From the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs (Kissinger) to President Nixon, Washington, December 18, 1969 1 2." U.S. Department of State. Accessed January 01, 2018.

[3] "Panama's Abortive Coup." *New York Times*. December 18, 1969: 46.

[4] de Oniss, Juan. "Panama Coup Reversed in Day." *New York Times*. December 17, 1969: 1.

1988, March 16

Agency: Likely elite [2]

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Likely Col. Bernardo Barrera, Chief of State Security; Col. Leonidas Macias, Head of Police; Juan Oberto, Pablo Pinto, and Capt. Orlando Rodriguez [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*The chief of police with some followers attempts to overthrow Noriega, fails, no deaths reported (Williams 1988).

**Purges of military high command follows, likely elite [2]

***Accuse US involvement

[1] Williams, Dan. "Panama Coup Attempt Fails; Violence Erupts." *Los Angeles Times*, March 17, 1988.

[2] "Panama's military purged following attempted coup." *The Gazette*. March 18, 1988: A11.

1989, October 3

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: no evidence of deaths

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Junior officers attempt to overthrow Noriega with some support from the United States government (but not troop support) as the US wanted Noriega extradited, can't find info on deaths (Chicago Times 1989) [1].

**US admits it set up roadblocks to help rebels [2]

***"The plan, as related by the rebel officers, was to declare a coup and then wait to see how many units rallied to each side" [2].

[1] "U.S. Revises Coup Policy On Panama." *Chicago Tribune*, October 13, 1989.

[2] Engleberg, Stephen. "GI Duty in Panama." *New York Times*. October 6, 1989: A1.

Papua New Guinea

1990, March 14

Agency: Elite? [1]

Deaths: not reported

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: Police Commissioner Paul Tohian [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*coup was in opposition to government policies in dealing with rebels on the island of Bougainville [1]

[1] "Drunken coup attempt fails." *Calgary Herald* (Calgary, Alta.) March 16, 1990. pp. C10.

2012, January 26

Agency: Junior* [1] [2] [4]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Col. Yaura Sasa [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

**demanded Sir Michael Somare be reinstated as Prime Minister"[1]

[1] Fox, Liam S. "PNG mutiny released on bail." *ABC Premium News* (Sydney, Australia). February 1, 2012.

[2] "Soldiers who mutinied in Papua New Guinea." *The Standard* (Warrnambool, Vic.). January 31, 2012. pp. 8.

[3] "Papua New Guinea: Papua New Guinea PM Says Military Mutiny is Over." *Asia News Monitor* (Bangkok, Thailand). January 30, 2012.

[4] Blackwell, Eoin. "The power struggle between two men both claiming to be prime minister is bringing Papua New Guinea to its knees." *The Advertiser* (Adelaide, Australia). January 28, 2012. pp. 52.

Paraguay

1954, May 5

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: 25 [4]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: General Stroener [3]

New Executive/Junta members: General Stroener, Commander in Chief of Army [2]

Deposed Executive: Federico Chavez

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Seemingly to protect the group interests of the military as the police are being militarized as a paramilitary force [1] Not enough information to code alignment

Programmatic: no

- [1] "Paraguayan Army Units Revolt; Seizure of Asuncion Is Reported." *New York Times* (New York). May 6, 1954.
 [2] "Junta Reported Ruling Paraguay After Army Ousting of President." *New York Times* (New York). May 7, 1954.
 [3] "CONTINUED FIGHTING IN PARAGUAY CITED." *New York Times* (New York). May 8, 1954.
 [4] Morrow, Edward A. "Dead in Clashes at 25." *New York Times* (New York). May 9, 1954a.
 [5] Morrow, Edward A. "PARAGUAY REGIME TO BE RECOGNIZED." *New York Times* (New York). May 11, 1954b.
 [6] Bernstein, Adam. "Alfredo Stroessner; Paraguayan Dictator." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). August 17, 2006.
 [7] "Federico Chavez, Paraguay Chief Overthrown by Stroessner in 1954." *New York Times* (New York). April 26, 1978.

1955, December 22

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 0 [1]
 Trajectory: Failed
 Coup leaders: Police and First Cavalry Division [1]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed Executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

*police and First Cavalry Division join up to overthrow the regime, but ultimately don't do anything and the situation is resolved without bloodshed (New York Times, 1955).

- [1] "PARAGUAY REVOLT IS QUICKLY ENDED." *New York Times* (New York). December 23, 1955.

1989, February 3

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 12 [3]
 Trajectory: Arrested [1]
 Coup leaders: General Andres Rodriguez, commander of First Army Corps [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Andres Rodriguez sworn in as President [3]
 Deposed Executive: Stroener/Stroessner (spelling appears to vary by source)
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment: no info

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- [1] "PARAGUAY GENERAL LEADS A REBELLION." *New York Times* (New York). February 3, 1989a.
 [2] "COUP IN PARAGUAY OUSTS STROESSNER; GENERAL SWORN IN." *New York Times* (New York). February 4, 1989b.
 [3] "VIOLENCE IN CAPITAL." *New York Times* (New York). February 4, 1989c.
 [4] Riding, Alan. "Paraguay Ponders Change As Much Remains the Same." *New York Times* (New York). February 5, 1989.

1996, April 24

Agency: Elite [1]
 Deaths: likely 0 [1]
 Trajectory: failed
 Coup leaders: Gen. Lino Cesar Oviedo, commander of army [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Lino Cesar Oviedo, commander of army [1]
 Deposed Executive: failed
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

The commander of the Army, Lino Cesar Oviedo, refuses to resign his post. He is credited with attempting a coup, including by "Western Diplomats." To not commit to the coup Oviedo is given the position of Defense Minister (Sims 1996a, A4). However after foreign governments offer their troops to suppress any coup attempt and there is internal pressure not to give him the position, President Wasmosy announces that General Oviedo won't receive the post (Sims 1996b, A15). General Oviedo is eventually sentenced to 10 years in prison for attempting a coup (New York Times 1999).

[1] Sims, Calvin. "Paraguay Averts a Military Coup, but the Deal Outrages Many." *New York Times* (New York). April 25, 1996a.

[2] Sims, Calvin. "Paraguay's Leader Backtracks on Naming General to Cabinet." *New York Times* (New York). April 26, 1996b.

[3] "Ousted Paraguayan Leader Resigns, and Army Backs Successor." *New York Times* (New York). March 29, 1999.

2000, May 18

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Likely Gen. Oviedo (see below)

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Soldiers fire on the legislative building but surrender 4 hours later, three members of Congress arrested in association with this. Stated that they were loyal to a former coup plotter (New York Times 2000, A7), which we can easily assume was General Oviedo. No deaths reported.

[1] "Coup Attempt in Paraguay Is Quickly Quelled." *New York Times* (New York). May 20, 2000.

Peru

1954, August 10

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: No shooting [2], no deaths [3]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: General Zenon Noriega (outgoing Premier and War Minister [3]) and Brig. Gen. Ernesto Racz [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

**On August 10, 1954, at 2:30 in the morning, soldiers loyal to President Odria's closest military ally, Minister of War Noriega, seized the Central Telephone Exchange and Radio Magdalena in Lima. Rebellious soldiers from the 7th Artillery Unit positioned themselves in strategic sites throughout the city. There, the coup foundered and troops loyal to Odria retook the city. Thirteen army officers, many of them senior grade, were implicated. General Noriega was put on a navy destroyer the following day and deported to San Francisco, California. Noriega planned a second coup from exile but this was detected and the conspirators were arrested on December 19. Protests against Odria continued" (Scheina, Chapter 15).

**Coup followed after a 'routine' Cabinet 'shakeup' [4]

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II: The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Potomac Books (Lincoln, Nebraska). Books

[2] "ARMY COUP FAILS IN PERU." *New York Times*. August 11, 1954: 2.

[3] "Peru Exiles Ex-Premier." *New York Times*. August 12, 1954: 3.

[4] "Peru Shuffles Cabinet." *New York Times*. August 10, 1954: 4.

1956, February 16

Agency: Junior [5]

Deaths: 0 [7] [8]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Brig. Gen. Marcian Merino Pereyra [5]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

-
- [1] Morrow, Edward A. "ODRIA GRIP SEEMS UNSHAKEN IN PERU; Regime Appears in Control Except in Rebel Area – More Arrests Made La Prensa Men Still Held." *New York Times* (New York).
 [2] Luttwack, Edward. *Coup D'Etat*. Harvard University Press (Cambridge, MA). 2016.
 [3] "Peru (1912-present)." University of Central Arkansas. Accessed 5/16/2018.
 [4] "Thoughts on Peru." *New York Times*. March 3, 1956: 18.
 [5] "Peru Says Forces of Rebels Dwindle." *New York Times*. February 22, 1956: 3.
 [6] "Peru Revolt Ends; Leader Surrenders." *Washington Post*. February 26, 1956: A6.
 [7] "Peru at the Crossroads." *New York Times*. February 28, 1956: 30.
 [8] "Peru Sifts Evidence on Revolt Charges." *New York Times*. March 2, 1956: 4.
 [9] "Troops Rebel in Eastern Peru City." *Washington Post*. February 17, 1956: 1.
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1962, July 18

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [8]

Trajectory: Arrested, then released [2] (Arrested) [8]

Coup leaders: "Maj. Gen. Ricardo Perez Godoy, president of the joint command; Maj. Gen. Nicolas Lindley, commanding general of the army; Vice Adm. Francisco Torres Matos, commander in chief of the Navy, and Maj. Gen. Pedro Vargas Prada, commanding general of the air force" [9]

New Executive/Junta members: President of Junta Gen. Ricardo Perez Godoy [4] Nicholas Lindly [7]

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets: "he volunteered that the government would respect free enterprise, and maintain a free exchange rate" and that foreign capital was returning to the country since the coup [4]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right [1], anti-com, Communist party excluded from elections "Perez Godoy, stressing that the junta is strongly anti-Communist, said that the Communist Party would not be allowed to participate in Peru's elections next June 9 because the constitution of Peru forbids it" [4] Apra agrees to support the junta because of "the junta's pledge to respect full political freedom and enforcement of a vigilant control of Communist activities" [10], also economic liberalization, see 'markets'

Programmatic: yes

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- [1] Payne, Arnold. *The Peruvian Coup D'Etat of 1962: The Overthrow of Manuel Prado*. Institute for the Comparative Study of Political Systems (Washington D.C.). 1968.
 [2] "Aftermath in Peru." *Washington Post*. August 16, 1962: A20.
 [3] Lukas, Anthony J. "Peru Junta Gets U.S. Recognition." *New York Times*. August 18, 1962: 1.
 [4] Meyer, Ben F. "Junta Pledges to Seat Victor in Peru." *Los Angeles Times*. August 6, 1962: 1.
 [5] Hartt, Julian. "Junta-Rule Peru Fetes 'Freedom.'" *Los Angeles Times*. July 29, 1962: a.
 [6] Villar-Borda, Carlos J. "Strikes Set to Protest Peru Coup." *Washington Post*. July 22, 1962: A16.
 [7] Dubois, Jules. "Peru Congress to Defy Junta." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. July 22, 1962: 1.
 [8] "Peru Mobs Riot, Defy Army Rule." *Atlanta Constitution*. July 19, 1962: 1.
 [9] do Onis, Juan. "Army in Peru Bars Pact on Presidency." *New York Times*. July 18, 1962: 1.
 [10] de Onis, Juan. "Military in Peru is said to Reach Accord with Foe." *New York Times*. July 26, 1962: 1.
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1963, March 2

Agency: Elite [2][4]

Deaths: 0 [7]

Trajectory: Retired [5]

Coup leaders: Gen. Nicolas Lindley-Lopez [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Nicolas Lindley-Lopez [4] Lt. Gen. Pedro Vargas Prada, and Vice Admiral Francisco Torres Matos [5]

Deposed Executive: Gen. Ricardo Perez-Godoy

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Communism: "Gen. Ricardo Perez Godoy ... was replaced by Gen. Nicolas Lindley Lopez, said to be an anti-communist and friend of the West" [9]. [8] explains that this was a continuation of the prior junta which was explicitly anti-communist

Alignment: Right [8], Anti-communist [8, 295]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Peru Junta Faces 'Crisis'". Decatur Daily Review (Decatur, Illinois). March 3, 1963.

[2] "New Military Boss of Peru Pledges Democratic Elections." North Adams Transcript (North Adams, Massachusetts). March 4, 1963.

[3] "4 Candidates Are Listed for Presidency of Peru." *New York Times*. March 13, 1963: 3.

[4] Dubois, Jules. "Report from Latin America: Ambitions of Gen. Lindley are Behind Coup." *Chicago Tribune*. March 10, 1968: E8.

[5] "Peru Ruling Junta Drops Perez Godoy: Personality Cult." *Christian Science Monitor*. March 5, 1963: 3.

[6] Stone, Thomas J. "Peru's Ruler Replaced by U.S. Friend." *Atlanta Constitution*. March 4, 1963: 1.

[7] "Peru Quiet After Bloodless Coup." *Chicago Daily Defender*. March 5, 1963: 2.

[8] Pinelo, Adalberto Jose. *The nationalization of International Petroleum Company in Peru: the multinational corporation as an actor in Latin American Politics*. UMass Amherst Dissertation. 1972.

1968, October 3

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: called "near bloodless" [4] 1 child dies as a result of political violence that day [1]

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: Gen. Velasco [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Juan Velasco, army chief of staff, head of Junta [3]

Deposed Executive: President Fernando Belaunde Terry [2]

Property: Government seizes US oil company property [6], "Since a coup designed to keep APRA out of power could hardly be justified, the seizure of I.P.C.'s La Brea y Parinas, the Talara complex, and later on the company's remaining assets, became the legitimizing element" [9, 292]

Markets: Opposition Parties (approx. 60% of electorate) block the programs of Belaunde, knowing that if they were to elect someone else, they would be overthrown by the military, military eventually overthrows the regime and takes power w/a nationalist agenda [2] "The military has accused Mr. Belaunde of betraying Peru's national interests in reaching a settlement in the dispute over oil concessions, and of failing to carry out significant reforms in Peru's "unjust social and economic order" [2]

Social Inclusion: Troops sent out into the streets to quell any rebellion, which had been called for by APRA (socialist party) [4]

Communism: no explicit support for Communism, though do indicate that they hope to establish deeper economic ties with Communist states and the West as Belaunde had planned [11]

Alignment: Left

Programmatic: Yes

* "[General Mercado] indicated that Peru intended to continue to expand commercial and diplomatic ties with Communist nations ... General Mercado referred to the strong traditional friendship between Peru and the United States" [11]

** On October 3, they release the *Manifiesto del Gobierno Revolucionario de la Fuerza Armada* and the *Estatuto del Gobierno Revolucionario de la Fuerza Armada* (sic. [12, pp. 91-94]) that spell out the following aims:

- "1) thoroughly change the land tenure system.
- 2) Halt the trend towards increasing foreign ownership of the economy and bring it under national control.
- 3) Bring about the rapid industrial development of the country.
- 4) Prevent class conflict and class struggle.
- 5) Increase Peru's freedom from foreign countries."

[1] Kruijt, Dennis. *Revolution by Decree Peru: 1968-1975*. Thela Publishers Amsterdam (Amsterdam). 1994.

[2] de Onis, Juan. "Military Disillusion Lies Behind the Coup in Peru." *New York Times*. October 4, 1968: 4.

[3] "Peru Troops Overthrow Government." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 4, 1968: 2.

[4] "General Takes Post in Peru." *Atlanta Constitution*. October 5, 1968: 2.

[5] "U.S. Accepts Peru Regime." *Los Angeles Times*. October 26, 1968: C12.

[6] "U.S. is Going Ahead With Talks on Peru." *New York Times*. October 12, 1985: 13.

[7] Goshko, John M. "Oil Fuels Peru's Nationalistic Fervor." *Washington Post*. October 20, 1968: H1.

[8] Pinelo, Adalberto Jose. *The nationalization of International Petroleum Company in Peru: the multinational corporation as an actor in Latin American Politics*. UMass Amherst Dissertation. 1972.

[9] Olson, Richard Stuart. "Economic Coercion in International Disputes: The United States and Peru in the IPC Expropriation Dispute of 1968-1971." *Journal of Developing Areas* 9, no. 3 (April 1975): 395-414.

[10] Need access to: Richard M. Goodwin "Letter from Peru," *New York Magazine*. May 17, 1969.

[11] Browne, Malcolm W. "U.S.-Peru Discord Likely to Persist." *New York Times*. October 27, 1968.

[12] Careaga, Rogelio Antonio Ramon. "The Peruvian Coup D'Etat of 1968: The Goals and Policies of the Military Government." *Stanford University Dissertation*. 1979.

1975, August 29

Agency: Elite [1][3]

Deaths: 0 [3][6]

Trajectory: Retired [3]

Coup leaders: Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the Army, Morales Bermuda [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez [3]

Deposed Executive: President Juan Velasco Alvarado [1][2][3]

Property:

Markets: the coup installs an anti-marxist figure who was a known quantity having formerly been finance minister [4], however he pledges not to budge from the prior regime's economic programs (the lynchpin of which was nationalization of the oil industry) [6], seems to be disagreement between business leaders and the population exactly what side the new regime is on [6]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: "President Morales has vowed that he will "not budge a millimeter" from the left-wing nationalist program set by his predecessor, Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, who headed the revolution proclaimed by the armed forces in 1968" [6]

Alignment: Left [6]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Fraser, Gerald C. "Juan Velasco Alvarado, 67, Dies; Was Peru's President for 7 years." *New York Times* (New York). December 25, 1975.

[2] Hoffman, Paul. "President of Peru Ousted in Coup Led by the Military." *New York Times* (New York). August 30, 1975.

[3] "Generals Oust Peru President." *Los Angeles Times*. August 30, 1975: A1.

[4] "Peru's Leftist President Out." *Los Angeles Times*. August 29, 1975: A1.

[5] "Peru Military Puts Civilian in Cabinet." *New York Times*. September 3, 1975.

[6] Kandell, Jonathan. "Peru's New President Faces Diverse Economic Pressures." *New York Times*. September 28, 1975: 3.

1992, April 7

Not a coup, Fujimori dissolves non-executive branches of gov. w/support of armed forces (auto-golpe) [1].

[1] "Presidential Coup Stuns Peru." *Los Angeles Times via Sun-Sentinel*. April 7, 1992.

1992, November 13

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: 0

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed Executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Morrison, David. "With honor aborted: A closer look at Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori." Population Research Institute. January 1, 1996.

[2] "Peru: Amnesty International's concerns about torture and ill-treatment." Amnesty International. November 1994.

[3] "Peru's President Details Coup Plot Against Him." *Los Angeles Times*. November 15, 1992: A4.

[4] "Peru says coup attempt foiled." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. November 14, 1992: D3.

2000, October 29

Agency: Junior [1][6]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed
 Coup leaders: Ollanta Moises Humala Tassos [1]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed Executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] Jones, Patrice M. "Rebel Officer Briefly Seizes Peru Town: He Calls on Fujimori To Step Down." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago). October 30, 2000.

[2] Turner, Barry. *The Statesman's Yearbook 2014: The Politics, Cultures and Economies of the World*. Springer.

[3] Wikipedia Schools Selection.

[4] "Peru opposition leader dismisses prospect of coup." *BBC Monitoring*. November 20, 2000: 1.

[5] "Peru's Political Problems." *Buffalo News*. November 1, 2000: B4.

[6] Krauss, Clifford. "A Platoon-Size Mutiny in Peru, Hoping to Force Fujimori Out." *New York Times*. October 30, 2000: A9

[7] Faiola, Anthony. "Broad Praise for Colonel's Mutiny Underlines Peru's Instability." *Washington Post*. October 31, 2000: A16.

Portugal

1962, January 1

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: 3
 Deposed Executive: Failed
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Captain J. Maria Paulo Varela Gomes
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] "PORTUGUESE ROUT REBELS ATTACKING TROOPS' BARRACKS." *New York Times* (New York). January 2, 1962a.

[2] "LISBON HOLDS 18 IN REBEL ATTACK." *New York Times* (New York). January 3, 1962.

1974, March 16

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: 0
 Deposed Executive: Failed
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Lieut. Colonel Almeida Bruno [2]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

[1] Giniger, Henry. "200 Portuguese Soldiers Rebel, Then Surrender." March 17, 1974. *New York Times* (New York). March 17, 1974a.

[2] Giniger, Henry. "Lisbon Jails 30 Rebels; Appears in Full Control." *New York Times* (New York). March 18, 1974.

1974, April 25

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 5 [3]
 Deposed Executive: Premier Marcello Caetano
 Trajectory: Exile

Coup leaders: unclear

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Antonio de Spínola (head of junta) [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: street fighting, Caetano forced to resign by military, states that he did not want the government to “fall in the streets” with Spínola acting as a mediator between rebels and the government [1]

Alignment: not coding as right/left, Caetano both diffusing the situation & seen as credible by leftist officers, coup is about democratizing

Programmatic: no

[1] “SOME SHOTS FIRED.” *New York Times* (New York). April 26, 1974.

[2] Giniger, Henry. “PORTUGAL’S ARMY SEIZES CONTROL AND PROCLAIMS DEMOCRATIC GOAL.” *New York Times* (New York). April 26, 1974a.

[3] Giniger, Henry. “MILITARY LEADER IN LISBON PROMISES ELECTIONS IN A YEAR.” *New York Times* (New York). April 27, 1974b.

[4] Giniger, Henry. “PORTUGUESE JUNTA OPPOSE FREEING OF AFRICAN LANDS.” *New York Times* (New York). April 28, 1974b.

1975, March 11

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 1

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Former President, General Antonio de Spínola

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] “Lisbon Says It Foiled Coup After Attack on Loyal Unit.” *New York Times* (New York). March 12, 1975.

[2] “Spínola May Have Aided Left With Coup Attempt.” *New York Times* (New York). March 16, 1975.

1975, November 25

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 3

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Howe, Marvin. “PORTUGUESE UNITS STAGE REBELLION; REGIME HITS BACK.” *New York Times* (New York). November 26, 1975a.

[2] Howe, Marvin. “Portugal’s President Says He Will Keep Democracy.” *New York Times* (New York). November 28, 1975.

Philippines

1986, February 22

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*Doesn't really seem like a coup, not in PnT, an example of troops choosing not to intervene [1] Called a coup in some news articles [2] Announced that the military would support a provisional government, soldiers stood down, but critically didn't overthrow and establish a government themselves [3] Marcos claims there was a coup plot and that the military had asked him to step down so that a junta could be set up [4] Generals he accused of staging coup *do* ask him to step down, but deny any active effort to unseat him through military force [5] they also resign and say that they will "die fighting" the regime if needed [6] Aquino reportedly trying to keep military out of political affairs after losing election to Marcos [7]

[1] Kronholz, June. "Philippine Turmoil: Marcos Out, Aquino In." *Wall Street Journal* (New York, NY). February 26, 1986. pp. 1.

[2] McKinney, Jack. "AT LEAST NO BOMBING!: AQUINO COUP ALSO STYMIED PLANS OF THE NPA." *Philadelphia Daily News* (Philadelphia, PA). February 26, 1986. pp. 37.

[3] Jones, Clayton. "Marcos regime totters following revolt of loyalists: Troops' retreat raises doubts about their loyalty to President." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). February 24, 1986. pp. 1.

[4] "MARCOS DEFIES WHAT HE CALLS 'COUP.'" *Boston Globe* (Boston, MA). February 24, 1986. pp. 4.

[5] "Military officials mutiny in Manila." *The San Diego Union* (San Diego, CA). February 23, 1986. pp. A1.

[6] Mydans, Seth. "2 KEY MILITARY LEADERS QUIT AND URGE MARCOS TO RESIGN; HE CALLS ON THEM TO SUBMIT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 23, 1986. pp. A1.

[7] Johnson, Bryan. "Aquino building ties to military amid coup talk." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). February 22, 1986. pp. A1.

1986, July 6

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 0 [5] [6]

Trajectory: Failed [4]

Coup leaders: Arturo M. Tolentino, "former running mate of Ferdinand E. Marcos" [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Failed

*300 communist rebels attack government soldiers, seems unrelated to coup plot, 15 killed [1] [2]

**Rebels had conversation with Marcos who claimed to urge them to surrender [3]

[1] "11 REBELS, 4 SOLDIERS KILLED IN PHILIPPINES." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). July 13, 1986. pp. 18.

[2] "AROUND THE WORLD; Reagan Praises Aquino For Conduct in Uprising." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 13, 1986. pp. A4.

[3] "Marcos reportedly advised leader of brief rebellion in the Philippines." *Houston Chronicle* (Houston, TX). July 12, 1986. pp. 18.

[4] Hass, Richard N. "Failed Coup's Message to Marcos: 'You're Finished, Pal.'" *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 11, 1986. pp. C5.

[5] Mydans, Seth. "AQUINO OFFERS CLEMENCY TO TOLENTINO FACITON." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 10, 1986. pp. A6.

[6] Ashbrook, Tom. "LEADER OF REVOLT IN PHILIPPINES MAY BE CHARGED." *Boston Globe* (Boston, MA). July 9, 1986. pp. 1.

1986, November 23

Agency: Elite* [2] plot, not a coup attempt

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Coup plot existed but was apparently called off at the urging of Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos, rebel soldiers had threatened to take over the National Assembly Building [2] sounds as though the coup attempt was averted due to negotiation and statement by Ramos, not coded as coup [3].

[1] "Aquino's troubled time in office." *USA Today* (McLean, VA). September 1, 1987. pp. 4A.

(<https://search.proquest.com/docview/305943964/CAF3EF919EEC48CAPO/1?accountid=14472>)

[2] "PHILIPPINES COUP ABORTED." *Sun Sentinel* (Fort Lauderdale, FL). November 23, 1986. pp. 1A.

(<https://search.proquest.com/docview/389677672/58EA02D7C6E0443BPQ/3?accountid=14472>)

[3] Mydans, Seth. "ATTEMPT TO OUST PHILIPPINE LEADER REPORTED BLOCKED." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 23, 1986. pp. A1. (<https://search.proquest.com/docview/426327409/58EA02D7C6E0443BPQ/7?accountid=14472>)

1987, January 27

Agency: Junior [4]

Deaths: 13* and ** [1] [2] 1 mutineer directly killed and possibly 2 civilians at TV stations being occupied [4] possibly up to 4 rebel soldiers, military claims 1 death, government reports 3 or 4 [5] ***Went with 1***

Trajectory: failed [4]

Coup leaders: Col. Oscar Canlas leader of coup [6] "Brig. Gen. Jose Zumel, Col. Rolando Abadilla, Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabauatan, and Maj. Antonio Baquiran" ordered arrested afterward [7] but they were involved in the July 1986 coup and not this one [9]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

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- [1] Reaves, Joseph A. "FILIPINOS FINISH VOTING AS TROOPS KEEP THE PEACE." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 20, 1987. pp. 1.
- [2] Fineman, Mark. "Philippines in Alert as Vote Begins." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). February 2, 1987. pp. SD1.
- [3] "Act III in the Philippines." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 2, 1987. pp. A10.
- [4] Manegold, C S. "COUP ATTEMPTED IN PHILIPPINES: AQUINO APPEARS STILL IN CONTROL." *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, PA). January 27, 1987. pp. A1.
- [5] Barbieri Jr., Anthony. "Philippine rebellion thwarted: Dissident soldiers attempted siezures." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). January 27, 1987. pp. 1A.
- [6] "Philippine troops fire tear gas at rebel holdouts." *Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). January 28, 1987. pp. A6.
- [7] "Philippine army hunts mutiny ringleaders." *Minneapolis Star and Tribune* (Minneapolis, Minn.). January 31, 1987. pp. 3A.
- [8] "Philippines rebels quit peace talks." *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). January 31, 1987. pp. G20.
- [9] Richburg, Keith B. "Philippines to Arrest Officers Who Led Military Rebellion." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 31, 1987. pp. A9.
-

1987, July 13

Agency: Junior* [2] plot, not attempt

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Coup plot but not coup attempt.

*Soldiers plotted to oust Aquino after taking over an airport and military base, but that US intelligence services had intercepted the plans and they had been preemptively foiled [2] [3] [4]

- [1] "Aquino's troubled time in office." *USA Today* (McLean, VA). September 1, 1987. pp. 4A.
- [2] "Marco's oust-Aquino plot just had 100 followers." *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). July 13, 1987. pp. B12.
- [3] "Philippine major said arrested in coup bid." *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ont.). July 13, 1987. pp. A15.
- [4] "Second plot reported foiled in Philippines." *Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). July 14, 1987. pp. A6.
- [5] "Philippine soldiers hatch bogus coup plots for cash." *Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). July 15, 1987. pp. A14.
-

1987, August 27

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 53 [2]

Trajectory: Failed [2]

Coup leaders: Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan** [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

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- [1] "21 soldiers die in ambush in Philippines." *Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). September 3, 1987. pp. A6.
- [2] "PHILIPPINES HUNTS 2,000 REBEL TROOPS." *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Philadelphia, PA). September 3, 1987. pp. A11.
- [3] Associated Press. "53 DIED IN PHILIPPINES COUP ATTEMPT." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). September 3, 1987. pp. 1.
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1989, December 1

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: Large scale fight* [1] 76+ [3]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Lt. Col. Rafael Galvez [3] was leader [4] commander of Mactan Air Base [3] Captain Danilo Lim [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: failed

*Including U.S. intervention and assistance [2] [5]

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- [1] "Rebels nearly toppled Aquino's government this time, officials say." *St. Petersburg Times* (St. Petersburg, Fl). December 8, 1989. pp. 18A.
- [2] Mann, Jim. "PHILIPPINE FUTURE - U.S. INTERVENTION IN COUP MAY HASTEN CLOSURE OF BASES." *Seattle Times* (Seattle, WA). December 7, 1989. pp. A3.
- [3] Woodruff, John E. "Rebellious troops retire to barracks in the Philippines." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). December 7, 1989. pp. 1A.
- [4] Johnson, Bryan. "Rebel soldiers in Philippines end coup bid." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). December 7, 1989. pp. A1.
- [5] Mann, Jim. "U.S. forces may fade away in Philippines." *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ont.). December 5, 1989. pp. A19.
-

1990, October 4

Agency: Junior [1], independence movement, not a coup attempt

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Col. Alexander Noble* [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Not a coup, declared independence for Mindanao Island [1][6][7] sought negotiations about the island [4]

*United States threatens to cut off aid if Aquino is overthrown [5]

[1] "Philippine soldiers mutiny, seize minor island." *Kitchener – Waterloo Record* (Kitchener, Ont.). October 4, 1990. pp. A3.

[2] "Rebels Seize Base in Philippines, Stirring Fears of a Coup Attempt." *Boston Globe* (Boston, MA). October 4, 1990. pp. 6.

[3] "Aquino faces her seventh coup attempt." *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ont.). October 4, 1990. pp. A1.

[4] Walte, Juan J. "Aquino's air force strikes rebels." *USA Today* (McLean, Va.). October 5, 1990. pp. 4A.

[5] Walte, Juan J. "U.S. stands firm behind Aquino." *USA Today* (McLean, Va.). October 5, 1990.

[6] "Philippine insurgents hold two garrisons, await talks." *Houston Chronicle* (Houston, Tx.). October 5, 1990. pp. 14.

[7] WuDunn, Sheryl. "Rebel Leader Surrenders in Philippines." *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 6, 1990. pp. 13.

Qatar

1972, February 22

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: likely exile but can only find this in wikipedia

Coup leaders: Sheikh Khalifa bin Hammad Al and the ruling family [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Sheikh Khalifa bin Hammad Al Thani [1]

Deposed executive: Sheikh Ahmed bin Ali Al Thani [1]

Property:

Markets: "The 36-year-old Sheik Khalifa proclaimed immediate reforms, including a 20 per cent increase in salaries for civil servants and the 15,000 members of the army and police force. He also promised to modernize administration and cut consumer prices" [2].

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: No info for left/right

Programmatic: No

[1] "Coup Reported in Persian Gulf State of Qatar." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 22, 1972: 2.

[2] "Vacationing Ruler of Qatar Displaced by His Cousin in a Bloodless Uprising." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 23, 1972: 11.

1995, June 27

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Exile [4]

Coup leaders: Prince Hamad Bin Khalifa al-Thani [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Prince Hamad Bin Khalifa al-Thani [2]

Deposed executive: Sheik Khalifa Bin Hamad al-Thani [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] Azmeh, Youssef. "Prince ousts dad in Qatar." *San Francisco Examiner* (San Francisco, CA). June 27, 1995: A12.

[2] "Qatar's Crown Prince, long seen as its power, deposes father." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). June 27, 1995: 2.

[3] "Qatari Crown Prince ousts father in bloodless coup." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). June 28, 1995: A9.

[4] "Qatar's former ruler Sheikh bin Hamad al-Thani dies." *The Guardian* (London, UK). October 23, 2016. Accessed January 8, 2019.

1996, February 20

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: likely 0

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: 'Bedouin' supporters of former Emir [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Qatar Reports Numerous Arrests In Attempt to Restore Ex-Ruler." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 21, 1996: A24.

[2] "Father suspected in Qatari coup bid." *The Gazette* (Montreal, Que.). February 21, 1996: A17.

Romania

1989, December 25

Agency: Junior [5]

Deaths: hard to determine, government said 60,000 people died in December, but the count is likely much lower [3] going with 100 [4] "hundred and perhaps thousands of people have died in fighting during the last 10 days between those forces and Ceausescu loyalists" with fighting continuing after the coup in several cities [4][7] 3 killed by regime trying to take back state television station [5]

Deposed Executive: Nicolae Ceasecu

Trajectory: Executed [4]

Coup leaders: "National Salvation Committee" [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Ion Iliescu [6]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Communism: National Salvation Committee first operates out of the State Television building during fighting with Ceasescu's guard, broadcasts denounce Communist Party including playing 'the old national hymn' which "went, "Wake up, Romania, from the mortal sleep in which you have been lulled by the evil tyrant" [11] National Salvation Committee outlaws communist party [2] "Romania's new government has outlawed the Communist Party, Mr Ion Iliescu, president of the ruling National Salvation Front council said on television yesterday. Mr. Iliescu, speaking in the presence of NSFC vice-president, Mr Dimitru Mazilu, the prime minister, Mr Petre Roman, and other council members, said the Communist Party had been "declared illegal" [9] Later reverses the ban saying that it would "leave open the road to anarchy" but also says that "the Communist Party self-destructed or was removed from political life on Dec. 22" [10]

Alignment: Right

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "World-Wide: Romania's Interim Government." *Wall Street Journal*. January 24, 1990: A1.

[2] "Romania Bans Party." *The Guardian*. January 13, 1990: 1.

[3] Echikson, William. "Romania Settles Into An Uneasy Calm." *Christian Science Monitor*. January 4, 1990: 1.

[4] Witt, Howard. "Romania: Ceausescu executed." *Chicago Tribune*. December 26, 1989: 1.

[5] Rozenblum, Mort. "Free Romania Television Fueled Nation's Revolution." *Los Angeles Times*. December 27, 1989: F3.

[6] "Freedom in Romania." *The Windsor Star*. December 27, 1989: D10.

[7] "Romania: Death of a Dictator." *Los Angeles Times*. December 26, 1989: 13.

[8] Leary, Mike and Peter Slevin. "Civilians, soldiers seize Romania's cradle of revolution after bloody night." *The Sun*. December 25, 1989: 14A.

[9] "Romania bans Communist Party." *The Times of India*. January 14, 1990: 9.

[10] "Romania reverses party ban." *Telegram & Gazette*. January 14, 1990: A3.

[11] Rozenblum, Mort. "Free Romania Television Fueled Nation's Revolution: The state station, once a propaganda tool, has become the hearth and soul of Romania's anti-Communist struggle." *Los Angeles Times*. December 27, 1989: F3.

Russia

1991, August 18

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 3 [3]

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, chief of the KGB, and Dmitri T. Yazov, Defense Minister, with the vice President Gennady I. Yanayev

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Singh, Naunihal. *Seizing Power*. Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore). 2015.

[2] Clines, Francis X. "COMMITTEE FORMED." *New York Times* (New York). August 19, 1991.

[3] Englund, Will. "The three casualties of the Soviet Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). August 19, 2011.

Republic of Vietnam

1960, November 11

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 100+ [2] with at least 4 being civilians [3]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: Paratrooper brigade led by Lieut/ Col. Vuong Van Dong and Col. Nguyen Chanh Thi [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Nevard, Jacques. "SAIGON HAILS NGO FOR FOILING COUP." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 14, 1960. pp. 8.

[2] Nevard, Jacques. "TOP REBELS JAILED IN SOUTH VIETNAM." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 13, 1960. pp. 1.

[3] Nevard, Jacques. "ATTACK BY REBELS IN SOUTH VIETNAM APPEARS CRUSHED." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 12, 1960. pp. 1.

1963, November 1

Agency: Junior? Lots of regiment and division commanders [4]

Deaths: Navy commander, Capt. Ho Tan Quyen [4] heavy fighting so likely more [4] President Ngo Dinh Diem and brother [4], 4 Presidential Guards, 9 infantry [5] so 16+ total

Trajectory: Killed [2]

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Doung Van Minh [1] [3] Maj. Gen. Tran Van Don [2] Ton That Dinh [4]

New Executive/Junta members: 23 member junta [2] led by Lt. Gen. Doung van Minh [3]

Deposed executive: President Ngo Dinh Diem [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Massive Buddhist demonstrations against the regime during the summer, coup plot was formed during this time [4] Belief that the Diem regime would not institute policies to placate the Buddhist protests/grievances [5] "Toward evening there was a three-hour lull while the rebels called on Dien and Nhu, inside the Palace, to surrender and be given safe conduct. The brothers refused. Then came a broadcast over the rebel-held radio, declaring martial law and calling on the people to maintain calm. The broadcast was called "Military Order No. 1," and it was signed by Diem's chief military adviser, Gen. Duong Van Minh" [6]

Alignment: Right, anti-comm [6] "Further reassurances now began coming from Saigon radio. Broadcasts, in quick succession, announced release of Buddhists, teachers and students arrested by the Diem regime, named the Vice President, Nguyen Ngoc Tho – a Buddhist, also highly regarded in Washington – as Premier of a

caretaker regime pending the election of a civilian government, and appealed to the Vietnamese people to rally around the country's "new leaders" for more active "struggle against the Communists"" [5]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "U.S. Knew Vietnam Coup Plan but Couldn't Act to Block it." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). November 8, 1963. pp. A6.

[2] "DIEM, NHU RITES HELD." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). November 8, 1963. pp. 4.

[3] "JUNTA LEADER KNOWN IN U.S." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). November 7, 1963. pp. 9.

[4] Halberstam, David. "Coup in Saigon: A Detailed Account." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 6, 1963. pp. 1.

[5] "Vietnam Coup Leader Says He Feared Diem Was Losing War." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 5, 1963. pp. 12.

[6] "Vietnam Drama: As the Military Takes Control in Saigon." *New York Times*. November 3, 1963: E1.

1964, January 30

Agency: Junior [2] corps commander, not commander of armed forces

Deaths: 0 [2] [3] [4]

Trajectory: Arrested [4]

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh [1] "dissident members of the ruling ... military junta" [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh [1]

Deposed executive: Lt. Gen. Doung van Minh [2] [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Anti-com: yes, see * and **, trying to avoid 'Laos style neutrality', i.e., tolerance of communism

Alignment: Right [1][2] see *, see ** for some context

Programmatic: Yes

*Trying to avoid 'Laos style neutrality' [2] after France had recognized the Communist Chinese government and had said they would help form a Vietnam free of external influence (which led to a rising 'neutralist' or 'Gaulist' faction) [1]

**"The persistent growth of communism among underprivileged peoples is chiefly due to its exploitation of the very fact that they are underprivileged and that their own government is slow in offering remedies. The gap between rich and poor, strong and weak, in Southeast Asia is enormous" [3]

[1] Reston, James. "U.S. Aides Laud Leader But Deny a Role in Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 30, 1964. pp. 1.

[2] Sheehan, Neil. "Military Junta Ousted in South Vietnam Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 30, 1964. pp. A1.

[3] Watson, Mark S. "Pentagon Hopeful, Dubious After Latest Vietnam Coup." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). February 3, 1964. pp. 2.

[4] "Perspective: The World Vietnam: New Leader Throws Out Old Junta." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). February 2, 1964. pp. K4.

1964, September 13

Agency: Elite [1] (Brig. Gen. Duong Ngoc Lam was commander of Paramilitary Civil Guard, believe this is the national police) [3]

Deaths: 0 [2] implied by [1]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: Maj. Eng. Doung Van Duc, "Brig. Gen. Lam Van Phat, Gen Duong Ngoc, former Interior Minister and Prefect of Saigon, and Col. Nguyen Von Ton, commander of the seventh division" [1] "Maj. Gen. Doung Van Duc, who commanded the 4th Corps: Col. Hyhn Van Ton, former 7th division commander with headquarters at My Tho; Col. Duong Hieu Nghia, commander of the rebel armor, and Brig. Gen. Duong Ngoc Lam, former Mayor of Saigon and commander of the Paramilitary Civil Guard" [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] United Press International. "COUP COLLAPSES IN SAIGON." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 14, 1964. pp. 1.

[2] Canham, Erwin D. "The Editor and the News: Vietnam Coup Tests U.S. Policy." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). September 15, 1964.

[3] "VIETNAM ARRESTS 5 IN COUP EFFORT." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). September 17, 1964. pp. 1.

1965, January 27

Agency: Elite [1] [4]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Retired? Unclear [2]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, commander of military [1] and Thich Tri Quang [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Nguyen Xuan Oanh [4]

Deposed executive: Premier Tran Van Huong [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Buddhist demonstrations ongoing, Khanh claims to have agreement with them to stop protesting and help form a government, but “Buddhist leaders have denied that any such agreement exists” [1]. The day after the coup Gen. Khan is characterized as saying --- “In an allusion to the Buddhist political agitation, General Khanh said the armed forces would “not permit dissension whether regional or religious” [4]

Alignment: Right, promise to crack down on agitation [4], see ‘social inclusion’

Programmatic: Yes

*Thoughts that Tri Quan might seek the end of the war through a ‘neutralist solution’ [2] but claims not to be communist (or ultra-nationalist) [2]

[1] Sheehan, Neil. “TAYLOR AND KHANH HOLD FIRST TALKS SINCE SAIGON COUP.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 30, 1965. pp. 1.

[2] Topping, Seymour. “KHANH AND MONK VYING FOR POWER IN SAIGON REGIME.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 29, 1965. pp. 1.

[3] “The Latest Coup in Vietnam.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 28, 1965. pp. 28.

[4] Topping, Seymour. “Khanh Names Civilian Premier.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 28, 1965. pp. 1.

1965, February 19

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: no gunfire, likely 0 [3]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Pham Ngoc Thao [1] Brig. Gen. Lam Van Phat [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Failed

[1] “Coup Leader Has Dope On VPs of Viet-nam.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 20, 1965. pp. B6.

[2] Finney, John W. “Possible Strongman Asleep in Maryland During Saigon Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 20, 1965. pp. 1.

[3] Langguth, Jack. “KHANH IS BACK IN POWER; HIS TROOPS REGAIN SAIGON, PUTTING DOWN BRIEF COUP.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 20, 1965. pp. 1.

[4] Oka, Takashi. “Close-Up View of Coup in Saigon: Proclamation Read.” *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). February 24, 1965. pp. 1.

1965, June 11

Agency: Elite [1] [4]

Deaths: unlikely

Trajectory: resigned [1]

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu and nine other generals [1] [2] [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Brig. Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky, leader of Air Force [1] “Thieu’s leadership will be only “first among equals” on the committee. The other nine members are: Brig. Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky, Air Force commander, as Secretary General; Brig. Gen Phan Xuan Chieu, “commissioner in charge of the executive”; Brig. Gen. Hunh Van Cao, chief of staff; a defense minister, and the commanders of the four army corps areas and of the Saigon special sector” [1].

Deposed executive: Phan Kha Suu, Chief of State and Premier Phan Hut Quat and the National Legislative Council had all resigned on June 11 [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “warring civilian factions” in government are impetus behind coup [4], after the coup “in his first and most arresting policy statement, the Vietcong may have already forced him to retract, Ky had promised death for terrorists and profiteers” and undertook public executions [6]

Communism: “A committee of ten generals led by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu took over yesterday as South Vietnam’s new “war government.” They pledged to work for the defeat of the Communists without imposing a dictatorship...Thie pledged in a radio address that power would be turned over to an elected civilian government as soon as the Communists had been crushed, peace and security had been restored and corrupt elements had been banished” [1].

Alignment: Right, to tamp down social unrest & restore law and order as opposed to letting ‘warring factions’ sort it out [4]

*Military sources predicted that the nation’s next constitution would put heavy stress on anti-Communism, austerity and firm controls’ [5]

[1] “10 GENERALS SET UP SAIGON WAR REGIME.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). June 15, 1965. pp. 2.

[2] “Vietnam’s New Leader: Nguyen Van Thieu.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 15, 1965. pp. 3.

[3] “Viet Premiership Reportedly to Go to Ky.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). June 18, 1965. pp. A20.

[4] Foisie, Jack. “Viet Generals Meet, Fail to Resolve Crisis.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 11, 1965. pp. 22.

[5] Langguth, Jack. “Saigon Generals Striving to form a stable regime.” *New York Times*. June 13, 1965: 1.

[6] Langguth, Jack. “Saigon’s New Regime – What manner of man is Ky?” *New York Times*. June 27, 1965: E3.

Rwanda

1973, July 5

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, secretary of defense [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Juvenal Habyarima [1]

Deposed executive: President Gregoire Kayibanda [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: occurred “after months of tribal unrest”... ..one source said that the army had acted because it had become impatient with political quarreling among civilian leaders as elections approached” [1]

Alignment: Right, anti-Tutsi, meant to tamp down social unrest [1], see ‘social inclusion’

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Military Coup in Rwanda Follows Tribal Dissension.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 6, 1973. p. 3.

1994, April 7

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: at least 21 [1]

Trajectory: killed [1], but failed to replace gov. as country dissolved into genocide

Coup leaders: Presidential Guard [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: interim prime minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana

[1] Schmidt, William E. “Troops Rampage in Rwanda; Dead Said to Include Premier.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 8, 1994. p. A1.

*coded as failed b/c they did not replace the government, just killed the interim prime minister and seemingly failed to consolidate any government during the genocide

Sao Tome and Principe

1995, August 15

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 1

Deposed Executive: Failed

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Lietenent Orlando das Neves

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Soldiers “led by Cuban-trained officers” overthrow President Miguel Trovoada, disband parliament, and suspend the constitution. The rebel leader was Lietenent Orlando das Neves, he and 3,000 soldiers carried out the coup (New York Times 1995, A19). One guard was killed, but the President was back in office within seven days after the Angolan government condemned it (Stricker 1995).

[1] “President Overthrown in African Nation.” *New York Times* (New York). August 16, 1995.

[2] “Tiny nation struggles with democracy.” *CNN* (Atlanta). September 20, 1995.

2003, July 16

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive: President Fradique de Menezes

Trajectory: Retired

Coup leaders: Major Fernando Pereira

New Executive/Junta members: Major Fernando Periera, Lercio Costa president of the Christain Democratic Front, and Sabino dos Santos, vice president of the Christain Democratic Front

Property:

Markets: they never say they are going to transfer wealth, but the impetus behind the coup is the stark difference in living conditions between the few political elite and everyone else, soldiers had not been paid in six months [3], they accuse the prior regime of corruption & causing extreme poverty [1] “During a press conference, Pereira declared that it was inconceivable that the majority of the population was living below the poverty threshold while a small group of people enjoyed a luxurious life, laughing at the misfortune of the others” [3]

Social Inclusion:

Communism:

Alignment: Left [1]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Military Coup Ousts Government of Sao Tome in West Africa.” *New York Times* (New York). July 17, 2003.

[2] “Coup on Tiny African Islands Felt in Texas Oil Offices.” *New York Times* (New York). July 19, 2003.

[3] Siebert, Gergard. “The Bloodless Coup of July 16 in Sao Tome e Principe.” *Lusotopie* 2003.

[4] Lima, Sao. “Profile: Sao Tome President.” *BBC* (London). July 30, 2003.

Saudi Arabia

1964, March 28

Agency: Elite – Palace Coup, not a military coup

Deaths: none reported, none likely [1]

Trajectory: Exiled [2]

Coup leaders: Faisal [1]

New Executive/Junta members: King Faisal [1]

Deposed executive: King Saud [1]

Property:

Markets: Accusations of corruption against Saud [1]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

[1] Schmidt, Dana Adams. “Saud Stripped of Power; Faisal Takes Full Control.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 29, 1964: 1.

[2] “SAUDIA ARABIA TO EXILE KING REPORTS SAY.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). March 30, 1964: 2.

[3] “Saudi Arabia’s New Ruler Plans Changes.” *Los Angeles Times*. April 3, 1964: 4.

2020, March 7

Plot, no attempt [1]

* “Prince Ahmed bin Abdulaziz al-Saud, a brother of King Salman, and the monarch's nephew Prince Mohammed bin Nayef were detained after they were accused of plotting a palace coup aimed at unseating the crown prince, heir to the Saudi throne, sources said. Prince Nayef's younger brother, Prince Nawaf bin Nayef, was also detained, they added.”

**Some articles call it an attempt, but can find no evidence that an attempt was made, plot seems more appropriate, thus not coded (e.g. [2]).

[1] "Saudi Arabia – Photos show Saudi king back at work after 'coup plot' purge." *RFI*. March 8, 2020.

[2] "2 members of Saudi royal members detained, US media reports." *EFE News Service*. March 7, 2020.

Seychelles

1977, June 5

Agency: Junior [4]

Deaths: 3 [2]

Trajectory: exiled [1] [2]

Coup leaders: "citizens backed by police" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Prime Minister F. Albert Rene becomes President [1]

Deposed executive: President James R. M. Mancham [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Communism/Socialism: "President France Albert Pene who was brought to power in a coup on these Indian Ocean islands Sunday, said today his Government would not be Marxist but would develop a form of socialism appropriate for the country" [3]

Alignment: Left [2][3][4], see communism/socialism

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Leftist Overthrows Seychelles Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 6, 1977. p. 61.

[2] Lamb, David. "Seychelles Take Path Toward Socialism." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 24, 1978. p. B14.

[3] "SEYCHELLES LEADER REJECTS MARXISM." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 9, 1977. p. 8.

[4] "SEYCHELLES CAPITAL IS CALM AFTER COUP." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 7, 1977. p. 11.

1981, November 18

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 1+ [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Michael Hoare (Mercenary from Zaire) and "some Seychelles citizens" [1] Possibly Former President Mecham

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Foise, Jack. "S. Africa Grills 44 on Seychelles Coup Attempt." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). November 28, 1981.

[2] Cowell, Alan. "In the Far Seychelles, a Tale of Intrigue." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 3, 1981. p. 1.

1982, August 18

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 7 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Sgt. George Nichole [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Seychelles Rebellion is Reported Quelled." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 19, 1982. p. A3.

[2] "Seychelles Reports 7 Dead, 23 Injured In Mutiny Within Army That Failed." August 22, 1982. p. A18.

1986, September 13

*No attempt, foiled plot

[1] "Seychelles Coup Plot Is Reported by Exile." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 14, 1986. p. 14.

Sierra Leone

1967, March 21

Agency: elite [1] [2] **Failed**

Deaths: 4 [2]

Trajectory: arrested [1] [2] [3] ; exiled [4]

Coup leaders: army chief Brig. David Lasana [1]

New Executive/Junta members: army chief Brig. David Lasana [1]

Deposed executive: Siaka Stevens [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] "Army in Sierra Leone Detaining Newly Inducted Prime Minister." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 22, 1967. p. 1.

[2] "REGIME IS SOUGHT FOR SIERRA LEONE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 23, 1967. p. 11.

[3] Garrison, Lloyd. "ARMY TAKES OVER IN SIERRA LEONE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 25, 1967. p. 1.

[4] Friendly Jr., Alfred. "SIERRA LEONE ASKS FOR AID OF BRITON." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 21, 1968. p. 22.

1967, March 23

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Major Sandi B. Jumu (commander of only infantry battalion) [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Ambrose P. Genda, William Leigh (Genda never assumes leadership [4]) [1], Colonel Juxon-Smith named chairmen [3]

Deposed executive: army chief Brig. David Lasana [1]

Property:

Markets:

Communism:

Social Inclusion: "The junta leaders argued that in view of the closeness of the election results, tribal war would have broken out had not the military intervened. The argument has met with widespread skepticism, especially among the election winners" [2], says tribalism will "die a perpetual death" and that the word 'tribal' should be 'abolished' [3] ostensibly to stop social unrest but not for inclusion [2]

Alignment: Right [2], see 'social inclusion'

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Garrison, Lloyd. "ARMY TAKES OVER IN SIERRA LEONE." *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 25, 1967. p. 1.

[2] Garrison, Lloyd. "After a New Coup: 'We Africans Can Rule'". *New York Times*. April 2, 1967: 171.

[3] Garrison, Lloyd. "Junta Chief Scores Tribalism in Sierra Leone." *New York Times*. March 30, 1967: 25.

[4] "Genda is Ousted by Sierra Leone." *The Sun*. March 28, 1967: A1.

1968, April 18

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: arrested [1] then released and demoted [2] (coded as other)

Coup leaders: likely Warrant Officer Cl. Patrick Gordon, Col. John Bangura (former deputy chief of Sierra Leone Army) [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. John Bagura [2] Warrant Officer Cl. Patrick Gordon [1]

Deposed executive: Col. Andrew Juxon-Smith and Major William Leigh [1]

Property:

Markets: calls for unpaid wages to junior officers to be resolved [1] cite corruption by gov. [1] Government called the "anticorruption army council" [1] "Speaking for the Anticorruption Revolutionary Movement in a broadcast yesterday, Warrant Officer Emadu Rogers said the coup had been staged to eliminate a military

government that had proved to be “more corrupt and selfish than the ousted civilian regime.” Members of the National Reformation Council, he said, “only wanted to benefit their selfish ends.” Since March, 1967, he charged, “all that was practiced in both the army and police were nepotism and blatant victimization” [3]
 Social Inclusion: angry that power had not be handed to civilians [1]

Constitution:

Transition:

Democracy:

Alignment: Left [1][3], see “Markets”

Programmatic: Yes

*Taken over b/c power was not being handed over to civilians [1]

**Government called the “anticorruption army council” [1]

*** Junior officers had gone unpaid, were angry that power had not be handed to civilians [1]

****Junta called an ‘anticorruption army council’ [1]

[1] “Coup Reported in Sierra Leone.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 19, 1968. p. 2.

[2] “Sierra Leone Cuts Curfew And Demotes Ousted Officers.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 22, 1968. p. 9.

[3] Friendly, Alfred. “2 Exiled Sierra Leone Officers Return After Coup.” *New York Times*. April 20, 1968: 15.

1971, March 23

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 2 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Brig. John Bangurah, army commander [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed [1]

[1] “Sierra Leone Army Puts Down a Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 24, 1971. p. 2.

[2] “Ups and Downs.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). March 28, 1971. p. E6.

1987, March 23

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 1 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: “senior police officers” [1] Joseph Kai Kai [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Sierra Leone Reports Quelling of a Rebellion.” *New York Times* (New York, New York).

[2] *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis, Missouri). March 24, 1987. p. 7.

1992, April 30

Agency: junior [1] Failed*

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: exile [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Yahya Kanu, Valentine Strasser-King [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lieut. Col. Yahya Kanu [2] then arrested and replaced by Capt. Valentine Strasser [3]

Deposed executive: Joseph Momoh [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Soldiers angry over lack of pay [1] “middle-ranking officers who led the coup on Wednesday said they had not been paid in three months and had nothing to eat while fighting the rebels near the border [of Liberia]” [2]

Alignment:

[1] “President of Sierra Leone Ousted; Troops Rule West African Nation.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 1, 1992. p. A10.

[2] “New Junta in Sierra Leone Replaces Leader.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 3, 1992. p. 15.

[3] “New Junta in Sierra Leone Replaces Leader.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 3, 1992. p. 15.

*Another coup followed before this one was consolidated, so coded as failed

1992, May 2

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Capt. Valentine Strasser (second in command) [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Capt. Valentine Strasser (second in command) [1]

Deposed executive: Lieut. Col. Yayah Kanu (head of the junta) [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Programmatic: No

*see above, junta ousts leader, assuming motivations are the same as prior

[1] "New Junta in Sierra Leone Replaces Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 3, 1992. p. 15.

See above

1992, December 29

Agency: likely junior

Deaths: 7 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Lt. Col. James Yaya Kanu

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: failed

* Yaya Kanu's wife disputes

[1] "Sierra Leone foils coup." *USA Today* (Tysons Corner, Virginia). December 30, 1992. p. 04A.

1995, October 2

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: unclear [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Johnson, Christo. "Troops foil coup in Sierra Leone." *The Independent* (London, UK). October 4, 1995.

1996, January 16

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: exile [1]

Coup leaders: Brigadier Julius Madda Bio (member of the ruling junta) [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Brigadier Julius Madda Bio [1]

Deposed executive: Captain Valentine Strasser [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "Military Ruler Ousted By Army in Sierra Leone." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 17, 1996. p. A6.

[2] "New Leader Pledges Vote in Sierra Leone." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 18, 1996. p. A11.

1997, May 25

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 4 [1] + 15 [2] at least 20 people [3] as many as 100 [4] at least 100 [5]

Trajectory: exile [1]

Coup leaders: Maj. Johnny Paul Koroma [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Johnny Paul Koroma [1] Captain Paul Thomas [2]

Deposed executive: President Kabbah [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “an army major said he was seizing power because the Government failed to keep the peace following a five year civil war” [1] “and the political situation invited tribal conflict” [2]

Alignment: see last note, could be left, RUF joins junior officers, described as ‘Maoist’ [5] but coded as right because the primary dimension *expressed by the coup leaders* is law and order/tamping down social unrest, see ‘social inclusion’

[1] “Rebel Soldiers Overthrow Sierra Leone’s President. *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 26, 2007. p. 6.

[2] “Sierra Leone Military Arrests 5 Cabinet Officials After Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 27, 1997. p. A10.

[3] “More Nigerian Troops Land in Sierra Leone.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 29, 1997. p. A6.

[4] French, Howard. “Nigerian Military Actions in Sierra Leone Back a Larger Purpose.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 30, 1997. p. A13.

[5] French, Howard. “U.S. Marines Evacuate 900 In Freetown.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 31, 1997. p. 1.

Solomon Islands

2000, June 5

Agency: Junior [3] perpetrated by the Malaita Eagle Force, a militia organization, not a military coup

Deaths: Militias begin fighting on June 7, no deaths that day [4] 1 killed in fighting on June 12 [7]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Andrew Nori, leader of Malaita Eagles militia, and some police officers [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Bartholomew Ulufa’alu [2]

*Prime Minister taken hostage [1] Demanded the resignation of the PM [2] Prime Minister freed, Malaita Eagle Force and Isatabu Freedom Movement declare 14 day truce [5] PM faces no confidence vote, armed force takes weapons from Gizo police station [6]

[1] “Solomon Islands’ Labor Leader: PM Held Captive.” *Xinhua* (China). June 5, 2000.

[2] “Solomon Islands premier says he’s OK.” *BBC Monitoring Newsfile* (London, UK). June 6, 2000. pp. 1.

[3] Wordsworth, Araminta. “Ethnic rivalry sparks second island coup.” *National Post* (Don Mills, Ontario). June 6, 2000. pp. A1.

[4] Max, Blenkin. “Militants make most of gunboat diplomacy.” *Central Coast Herald* (New Castle, New South Wales, Australia). June 8, 2000.

[5] “Solomons rebels talk truce.” *Whitehorse Star* (Whitehorse, Canada). June 9, 2000. pp. 18.

[6] “Provincial capital is seized in Solomon Islands.” *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis, MN). June 11, 2000. pp. 11A.

[7] “Another homicide reported in violence-torn Solomons.” *Seattle Times* (Seattle, WA). June 12, 2000.

Somalia

1961, December 10

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: none reported [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Hassan Abdilleh [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Somalia Reports Revolt By 5 Officers is Foiled.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 11, 1961. p. 12.

1969, October 21

Agency: elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Imprisoned [3]

Coup leaders: Mohammed Siad Barre, chief of police, Salaad Gabeyre chief of military operations [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Premier Egal [1]

Property:

Markets: Cites elite corruption [4]

Social Inclusion: Deadlocked election [5]

Alignment: Left [4] “The announcement from Mogadishu Radio monitored here said the council would work for the country’s development through socialism” ... said it “was staged to save the country from corruption” [4].

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “... Overthrow in Somalia.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 11, 1969. p. 46.

[2] James, George. “Somalia’s Overthrown Dictator, Mohammed Siad Barre, Is Dead.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 3, 1995.

[3] Haji Ingiriis, Mohammed. *The Suicidal State in Somalia*. University Press of America (Lanham, Maryland). 2016. p. 65-68.

[4] “Somalia’s Parties Banned.” *The Sun*. October 23, 1969: A2.

[5] Hoagland, Jim. “Somalia’s Army, Police Stage Bloodless Coup.” *Washington Post*. October 22, 1969: A16.

[6] Hoagland, Jim. “Somalia President Buried.” *Washington Post*. October 21, 1969: A22.

[7] “New Somalia Chief Invokes Political Ban.” *Chicago Tribune*. October 23, 1969: C4.

1978, April 9

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 20 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: “young officers” [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] James, George. “Leaders of Foiled Coup Arrested, Somalis Say.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 11, 1978.

[2] “World News Briefs.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 13, 1978.

South Korea

1961, May 16

Agency: Elite? [3] [4]

Deaths: 5+ [1]

Trajectory: Resigned [6]

Coup leaders: Marines and Paratroopers in Seoul [2], Army Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Do Young Chang [3], “masterminded” by Maj. Gen. Pak Chung Hi [7]

New Executive/Junta members: Army Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Do Young Chang [2]

Deposed executive: Premier John Chang and President Posun Yun [1]

Property:

Markets: Accuse elites of corruption [7]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: “The new ruling committee was headed by the Army Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Do Young Chang. It issued a manifesto calling on the armed forces to strengthen South Korea’s anti-Communist stand, to eliminate all corruption in Government and improve the people’s living conditions, to strengthen the national economy and to work for unification of North and South Korea by more effective action against communism” [7].

Alignment: Right [1][4][7], see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

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- [1] "SOUTH KOREA MILITARY TAKES OVER IN REVOLT." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). May 16, 1961. pp. 1.
 [2] "FIGHTING IN SEOUL: Rebels Order Martial Law." *New York Times* (New York, NY). May 16, 1961. pp. 1.
 [3] "KOREAN ARMY GRABS RULE: GUNS BLAZE AS SOLDIERS TAKE SEOUL." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). May 16, 1961. pp. 1.
 [4] Geyelin, Philip. "U.S. Still Opposes South Korean Rebels, Hopes for Compromise." *Wall Street Journal* (New York, NY). May 17, 1961. pp. 1.
 [5] "SOUTH KOREA JUNTA VOWS TO RESIGN AFTER REFORM." *New York Times* (New York, NY). May 17, 1961. pp. 1.
 [6] Jorden, William J. "U.S. IS OPTIMISTIC ON KOREA CHANGE." *New York Times* (New York, NY). May 18, 1961. pp. 1.

South Sudan

2013, December 16

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: fighting in capital following coup claims 400 lives, fear of it sparking civil war [3] later claims of 500 dead in clashes between army units [4] then at least 500, spreading outside of the capital, only coded the 400 reported in the capital [6]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: soldiers in the Presidential guard allegedly allied with former Vice President Dr. Riek Machar [1] Machar denies involvement [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

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- [1] "South Sudan quashes coup attempt, says President Kiir." *BBC* (London, UK). December 16, 2013.
 [2] "South Sudan's Kiir survives coup." *Daily Monitor* (Kampala, Uganda). December 17, 2013.
 [3] "Renegade vice-president denies South Sudan coup after fighting claims 400 lives." *The Telegraph* (London, UK). December 18, 2013.
 [4] "Hundreds die in South Sudan 'coup'." *Evening Standard* (London, UK). December 18, 2013. pp. 24.
 [5] Howden, Daniel. "South Sudan's former vice president denies plotting coup." *The Guardian* (London, UK). December 19, 2013.
 [6] "Violence After Coup Attempt in South Sudan Kills 500." *The Epoch Times* (New York, New York). pp. A10. December 19, 2013.

Spain

1981, February 23

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Antonio Tejero Molino

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

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- [1] Schmemmann, Serge. "After Franco's Death, Spain Returned to Turmoil." *New York Times* (New York). February 24, 1981.
 [2] Markham, James M. "SPAIN'S RIGHTIST CIVIL GUARDS SEIZE PARLIAMENT AMID VOTE ON PREMIER." *New York Times* (New York). February 24, 1981.
 [4] Eder, Richard. "Spain Rejoices Over Survival of Democracy." *New York Times* (New York). February 25, 1981.

Senegal

1962, December 17

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: none [2]

Trajectory: failed coup

Coup leaders: Premier Mamadou Dia [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed coup

Deposed executive: failed coup [1]

[1] "SENEGAL PREMIER TOPPLED IN CLASH." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 18, 1962.

[2] "FUGITIVE PREMIER SEIZED IN SENEGAL." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 19, 1962.

Sudan

1955, August 18

Agency: Junior, mutiny not coup [2] [3] [4] [7] [8] [10], eventually transforms to wider revolution [5] [6] [12], does not seem to be seeking overthrow of government, instead seeking Northern troops to leave the South [11] and to stop themselves from being transferred to another region

Deaths: 80 [6]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: None (executive "Sir Alexander Knox Helm, Governor General of the Sudan, on behalf of both Britain and Egypt" had been voted out [1]) [9]

[1] "Sudan Votes End of Foreign Rule." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). August 17, 1955. p. 22.

[2] "Southern Sudan Troops Mutiny." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 20, 1955.

[3] "2 SUDANESE UNITS MUTINY, KILL OFFICER." *The Sun*. (Baltimore, MD). August 20, 1955. p. 3.

[4] "Sudan Rebels Seize Capital: Disobey Orders; Attack Officer." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). August 21, 1955.

[5] "REVOLT OF SUDAN ARMY REPORTED SPREADING." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA.). August 21, 1955. p. 20.

[6] "80 Die in Sudan Revolt." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). August 22, 1955. p. 2.

[7] "Sudan Officials Say Yei Mutiny Quelled." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). August 22, 1955. p. 12.

[8] "Troops Start Action to Recapture Villages." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). August 22, 1955. p. 7.

[9] "BRITAIN MAY SHUN EGYPT'S SUDAN BID." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 23, 1955. p. 3.

[10] "Sudan Mutiny Faltering, Rebels Offer to Yield." *Washington Post and Times Herald* (Washington, D.C.). August 24, 1955.

[11] "Troops to Leave Sudan, Britain and Egypt Agree." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). August 24, 1955. p. 11.

[12] "Widening of Sudan Troop Mutiny Into Popular Uprising Feared." *New York Times* (New York, NY). August 25, 1955. p. 1.

1958, November 17

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: unclear

Coup leaders: Army Commander in Chief, General Ibrahim Aboud [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Premier and Defense Minister Ibrahim Aboud; Supreme Council: "Brig. Mohammed Nasr Osman, Brig. Al-Khawwad Mohammed, Brig. Mohammed el-Tigani, Brig. Mohammed Ahmed Irwa, Col. Awad Abdelrahman Sugheir and Col. Hussein Ali Karrar"... Cabinet: Ziada Arabab, Minister of Education and Justice, "Minister of Interior and Local Government – Maj. Gen. Ahmed Abdel Wahab; Information and Labor – Maj. Gen. Mohammed Talaat Ferid; Agriculture and Irrigation – Briga. Ahmed Abdal Hamid; Works and Mineral Resources – Brig. Ahmed Rida Farid; Council and Presidential Affairs – Brig. Hassan Beshir Nasr; Communications – Brig. Ahmed Magdoub el-Bahari; Education and Justice – Ziada Arabab; Finance and Commerce – Abdel Magid Ahmed; Animal Resources – Santino Deing; Foreign Affairs – Ahmed Kheir; Health – Dr. Mohammed Ahmed Ali" [4]

Deposed executive: Premier Abdullah Khalil [3]

Property:

Markets: Accusations of corruption by political elites [4]

Social Inclusion: Suspends several trade unions [6] Arrests several 'leftists' [7] fear that country is going to be annexed by UAR [7] "for the moment, his Government has not only accepted American economic aid and the British arms gift but also cracked down on Communist- dominated trade unions ... Sudan Railways have an

effective trade union which, like the others, was “indefinitely suspended” by official decree yesterday. The organ of the Communist-dominated Anti-Imperialist Front was banned earlier” [8]

Soc/Com: cracks down on trade unions and arrests ‘leftists’ [6][7]

Alignment: Right (see social inclusion) [6] [7] but see *

Programmatic: Yes

*Implied in [3][4] that part of the reason for the coup could be move to become diplomatically closer to socialist Arab republics but see next note
 **Abdullah Khalil, ousted as Premier of the Sudan in a recent military revolt, said he knew about the coup beforehand and approved of it because he believed Arab President Gamal Nasser had planned to annex his country” [5].

***Military cracks down and arrests several ‘leftists’ [7]

[1] “U.S Charges Attacks By Soviet Aircraft: The World’s Day.” *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). November 17, 1958.

[2] “Army Seizes Control in Sudan Coup.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 18, 1958. p. A1.

[3] Foster, Hailey. “SUDAN COUP PUTS ARMY IN CONTROL.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 18, 1958. p. 1.

[4] Foster, Hailey. “ARMY CHIEF FORMS SUDANESE CABINET.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 19. 1958. p. 1.

[5] “Khalil Approves Sudan ‘Coup’.” *Pittsburgh Courier*. December 6, 1958: A21.

[6] “Sudan to Suspend Some Trade Unions.” *Washington Post*. December 5, 1958: A10.

[7] “Sudan Arrests Red Suspects.” *Atlanta Constitution*. November 29, 1958: 19.

[8] “Sudan’s Home and Foreign Policies Remain Unchanged.” *The Times of Indian New Service*. December 8, 1958: 7.

1959, May 21

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: unclear

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Two platoons formerly commanded by Muhi al-Din, who told them to retreat [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Robert C. Mitchell, Donald G. Morrison, John N. Paden. *Black Africa: A Comparative Handbook*. Irvington Publishers, Inc. (New York, New York). p. 636. Second edition, 1989 (First edition, 1972).

[2] “Sudan Holds 24 Reds.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 27, 1959. p. 15.

[3] “Third Sudan Coup Put Down.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 11, 1959.

1959, November 9

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: casualties on both sides [4] 0 [5]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Junior officers at the “Infantry School in Omdurman” [1] Lieut. Col. Ali Hamid and Abd Al-Majid*[2]/ Capt. Abdel Hamid Abdel Magid, Lieutenant Mohammed Mahgoub Osman [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Robert C. Mitchell, Donald G. Morrison, John N. Paden. *Black Africa: A Comparative Handbook*. Irvington Publishers, Inc. (New York, New York). p. 636. Second edition, 1989 (First edition, 1972).

[2] “SUDAN MUTINY QUELLED: Army Said to Smash Revolt at the Infantry School.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 10, 1959. pp. 18.

[3] “Third Sudan Coup Put Down.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 11, 1959.

[4] “RISING IN KHARTOUM SAID TO BE CRUSHED.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 11, 1959. pp. 3.

[5] “7 Seized After Sudan Uprising.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 12, 1959. pp. 70.

1959, March 4

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: unlikely [2]

Trajectory: Failed* [2]

Coup leaders: Brigadiers Muhyi al-Din Abdullah and Abdal-Rahim Shannan and their army units [1] [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Brigadiers Muhyi al-Din Abdullah and Abdal-Rahim Shannan added to Junta [3]

Deposed executive: Members of Junta deposed, but Abboud remains head [3]

* All members except Abboud (head) resigned after being surrounded by an armed battalion [2]

[1] Robert C. Mitchell, Donald G. Morrison, John N. Paden. *Black Africa: A Comparative Handbook*. Irvington Publishers, Inc. (New York, New York). p. 636. Second edition, 1989 (First edition, 1972).

[2] "Sudan's Supreme Council Quits Amid Armed Show." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). March 5, 1959. pp. 7.

[3] "Sudan Premier Shakes Up Council To Settle Dispute." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). March 6, 1959.

1966, December 18

Agency: Junior [1] I think this is the same as the December 28th coup and that the date is possibly wrong in Mitchell et al.

Deaths: not reported

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: "Approximately 300 trainees from the Gordon Training School led by 2nd Lieutenant Khalid Hussein" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Can't find any corroborating news reports, not coded as coup because I believe it is the same as below, the account sounds exactly the same as the news reports – led by Khalid Hussein with 300 recruits, and this source doesn't have a coup attempt on December 28. I believe that the 18th is a typo that has aggregated through various datasets.

[1] Robert C. Mitchell, Donald G. Morrison, John N. Paden. *Black Africa: A Comparative Handbook*. Irvington Publishers, Inc. (New York, New York). p. 636. Second edition, 1989 (First edition, 1972).

1966, December 28

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: 2nd Lieut. Khalid Hussein Osman

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Coup Attempt Fails in Sudan." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). December 29, 1966. pp. A14.

[2] "Sudan Group Seized For Coup Attempt." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). December 29, 1969. pp. A4.

1969, May 25

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 0 [4]

Trajectory: Arrested [5]

Coup leaders: Col. Jaafar Numaira [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Abu Bakr Awadallah [1]

Deposed executive: Premier Mohammed Ahmed Maghoub [1] and President Ismail Azhari [2]

Property:

Markets: Claims to be "leftist, socialist, but not extremist or fanatic" [5]

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: "The new leftist regime in Sudan ... announced that it was "leftist, socialist, but not extremist or fanatic" [5]

Alignment: Left [5], see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Sudanese Government Reported Overthrown." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 25, 1969. pp. 2.

[2] "Sudan Government Toppled by Coup of Army Rebel Group." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). May 26, 1969. pp. A1.

[3] "OFFICERS IN SUDAN OUST GOVERNMENT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 26, 1969. pp. 1.

[4] "Sudan's Government Falls in Army Coup." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). May 26, 1969. pp. A1.

[5] "LEFTISTS IN SUDAN CONSOLIDATE POWER." *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 27, 1969. pp. 11.

1971, July 19

Agency: Junior [2] [3]

Deaths: initial coup is bloodless [3] but calls for a blooddrive later indicate that there may have been deaths [5] no reports of deaths in countercoup, but there was fighting [4] 8 executed by firing squad [6] much later report of 300, I suspect these may have been executions after-the-fact [7]

Trajectory: failed [4]**

Coup leaders: Maj. Hashim Al-Atta [1]* Col. Babakr

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] "Sudan Reds Appear To Be Victors in Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 20, 1971. pp. A1.

[2] Lewis Jr., Jesse W. "Nimeri Ousted in Sudan: Pro-Communist Former Official Takes Power." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 20, 1971. pp. A1.

[3] "Sudan Coup Is Said To Take 45 Minutes." *Baltimore Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). July 21, 1971. pp. A5.

[4] "Sudan Countercoup Restores Numeiri to Power, Leaders Held." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 23, 1971. pp. 1.

[5] "Sudan Rebels Overthrown." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). July 23, 1971. pp. 1A.

[6] "Execute 8th Officer in Sudan Coup." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 26, 1971. pp. 7.

[7] "Sudanese Grab Most of Rebels." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). September 7, 1975. pp. 16C.

1975, September 5

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 1 [2], was reported to be Osman, later reported he wasn't killed but there were still deaths [3]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: Maj. Hassan Husein Osman [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Sudan President Ousted in Coup Broadcast Says: Incomplete Source." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA.). September 5, 1975. pp. 1.

[2] "Abortive Sudan Coup All Over in 2 Hours – 1 Killed." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA.). September 5, 1975. pp. A2.

[3] "Sudanese Grab Most of Rebels." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). September 7, 1975. pp. 16C.

1976, July 2

Agency: Junior [2]*

Deaths: 100+ [3]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: unclear [1] but likely officers from the Shagara military camp [2] led by "Mohammed Nour" [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed

*Claim that Libya "masterminded" coup and hired mercenaries [4]

[1] "Sudan Coup Crushed After Day-Long Battle." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). July 3, 1976. pp. 3A.

[2] Tanner, Henry. "Nimeiry Said to Thwart Coup in Sudan." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 3, 1976.

[3] "Sudanese rebellion 'crushed'". *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 4, 1976. pp. 22.

[4] "Sudanese Break Libyan Ties, Charge Role in Coup Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 7, 1976. pp. 2.

1977, February 3

Agency: Junior [1]*

Deaths: 10 [1] 8 air defense forces and that "refused to cooperate with the rebels" and 2 "foreigners"

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed [1]

[1] "10 dead in revolt that failed: Sudan." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 3, 1977. pp. 10.

[2] "Sudan Says Other Nations Directed Rebellion." *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 7, 1977. pp. 7.

[3] Tucker, Spencer C. *A Global Chronology of Conflict*. ABC-CLIO (Santa Barbara, CA.). 2010. pp. 2,512.

[4] Sharif Harir, Terje Tvedt, Raphael K. Badal. *Short-cut to Decay: The Case of the Sudan*. Nordiska Afrikainstitutet (Uppsala). 1994. pp. 262.

1985, April 6

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 2 [2]

Trajectory: Exiled [3]

Coup leaders: Gen. Abdul-Rahman Mohamed Hassan Swareddagab, Defense Minister and Military Commander, Deputy Defense Minister Taj el Din Abdullah, Defense Ministry Official Tawfik Khalil [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Abdul-Rahman Mohamed Hassan Swareddagab [2]

Deposed executive: President Jafaar Numeiri [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “In a communique made public by Sudan’s official news agency, SUNA, Swareddahab said the military had to move because of the “worsening situation in the country and the political crisis which grows worse continuously.” The coup was necessary “to save the country and its independence,” the communique said. Swareddahab dissolved both the People’s Assembly – the parliament – and the only political party, Nimeiri’s Sudanese Socialist Union” [4] “The people’s armed forces have taken over power to avoid bloodshed and safeguard the homeland’s independence and territorial integrity...The army’s General Command appeals to all honest citizens to arm themselves with alertness and vigilance to thwart any attempt to play about with the country’s unity and security” [5] “The strike leaders threatened to back off after the new regime threatened to bring treason charges against anyone participating in work stoppages” [6].

Soc/Com: suspends ruling socialist party [1]

Alignment: Right [1]

Programmatic: Yes

*Sparked by a general strike in reaction to austerity measures demanded for continued aid from the US.

** Hassan Turabi, member of the Muslim Brotherhood who had been jailed for “2,258 days” says: “We’ve seen this pattern before. There is division, strife, conflict, and the country adopts democracy, because everything else has failed. A vacuum develops, but not stability. People feel uneasy and someone exploits the frustration and steps in. He can’t hold things together because Sudan is so diverse. Pressure builds and the regime falls. The cycle starts again” [7].

[1] Powers, Charles T. “Sudan’s Military Ousts Numeiri.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). April 7, 1985. pp. 1.

[2] “Sudan army seizes power: Deposed leader stranded in Egypt after U.S. visit Sudan.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago Ill.). April 7, 1985. pp. 1.

[3] Lamb, David. “Numeiri Sends Best Wishes to Man Who Ousted Him.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). April 9, 1985. pp. 1.

[4] “Sudan’s Nimeiri Toppled.” *Philadelphia Inquirer*. April 7, 1985: A1.

[5] “Army ousts President of Sudan.” *Orlando Sentinel*. April 7, 1985: A1.

[6] Lamb, David. “Numeiri Sends Best Wishes to Man Who Ousted Him.” *Los Angeles Times*. April 9, 1985: V1.

[7] Lamb, David. “Numeiri’s Legacy of Failure Rekindles Dreams in Wake of Tidy Coup.” *Los Angeles Times*. May 4, 1985: 1.

[8] Himmat, Abbdelwahab. “A History of the Sudanese Communist Party.” *University of South Wales Dissertation*. 2019.

1989, June 18

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: former President Gaafar Nimeiri [1]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*Not a coup attempt, no evidence that any move was made, people were just arrested [1]

[1] “Arrests in Sudan Plot.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 19, 1989. pp. A3.

1989, June 30

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: 0 [1] [4]

Trajectory: Arrested [4] [5]

Coup leaders: Brigadier Omar Hassam Agmed al-Bashir [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Brigadier Omar Hassam Agmed al-Bashir [3]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Sadek El-Mahdi [2]

Property: former members of the regime to be tried before tribunals, if “found guilty of corruption ... would face stiff penalties” – but the way they use corruption makes it sound as though it is really related to disrupting/avoiding peace talks rather than economic corruption [5][7] announces death penalty for anyone that does not convert foreign currency to domestic currency [7]

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Dissolves all parties AND professional associations, all groups w/the power to exert civilian control other than the military are disbanded [8] “The army, in a statement, said it seized control to end “the conflicts, partisan chaos, and anarchy” that had plagued Sudanese politics since Mahdi took office” [8] ‘warns that any attempt to protest or resist the new regime by force would be punishable by death’ [8]

Alignment: Right; Bashir describes coup as “a national revolution of neither the left nor the right” and that the new government is “neither partisan nor denominationalist nor Maoist” [4] but then makes all opposition groups illegal, dissolves all professional associations, and announces that any opposition to the regime would be punishable by death, “The army, in a statement, said it seized control to end “the conflicts, partisan chaos, and anarchy” that had plagued Sudanese politics since Mahdi took office” [8]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Military overthrows government of Sudan.” *Orange County Register* (Santa Ana, CA.). June 30, 1989. pp. A01.

[2] “Army coup is reported in Sudan.” *Toronto Star* (Toronto, Ont.). June 30, 1989. pp. A3.

[3] Cowell, Alan. “Military Coup In Sudan Ousts Civilian Regime.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 1, 1989. pp. 1.

[4] Henry, Niel. “Sudanese Military Forces Oust Mahdi Government in Coup: Military Ousts Government in Sudan.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 1, 1989. pp. A1.

[5] “Ousted Sudan PM Captured.” *The Ottawa Citizen*. (Ottawa, Ont.). July 7, 1989. pp. 12.

[6] “Henry, Neil. “After Coup, Unsettled Sudan Faces Yet Another Fresh Start.” *Washington Post*.

[7] “Sudan’t coup martial assures fair trial.” *Times of India*. July 5, 1989: 11.

[8] “Sudan faces martial law after army coup.” *The Toronto Star*. July 1, 1982: A12.

2012, November 22

Agency: unclear; plot, not an attempt

Deaths: not reported [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Salah Gosh, “former head of National Intelligence and Security Services” [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed [1]

*plot stopped before it started [1], thought to possibly be fake [2] [3], removed

[1] Kushkush, Isma’il. “Coup attempt disrupted, Sudanese government says.” *CNN* (Atlanta, Ga.). November 22, 2012.

[2] Pflanz, Mike. “Sudan military and political leaders held over ‘coup plot.’” *The Telegraph* (London, England). November 22, 2012.

[3] “Commentary says purported Sudan coup attempt demonstrates need to name successor.” *BBC Monitoring Middle East* (London, UK). November 25, 2012.

2012, December 20

Agency: junior [1], seems to be a plot, not an attempt

Deaths: not reported [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Colonel Al-Tayeb Al-Sayad [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Another that could be an excuse to arrest opposition leaders, Unmah party denies role [4], no evidence that any move was made, not included

[1] “Sudan thwarts fresh coup attempt: reports.” *Sudan Tribune* (Paris, France). December 20, 2012.

[2] “Sudan’s Umma Party Had Prior Knowledge of Coup Attempt, Government Says.” *AllAfrica.com* (Washington, D.C.). December 22, 2012.

[3] “Bashir ‘Holds Meeting’ With Coup Leaders As His Aide Reaffirms Refusal to Release Them.” *AllAfrica.com* (Washington, D.C.). December 26, 2012.

[4] “Sudanese opposition party denies links to coup plot, blasts government.” *BBC Monitoring Middle East* (London, UK). December 26, 2012.

2019, April 11

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 16, 15 civilians + 1 soldier [1]

Trajectory: Arrest [1]

Coup leaders: General Awaid Ibn Ouf, Defense Minister, announces coup [1]

New Executive/Junta members: General Abdel-Fattah Burhan [1]

Deposed executive: President Omar al-Bashir [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: four months of protests [1] [4] “Sudan’s military coup leaders have warned protesters still on the streets that there will be “zero tolerance” for disturbances” [2]

Soc/Com:

Alignment: Right [2], see social inclusion

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Magdy, Samy. “Death toll reaches 16 in Sudan coup.” *Scotland on Sunday*. April 14, 2019: 25.

[2] “Sudan coup leaders warn over protesters” *Evening News*. April 13, 2019: 12.

[3] Owoseje, Toyin. “Call for civilian government following Sudan coup chaos.” *The Independent*. April 14, 2019: 25.

[4] “Sudanese Scholar explains al-Bashir’s ouster.” *Andolu Agency*. April 17, 2019.

2021, September 21

Agency: Junior [2] “a total of 21 officers and several NCOs and soldiers” were arrested for the coup, “over 40 army members belonging to the armored division of Umm Durman and Wadi Sidna military zones, including a general, were arrested and sent to prison for questioning” [1]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com:

Alignment:

[1] “Sudan thwarts coup attempt by pro-al Bashir remnants.” *EFE News Service*. September 21, 2021.

[2] “Sudan Officials Report Foiling a Coup Attempt.” *New York Times*. September 22, 2021: A9.

2021, October 25

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths: 10 [1] +

Trajectory: Arrested (‘guarded for their own safety’) [1]

Coup leaders: General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: “General Burhan stood by the army’s decision to carry out the coup, saying it was required to avoid civil unrest. “The whole country was suspended due to political rivalries,” he said at a televised news conference on Tuesday. “The experience during the past two years has proven that the participation of political forces in the transitional period is flawed and stirs up strife” [4]. Ongoing tension between military and civilian government, military is afraid of investigation for human rights abuses and believes that democratization is happening ‘too quickly’ [6]

Soc/Com:

Alignment: Right, see “social inclusion” [4]

Programmatic: Yes

* Killed by Rapid Support Forces “ex-paramilitary groups accused of crimes against humanity in Sudan’s Darfur region” [1]

** “Military forces fired bullets at the protesters who rejected the military coup in front of the Armed Forces General Command headquarters,” the information ministry said” [2]

*** “Internet watchdog Netblocks confirmed “a significant disruption to internet service in Sudan”” [2]

**** Happens immediately after US Special Envoy for Horn of Africa Jeffrey Feltman leaves the country” [2]

*****”We did not carry [out] a coup,” Burhan said yesterday at his first news conference since Monday’s takeover, adding that he had ousted Hamdok’s civilian government to avoid a civil war. He said that Hamdok was safe in Burhan’s house, and the military would soon “go back to the barracks”. However, judging from continuing pro-democracy protests across the country, which have already left at least four people dead and

more than 80 wounded according to the doctor's union, many Sudanese do not believe him. "What the military is proposing is good on paper but the people do not trust them," commented a Sudanese businessperson" [3].

[1] "Death toll from Sudan anti-coup protests rises to 10." *EFE News Service*. October 26, 2021.

[2] "At least 3 dead, over 80 wounded in anti-coup protests in Sudan." *EFE News Service*. October 25, 2021.

[3] Shipani, Andres. "Sudan Coup planned weeks ago." *Financial Times*. October 27, 2021.

[4] "Sudan coup: ousted PM Hamdock returns home, officials say." *Asia News Monitor*. October 28, 2021.

[5] "Sudan coup leader says army to form 'technocratic government'." *BBC Monitoring*. November 4, 2021.

[6] Dahir, Abdi Latif. "They lied. Inside the frantic days leading to Sudan's coup." *New York Times*. November 1, 2021.

[7] Shipani, Andres. "Sudan coup leader vows to restore democratic rule in 2023." *Financial Times*. November 25, 2021.

Suriname

1980, February 25

Agency: Junior [1][2][4]

Deaths: Yes, according to [4], unclear how many; estimates vary from 6 (initial reports), 15 (AP), to 80 killed or wounded (Reuters) [5] **Change to 15 (AP)**

Trajectory: Arrested [1] [2]

Coup leaders: Sergeants Edy Bruma and Frank Leeftang (?) [5]

New Executive/Junta members: President John Ferrier, and a National Military Council (8 members) [3]

Deposed executive: Henck A. E. Arron

Property:

Markets: Promise to protect foreign investment [5] "The new leaders broadcast a stern warning against price profiteering and threatened to shoot looters" [5]

Social Inclusion: "The new leaders broadcast a stern warning against price profiteering and threatened to shoot looters" [5]

Alignment: Left "appointed two lawyers from a leftist party to select candidates for a civilian junta" [5]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. "Henck Arron." Encyclopædia Britannica. January 14, 2016. Accessed January 04, 2018.

[2] United States. Central Intelligence Agency. *Politicians in Uniform: Suriname's Bedeviled Revolution*. By Gary Brana-Shute.

[3] "World News Brief." *New York Times*. March 4, 1980: A5.

[4] "Suriname, the Capitol, Protectionism." *New York Times*. February 28, 1980: A22.

[5] "Some Civilian Rule Pledged in Suriname." *Los Angeles Times*. February 27, 1980: B9.

[6] "Army Sergeants Topple Government in Suriname." *New York Times*. February 26, 1980: A5.

[7] Rosemarijn Hoefte, Matthew L. Bishop, Peter Clegg (eds.). *Post-Colonial Trajectories in the Caribbean: The Three Guianas*. Routledge. 2017.

[8] Thorndike, Tony in Sehdoc-Dahlberg, Betty (ed). *The Dutch Caribbean: Prospects for Democracy*. Gordon and Breach. 1990. Pp. 38-40.

1980, April

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Several sources indicate an attempted or planned counter coup by Fred Ormskerk, he was tortured and put to death shortly after being arrested but it is unclear if a move was actually made, accounts seem to indicate that it was just a way for Bouterse to get rid of Ormskerk (all via Rudie 2012) [1].

[1] Kagie, Rudie. "De Meimoord." *Vrij Nederland*, December 12, 2012.

August 15

Agency: Elite [6]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Retired [RNW]

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members: President Henk Chin a Sen [3]

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Said it was in part to curb political extremism [6] "In announcing his takeover ... Chin a Sen ... said the government would not tolerate any agitation from extremes of either left or right" [6]

Anti-Com: Said it was in part to curb political extremism of the 'conservatives' and 'ultraleft' emphasizes the 'ultraleft' and that they were trying to plan their own coup with foreign (Cuban? Soviet?) assistance [6] "The army leaders Thursday accused "ultraleft" and conservative soldiers and politicians of involvement in efforts to undermine the government ... He said "ultraleft elements" had accused the army chiefs of being too conservative and had plotted a countercoup with the aid of unspecified foreign forces" [6]

Alignment: Right [6], see anti-com

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Janssen, Roger. *In Search of a Path: An Analysis of the Foreign Policy of Suriname from 1975 to 1991*. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2011.

[2] "Ex-Surinam President Ferrier Dies at 99." RNW Media. Accessed January 04, 2018.

[3] Charney, Marc D. "New Leaders Hope to Revitalize Suriname." *Los Angeles Times*. September 18, 1980: D6.

[4] "U.S. Says Capital is Calm." *New York Times*. August 15, 1980: A5.

[5] "Suriname President Ousted in Army-Backed Coup." *New York Times*. August 15, 1980: A5.

[6] "Suriname President Toppled by Military." *Los Angeles Times*. August 15, 1980: B6.

1982, February 5

Agency: Elite [2]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Exile [1]

Coup leaders: National Military Council w/ Lieut. Col. Deysi Bouterse as head[2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: Hedrick Chin a Sen [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Constitution:

Transition:

Democracy:

Alignment: Left "the differences were believed to center on the country's slow drift toward socialism and close ties with Cuba" [3] and it appears to be Bouterse leading this move leftward which he accelerates after the coup [4] (40-41)

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Doctor-premier Could Not Handle Bouterse." *DeVerdieping Trouw*, August 12, 1999.

[2] "Around the World; Military in Suriname Takes Over Government." *New York Times*. February 6, 1982: 14.

[3] "Military in Suriname Takes Over Government." *New York Times*. February 6, 1982: 4.

[4] Thorndike, Tony in Sehdoc-Dahlberg, Betty (ed). *The Dutch Caribbean: Prospects for Democracy*. Gordon and Breach. 1990. Pp. 40-43.

[5] "President quits Suriname, army ceases control." *The Globe and Mail*. February 6, 1982: P16.

1982, March 18

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths:

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Sergeant-Major Hawker and Lieutenant Desie Ramboucas [1][2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

- [1] Thorndike, Tony in Sehdoc-Dahlberg, Betty (ed). *The Dutch Caribbean: Prospects for Democracy*. Gordon and Breach. 1990. Pp. 40-43.
 [2] "Suriname Holds Coup Figure." *New York Times*. March 19, 1982. A2.

1990, December 27

Agency: 0 [5]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Retired [6]

Coup leaders: Bouterse and leader of military police Comdr. Ivan Graanoogst [5]

New Executive/Junta members: Johan Kraag [3]

Deposed executive: President Ramsewak Shankar [3]

Property:

Markets: Bouterse upset about austerity measures and disrupts their implementation [5] but no statement from the new government about them

Social Inclusion: former government negotiating with rebels, this seems to be one part of the impetus for the coup [5]

Alignment: There doesn't appear to be a stated reason for the coup, other than Bouterse upset with his treatment by the Dutch abroad, claiming that the government/Ramsewak Shankar "failed to protest an insult to him when the Dutch government denied him access to the Dutch media while he was in transit at the Amsterdam Schiphol Airport in the Netherlands" [8]

- [1] French, Howard W. "Suriname Coup Leaders Had Power Already." *The New York Times*, December 27, 1990.

[2] Lentz, Harris M. *Heads of States and Governments since 1945: A Worldwide Encyclopedia of over 2,300 Leaders, 1945 through 1992*. London: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1994.

[3] "Suriname Coup Leaders Want Bouterse To Return." *Orlando Sentinel*. January 1, 1991: A8.

[4] "Suriname's ex-dictator to regain army post." *Chicago Tribune*. January 1, 1991: N5.

[5] French, Howard F. "Suriname Coup Leaders Had Power Already." *New York Times*. December 27, 1990: A9.

[6] "Suriname leaders quit on army's cue." *Pantagraph*. December 29, 1990: A12.

[7] http://caribbeanelections.com/knowledge/parties/sr_parties/ndp.asp

[8] Singh, Chaitram. "Re-democratization in Guyana and Suriname: Critical Comparisons." *European Review of Latin American and Caribbean Studies / Revista Europea de Estudios Latinoamericanos y del Caribe* (April 2008): 71-85.

Swaziland

1983, March

Not a coup, after King's death Prime Minister hopes to have more power, but is dismissed by the Queen [1] [2]

- [1] "Younghusband, Peter. "Swazi PM yields to She-Elephant." *The Globe and Mail*. March 26, 1983: P17.

[2] Rosenthal, Robert J. "Royal Intrigue: Swazi Minister is Fired Amid Confusion." *Philadelphia Inquirer*. March 23, 1983: F14.

1983, August 10

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: not reported, unlikely [1] [2]

Trajectory: resigned [1]

Coup leaders: Supreme National Council [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Queen regent Ntombe la Thwala [3]

Deposed executive: Queen Regent Ndlobukazi Dzeliwe [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear what constitutes a 'reformist', is it about democratization and marginalizing the monarchy? Is it about socialism? No alignment.

Programmatic: No

*People in the palace assert that the coup occurred due to plans to hold 'general elections' in November that would have increased Queen Dzeliwi a majority and allowed her to reinstate Prime Minister Mabandla who was a 'reformist' [2]

***Some Swazis said they saw it as a violation of tradition, intended to consolidate the hold on power of the most conservative elements in the royal household" [1].

[1] Lelyveld, Joseph. "SWAZILAND QUEEN LOSES POWER FIGHT." *New York Times* (New York, New York). August 11, 1983. p. A9.

[2] Sparks, Allister. "Traditionalists Oust Reform-Minded Queen in Swazi Palace Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). August 11, 1983.

[3] "The Queen Regent was Ousted Today in an Apparent Coup." *UPI*. August 10, 1983.

Syria

1951, November 29

Agency: elite [2]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [4]

Coup leaders: Col. Adeb Shishakli [1] chief of staff of the army [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Hamid Khoja, member of Parliament, named Premier (at first) [5] then

Colonel Fawzi silo named "Head of State, Premier, and Minister of Defense" [7]

Deposed executive: Premier Maarouf Dawalibi [3] President Hachem Bey Attassi [6]

Property: Land reform program to redistribute land to peasants [8]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: Wants to join 'Middle East Defense Pact' against communism [1]

Alignment: Right [6]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Pro-American 'Strong Man' Seizes Control of Syria." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). November 29, 1951: 17.

[2] "SYRIAN ARMY TAKES OVER IN SECURITY CRISIS." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). November 29, 1951: C10.

[3] "ARMY'S HEAD JAILS NEW SYRIA CABINET: GRABS POWER IN SYRIA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 30, 1951: 5.

[4] "Syria Premier Arrested in Military Coup." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 30, 1951.

[5] "SYRIA CABINET QUILTS AFTER 1 DAY IN POWER." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). December 2, 1951: 2.

[6] "SYRIA'S AGED PRESIDENT OUT, DICTATOR IN." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). December 3, 1951: 1.

[7] "Colonel Made Head of State By 'Strong Man' of Syria: Power Behind Scene." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). December 3, 1951: 5.

[8] Ross, Albion. "Recognition by U.S. Expected in Syria." *New York Times*. December 15, 1951: 1.

[9] "Syrian Regime Accepted." *New York Times*. December 17, 1951: 2.

1954, February 25

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 16 killed or seriously wounded [6] at least 1 killed and 20 wounded [7] Estimates as high as 30 people total killed, Faye Shishekly (Brother of Adib) and three others killed in Hama [8] *went with 4*

Trajectory: Exile [1] [3] [4]

Coup leaders: Capt. Mustafa Hamdoun, Lt. Col. Amin Abu Assaf [1] Mohammed Maarouf, commander of the Latakia district [2]

New Executive/Junta members: President Hachem Bey Attassi reinstated [2] parliament names Maahmoun el Kuzbari as temporary President, causes rift [5] culminates with Kuzbari resigning and Attassi being reinstated [7]

Deposed executive: President Adib Shishekly [2]

Property:

Markets:

Soc/Com: "This is the end of an era of misery, treason, and deprivation ... this is the real people's coup ... [the radio transmission said students were] "embracing each other and pledging always to work for the liberation of the country from every trace of imperialism... Rejoice, oh students; rejoice oh teachers and workers, oh peasants...rejoice of oh children of this homeland" [2].

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [2], see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

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- [1] "Rebels Seize Key Radio, Say Syrian Revolt Grows." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). February 25 1954: 4.
 [2] "Revolt Drive President From Syria." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 26, 1954: 1.
 [3] "Syrian Army Deposes Shishekly." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 26, 1954: 1.
 [4] "Ousted Syrian Dictator Finds Refuge in Lebanon." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). February 26, 1954: 6.
 [5] "New Duel For Power Tears Syria." *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). February 27, 1954: 2.
 [6] "SYRIAN ARMY FIRES ON PRO-REBEL MOB: 16 Reported Killed in Clash." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 28, 1954: 1.
 [7] "Syria's Ex-President Attassi Named Chief as Shishekly's Forces Resign." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 1, 1954: 1.
 [8] "Rioting Subsides in Syria As Attassi Takes Control." *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). March 1, 1954: 6.
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1961, September 28

Agency: Likely Junior [3] [4] – Egypt claims led by soldiers at "Camp Katana" [4]
 Deaths: Likely some fighting [1][2] reports of possibly 200 Egyptian paratroopers 'wiped out' [5] but it appears they were merely captured (ordered to surrender) [5]; likely 7-8 deaths in Aleppo [5]
 Trajectory: Arrested [6][7]
 Coup leaders: Possibly Maj. Gen. Abdel Ghani Dabman, Maj. Gen. Maofak Assafa, Col. Abdel Kerim el Nahlawi, Col. Khebar Elkerzi, Col. Nassib Hindi, Col. Hisham Abdrabou [4]
 New Executive/Junta members: Momoun Kuzbari [5]
 Deposed executive: Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer [3]
 Property: agrarian reform/redistribution [8]
 Markets: 'capitalist' as described by Nasser [5]; wants to 'encourage private enterprise at home' [6]
 Social Inclusion: "The Syrian Army "wants to restore to the Syrian people their freedom of speech and assembly ... to bring back their freedom which you choked off with your secret police and intelligence agents. We do not oppose Arab unity ... we dispute your claim to Arab leadership ... your belief in Arabism has only one aim – to subordinate all Arabs in your empire" [5].
 Soc/Com: stated goal was "true socialism"
 Alignment: Left, see "social inclusion" and "soc/com"

Programmatic: Yes

- [1] "Syria Army Rebels Stage Uprising." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). September 28, 1961: 1.
 [2] Godsell, Heoffrey. "Syrian Revolt Simmers: Appeal to Nationalism." *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). September 28, 1961: 1.
 [3] "REVOLT SPREADS IN SYRIA: TROOPS IN NORTH JOIN REBELS, SEIZE ALEPPO." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago Ill.). September 29, 1961: 1.
 [4] "Nasser Vows To Stop Syrian Revolt." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). September 29, 1961: 1.
 [5] McKinley, Webb. "Syria Breaks Free Of U.A.R., Nasser Withdraws Troops." *Washington Post* (Washington D.C.). September 30, 1961: A1.
 [6] "Syria Army Chief Calls Rebellion Non-Political: Declares Movement Was Planned to Halt Weakening of Armed Forces by Egyptians." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). October 4, 1961: 12.
 [7] Moubayed, Sami. "Soft de-Baathification in Syria." *Al-Ahram Weekly Online* (Cairo). 12-18 May 2005, no. 742.
 [8] Yitzhak Oren (ed.). *The Middle East Record*. Tel Aviv University and The Reuven of Shiloh Institute. pp. 487
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1962, March 28

Agency: Elite [2]
 Deaths: 0? [3] Rebellion starts in Aleppo after Junta takes over [7] 5 soldiers (possibly civilians, too) [8]
 Trajectory: Arrested [4]
 Coup leaders: Syrian High command [4] Commander in Chief of the Army, Maj. Gen. Abdel Karim Zahreddine [5] Col. Louai Atassi [11]
 New Executive/Junta members: Col. Abdel Karim Nahlawi, Col. Hisham Abd Rabbouh, Col. Fayez Fifai, Col. Muhib Hindi, and Col. Burhan Boulos [9] Head of junta: Gen. Abdel Kerim Zhreddin (head of army) and Gen Namik Kamal [10]
 Deposed executive: President Nazem el Kouksi [1]
 Property:
 Markets: Exploitation by political elites [3]
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment: Left "The high command reiterated that its objectives include 'the establishment of constructive Arab socialism' at home" [3].

Programmatic: Yes

- [1] "REGIME IN SYRIA OUSTED BY ARMY; JUNTA IN POWER." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 28, 1962: 1.

- [2] "Army Seizes Syria Reins, Says Radio." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 28, 1962: 1.
 [3] Nassar, Farouk. "Corruption Blamed for Coup in Syria." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 29, 1962: A1.
 [4] "100 LEADERS HELD AFTER SYRIA COUP." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 30, 1962.
 [5] Schmidt, Dana Adams. *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 31, 1962: 7.
 [6] Banker, Paul A. "Threat Of War With Israel Seen Spurring Syrian Coup." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). April 1, 1962: 1.
 [7] "SYRIA ARMY OFFICERS REPORTED REBELLING." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). April 2, 1962: 1.
 [8] Adams, Dana. "NASSER BACKERS PROTEST IN SYRIA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 2, 1962: 2.
 [9] Adams, Dana. "SYRIAN OFFICERS BACKING NASSER TAKE WIDE AREAS." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 3, 1962: 1.
 [10] "REPORT SYRIA PURGES JUNTA OF 6 OFFICERS." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 3, 1962: 2.
 [11] Adams, Dana. "REBELS IN SYRIA TIGHTEN CONTROL." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 9, 1963: 1.

1963, March 8

Agency: Junior (the fact that junior officers take over high posts in the military implies this) [2] [3]
 Deaths: rebels claim no bloodshed, but there was fighting [2] 0 [5]
 Trajectory: unclear
 Coup leaders: Col. Louai Atassi, Gen. Rashad Kattini, Col. Rashad Kattani [2] Brig. Ziad Hariry, "commander of Syria's southern border forces" identified as leader of coup [3]
 New Executive/Junta members: Col. Louai Atassi [2] Salah Bitar named head of civilian government [4]
 Nihad el-Kassam leader of government (Deputy Premier) [6] elsewhere Salah Bitar reported as Premier [7]
Atassi is the leader [10]
 Deposed executive: Premier Khaled el-Azm [2]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Soc/Com: mass arrests of communists but also expresses pro-socialist views; e.g. "The Damascus broadcasts were beamed simultaneously over Syria's Aleppo radio, "Syndicate of Teachers in Bagdad." It said "In the name of our syndicate we support your blessed movement. We support you and go forward in achieving unity, freedom and socialism" [1].
 Alignment: Left [1], see soc/com
 Programmatic: Yes

- [1] "Syrian Army Stages New Revolt: Syrian Army Stages New Revolution." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 8, 1963: 1.
 [2] Adams, Dana. "REBELS IN SYRIA TIGHTEN CONTROL." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 9, 1963: 1.
 [3] Deves, Keith. "Syria Capital Quiet After Overthrow." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 10, 1963: 1.
 [4] "SYRIA JUNTA HITS EXIT FROM U.A.R." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). March 10, 1963: 2.
 [5] "New Syria Cabinet Appears Split Over Ties With Nasser or Iraqis." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 14, 1963: 2.
 [6] Adams, Dana and Jay Walz. "SYRIANS IN CAIRO FOR UNITY TALKS; IRAQI GROUP DUE." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 15, 1963: 1.
 [7] Effy, Alex. "U.A.R., Syria, Iraq to Vote On Uniting." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 15, 1963: A1.
 [8] "Syria Pursues Communists." *Christian Science Monitor*. March 15, 1963: 4.
 [9] "Egypt, Syria, Iraq Reach Agreement." *Atlanta Constitution*. March 17, 1963: 2.
 [10] Schmidt, Dana Adams. "Atassi is Named as Syria's Chief." *New York Times*. March 25, 1963: 4.

1963, July 18

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 20 people executed [2] 7 more executed [4]
 Trajectory: failed [1]
 Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Jasm Alwan. Tussuf Muzzahem, Mohammed Jarrah, and Raef Maari former Maj. Gen. Ziad el-Hariri [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]
 Deposed executive: failed [1]

- [1] Schmidt, Dana. "Syrian Army Puts Down A Rebellion by Nasserites." *New York Times* (New York, NY). July 19, 1963: 1.
 [2] "Syria Executes 20; Fighting in Capital." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). July 20, 1963.
 [3] "SYRIA KEEPS LID TIGHTLY ON PEOPLE." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). July 21, 1963: 1.
 [4] "Syria Regime Presses Hunt for Insurgents." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). July 22, 1963: 5.

1966, February 23

Agency: Junior officer coup, but Air Force Commander Hafez al-Assad joins [2]

Deaths: 50 – 1,100 [5] ‘rebels’ say 41 dead, but “unofficial but well informed Syrian Sources placed the death toll higher – claiming that anywhere up to 150 may have been killed. This was still a far smaller figure than earlier estimates of 300 or more dead [6] Earlier reports of 400 [7] *went with 41*

Trajectory: Arrested [4] [8]

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Ahmed Sweidani [1]

New Executive/Junta members: **Premier Youssuf Zayyin [1]** Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. Ibrahim Makhos, Minicpal and Rural Affairs Alah Mahamid, Public Works Maj. Gen. Mamdou Jaber, Education Mustafa Haddad, Agrarian Reform and Agricultur Col. Abdel Kerim al-Jundi, supplies Mashhour Zaytoun, Interior Mohammed Eid Ashawi, Information and Tourism Jamil Shaya, Finance Mouwafek Shourbajo, Justice Abdel Salem Haidar, Religious Affairs Ghaleb Abdeen, Planning Abdel Hamid al-Hassan, Health Samih Attiyah, Social Affairs Maj. Mohammed Rabah Tawil, Economy Ahmed Murad, Industry Assad Takla, Deputy Premier for Education Abdullah Chahid, Air Force Commander in Charge of Ministry of Defense Maj. Gen. Hafez Assad [2]

Deposed executive: Premier Salah el-Bitar and Lieut. Gen. Amin el-Hafez, executive chief of Syria [2]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [3][6][7][8] “In what amounted to the first foreign policy statement of the left-wing junta that seized power last Wednesday, the government newspaper Al Thawra said Syria “will look more positively to socialist countries to bring about a practical formula for the joint struggle against world imperialism” [3] “Do not paint us red or yellow ... All the ministers are progressive young men.” He said his “Government had its own leftist principles” and hoped for “unity in the Socialist camp” throughout the world” [9].

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. “Syrian Coup Apparently Benefiting Left.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 2, 1966: A13.

[2] Brady, Thomas F. “CABINET IS NAMED BY SYRIAN JUNTA.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 2, 1966: 11.

[3] “Leftist Syrian Regime Seeks Tie With Reds.” *Chicago Daily Defender* (Chicago, Ill.). March 1, 1966: 2.

[4] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. “Syrian Coup Termed Wild Bid by Military.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). March 1, 1966: 14.

[5] Brady, Thomas F. “Syrian Junta Seems to Be in Control.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 27, 1966: 6.

[6] “SYRIAN REBELS SAY 41 DIED.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). February 27, 1966: 5.

[7] Brady, Thomas F. “400 DEATHS SEEN IN SYRIA CLASHES.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 25, 1966: 3.

[8] “OVERTHROW SYRIA REGIME.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 23, 1966: 1.

[9] Brady, Thomas F. “Syria to Pursue Own Left Policy.” *New York Times*. March 6, 1966: 11.

1966, September 8

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Salim Hatounm (Sep 8 leader) [1] Hilal Raslan, Khalid al-Hakim, and Nabil Shewairi (Sep 8) [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed [1]

[1] “Syrian regime regains initiative after coup attempts.” *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). September 13, 1966: 17.

[2] Brady, Thomas F. “SYRIA, AMID CALM, REOPENS BORDERS.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 11, 1966: 13.

[3] “Baath Coup is Foiled By Syria Government.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). September 6, 1966.

[4] “Syria Reports Blocking Plot by Ousted Leaders.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 7, 1966: A25.

1968, October 29

No news articles referring to coup on this date.

1969, March 1

Agency: Elite [1] *Military purge, not a coup*

Deaths: 1 [1] Col. Abdel Kerim al-Jundi, Syrian chief of security, reportedly a suicide [2] but he was a major competitor w/Asad [1][2]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Hafez al-Asad, Defense Minister and Air Force commander [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lt. Gen. Hafez al-Asad, Defense Minister and Air Force commander [1]

Deposed executive:

[1] Cooley, John K. "Syria's 'quiet coup.'" *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). March 5, 1969: 1.

[2] Adams, Dana. "A DEATH CONFIRMS STRUGGLE IN SYRIA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 3, 1969: 11.

November 13

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Hafez Al-Assad (Defense Minister and Chief of Air Force [3]), Maj. Gen. Salah Redid [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Lt. Gen. Hafez Al-Assad [4] Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, Deputy Defense Minister and Army Chief of Staff Ri Najib Jamil, Deputy Air Force Commander, Brig. Abdel Rahman Khallafawy [5] Ahmad Khatib named President [5] Assad appointed Premier [6]

Deposed executive: Nureddin al-Atassi [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "According to information here from Damascus the new cabinet is expected to contain pro-Egyptian members as well as representatives of the Progressive Independents, Socialist Unionists and Communist parties – all of which have been excluded from Syria's political life" [5]

Constitution:

Transition: Yes, no date given [7]

Democracy: Promises election, gives no date [6]

Soc/Com: coded as left b/c of socialist/communist composition of new ruling regime & leaders and their expression that "the new Syrian leaders hope for closer ties with Cairo than Damascus has had in recent years, and the Mayor said today that the authorities had already begun to work for unity "within the Arab framework" [6] --- which I take to mean, within the framework of pan-Arab socialism

Alignment: Leaders/regime are all socialist/marxist [5][6] but coup is for institutional reasons, specifically the disastrous intervention into Jordan [1][8]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Arrest of Syria Premier by Army Chief Reported." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). November 14, 1970.

[2] "Syria Coup Reportedly Ousts Leftist Leaders." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). November 14, 1970: A4.

[3] Antar, Elias. "Syrians Likely to Keep Close Tie With Soviets." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.).

[4] "LIBYAN ENDORSES REGIME IN SYRIA." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 18, 1970: 9.

[5] Lewis, Jesse W. "Assad Reported Taking Syria's Premiership." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 19, 1970: A23.

[6] Pace, Eric. "SYRIAN CHIEFS ACT TO GAIN SUPPORT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 20, 1970: 9.

[7] "A 26-Man Cabinet Formed By Gen. Assad in Syria." *New York Times*. November 22, 1970: 25.

[8] Pace, Eric. "Shift in Syria Is Setback for Extremists." *New York Times*. November 22, 1970: 171.

1982, January 31

Agency: Junior [1] *plot, not attempt*

Deaths: 1 execution of former Deputy Defense Minister Naji Jamil [1] 30 to 50 additional executions and 500 arrests [2]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: former Deputy Defense Minister Naji Jamil [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Around the World; Syrian Chief Said to Foil An Attempted Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 31, 1982: A4.

[2] "500 Arrested In Plot Against Syria's Assad." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). February 1, 1982: 3A.

[3] "Syria denies varied claims of coup plot." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). February 1, 1982: P13.

[4] "Syrian Chief Is Said to Thwart Planned Coup." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 6, 1982: 6.

1983, January 11

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1]

*The March 'coup' was framed as not being a challenge to the regime in contemporary news records, instead about positioning for possible succession [2]

** A later account frames this in the same way, until Rifaat sends troops into Damascus surrounding most of the strategic points of the city. He meets with Hafez and stands down afterward. He clearly had the ability to overthrow the regime and chose not to.

[1] Kifner, John. "Assad's Brother Exiled 'Forever,' Syrian Declares." *New York Times*. September 12, 1983: A1.

[2] "Syria said to face split." *New York Times*. March 11, 1984.

[3] McConville, Maureen., Seale, Patrick. *Asad: The Struggle for the Middle East*. United Kingdom: University of California Press, 1989. See chapter 24.

Thailand

1951, June 29

Agency: Junior [1] [2]

Deaths: 100+ [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Two navy Admirals, opposed by Navy commander-in-chief Admiral Luang Singu Songramchai [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [1]

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Thai Navy Revolt Collapses; Leaders to Be Tried." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). July 2, 1951. pp. 6.

[2] "Thailand Leader Regains Control; Fighting Slows." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). July 1, 1951. pp. 6A.

1951, November 29

Agency: Elite [1] [3]

Deaths: "bloodless" 0 [1]

Trajectory: appointed as new Premier and Defense Minister [2]

Coup leaders: Army commander-in-chief Gen. Phin Chun Ahanwan [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Premier Pibul Songgram [2]

Deposed executive: Field Marshal Pibul Songgram [1]

Property:

Markets: Accusations of corruption [2]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right [2] "The military clique announced it had acted in the interests of combating communism" [2]

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Coup Overthrows Thai Government." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). November 29, 1951. pp. 5.

[2] "Military Clique Seizes Power Without Fight in Thailand." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). November 30, 1951. pp. 12.

[3] Durdin, Tillman. "THAI REGIME WAITS FOR KING'S ASSENT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). December 2, 1951. pp. 3.

1957, September 16

Agency: Elite [1] [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Exile [4]

Coup leaders: Thai Army Chief Field Marshal Sarit "and 57 dissident army leaders"[1]

New Executive/Junta members: Premier Pote Sarasin becomes "Provisional Premier" [5]

Deposed executive: Premier P. Pibulsonggram [2]

Property:

Markets: accuses prior regime of corruption calls on individuals in government to resign or give up business contacts but very vague about this (did not code) [6]

Social Inclusion: Followed ‘weeks of political unrest’ [2] directly invokes political unrest as a motivation for the coup [6] – army statement: “Owing to the fact that the country is now very disorderly and tends to come close to disaster, the Army is compelled to keep peace and order for the nation’s sake. Let all be in peace.

Army troops are now taking control of some of the more important objectives” [7]

Alignment: Right, see social inclusion

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “World News in Brief: Thailand: Government Totters.” *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). September 16, 1957. pp. 12.

[2] “Army Rules Thailand After Coup.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 17, 1957. pp. A1.

[3] “Thai Army Chief Seizes Bangkok Rule.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). September 17, 1957. pp. 1.

[4] “Deposed Premier of Thailand In Cambodia, Granted Asylum.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). September 20, 1957. pp. 8.

[5] “Thailand King Selects Premier.” *Daily Defender* (Chicago, Ill). September 23, 1957. pp. 2.

[6] Durdan, Tillman. “Thailand is calm after army coup.” *New York Times* September 18, 1957: 1

[7] Thai Army Seizes Control in Coup; Premier Missing.” *New York Times*. September 17, 1957: 1.

1958, October 20

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: “Bloodless” 0 [1]

Trajectory: Resigned [1]

Coup leaders: Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat leader of armed forces [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat and a “revolutionary party” [1]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Thanon Kittikachorn [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Anti-Com: “Radio Bangkok announced the coup was intended to cope with the threat of communism” [1].

Alignment: Right [1], see anti-com

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “ARMY JUNTA TAKES OVER IN THAILAND.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). October 21, 1958. pp. 11.

1976, October 6

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 22 [1] ... eventually 40 [3]

Trajectory: Arrested/”Protective custody” [3]

Coup leaders: Admiral Sangad Chalawyu, defense minister [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Junta led by Sangad Chalawyu [2] Thanin Kraivivhien (Supreme Court Justice) to be Prime Minister of provisional government in two weeks times [3]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Seni Pramoj [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Protests by students lead to coup [1]

Soc/Com: “The 60-year-old Admiral Sangad, who is considered pro-American, said he did not want Thailand to become prey to communists” [1]

Alignment: Right [1], see anti-com

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “Thai military seizes power as 22 die in rioting.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). October 7, 1976. pp. A1.

[2] “New Thai regime bars counter-coup.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). October 12, 1976. pp. A5.

[3] “Thailand’s Military Coup.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 10, 1976. pp. 188.

1977, March 26

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 1 [3]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: “300 soldiers from western Thailand” [1] Gen. Chalard Hiranyasiri, former deputy army commander – ousted the prior October 6 after coup [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed [1]

Deposed executive: Failed [1]

[1] “Rival Thai factions claim control after coup effort.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). March 26, 1977. pp. A1.

[2] “Thai coup report denied by junta.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). March 26, 1977. pp. S1.

[3] “Coup attempt fails in Thailand.” *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). March 27, 1977. pp. A1.

1977, October 20

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: Bloodless [1] but possible deaths in bombing afterward [3]

Trajectory: Arrested [1]

Coup leaders: Sangad Chaloryu, Defense Minister [1]

New Executive/Junta members: “Revolutionary party” [1] led by Chaloryu [2]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Thanin Kraivichien [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

**For the first time in Thailand’s history of frequent military coups, a civilian Government has been deposed by the military leadership because the military felt it was too conservative” [2].

**”Mr. Thanin, a former member of the country’s Supreme Court, had not only alienated the military that put him in power by ignoring its wishes, but had also stalemated all political life, banned most labor unions, put the press under strict censorship and imposed stern controls on university campuses, the principle centers of liberal and leftist opposition” [2].

***Immediately removes press censorship [2]

[1] “Thailand Military Ousts Premier in Bloodless Coup.” *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). October 20, 1977. pp. A2.

[2] Kamm, Henry. “Thai Junta Ousts Civilian Regime, Charging It Delayed Vote Too Long.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 21, 1977. pp. 2.

[3] “Bomb Explodes at Thai Ministry.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). October 26, 1977. pp. 29.

1981, April 1

Agency: Elite? [4]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Gen. Sant Chitpatima [1] who was deputy army commander (second in command of army?) [4] and First Army Commander Lt. Gen. Vasin Istangkul Na Ayuttaya [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Failed

Deposed executive: Failed

[1] “Leader of Failed Coup in Thailand Is Reported to Want Asylum in U.S.” *The Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). April 5, 1981. pp. A2.

[2] “Thailand rebellion quashed.” *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). April 4, 1981. pp. S10.

[3] Hatton, James W. “Loyalist Troops Apparently End Coup in Thailand.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). April 3, 1981. pp. A16.

[4] “Thai General, Saying Coup Fails, Asserts He Has the King’s Support.” *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 2, 1981. pp. A1.

1985, September 9

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 4 [3] or 5 including an Australian and US news employees, Thai taxi passenger, and two soldiers [4]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Manoon Ruperkarchorn, former colonel and young officers called the “Young Turks” [1] junior officers and “three former top military officials” [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive: failed [1]

*Leaders of coup say economic issues led to coup [3]

[1] Crosette, Barbara. "Thailand's Military Suffers Some Self-Inflicted Wounds." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 15, 1985. pp. E2.

[2] "ATTEMPTED COUP TARNISHES IMAGE OF THAILAND." *Seattle Times* (Seattle, WA). September 15, 1985. pp. A6.

[3] Crosette, Barbara. "Thailand Suddenly Orders a Shift of Troops." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 12, 1985. pp. A17.

[4] Branigin, William. "Thai Coup Leaders Leave Country: Surrender Deal Prompts Concern About Leniency After 5 Deaths." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 11, 1985. pp. A19.

1991, February 23

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: 0 "bloodless" [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [1] encouraged to go into exile [2] imprisoned as of 2/27/1991

Coup leaders: Supreme Commander Gen Sunthorn and other members of the junta [3]

New Executive/Junta members: "Armed Forces Supreme Commander, Gen Sunthorn Kongsompong and includes the heads of the army, navy, air force and police" [1] Promise civilian government in a week [2]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan [3]

Property:

Markets: Freezes assets of business leaders and politicians accused of profiting from the drug trade [2] **but** promises to set up civilian government within the week after Thai stock exchange drops w/assets of business and political leaders are frozen [2] "The military leadership says it took over the country to stop corruption associated with kickbacks from development projects and public contracts" [2]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] Wallace, Charles P. "Thai Coup Leaders Plan Elections in Six Months." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). February 25, 1991. pp. OCA4.

[2] Schmetzer, Uli. "Thai junta promises to set up civilian government in a week." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). February 26, 1991. pp. NW2.

[3] "15 Attested in First Protest Against Coup in Thailand." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). February 26, 1991. pp. SDA22.

[4] Erlanger, Steven. "NORMALCY RETURNS AFTER THAI COUP." *New York Times* (New York, NY). February 27, 1991. pp. A12.

2006, September 19

Agency: Elite [1] [2] [3]

Deaths: 0 [4]

Trajectory: Out of country at time of coup [2] claims he will take a "holiday" [3] not likely to return [5] coded as exile

Coup leaders: Likely the same as below [1][2][3][4] including Gen. Sonthi Boonyaratkalin [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Sonthi Boonyaratkalin, Lt. Gen. Winai Phattiyakul [1]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra [1]

Property:

Markets: Accuses Thaksin of corruption [2] "The new rulers said the previous constitution had too many "loopholes" which allowed Thaksin and his government to abuse power and engage in widespread corruption" [7]

Social Inclusion: "Earlier, another member of the junta, Lt. Gen. Winai Phattiyakul, said the army overthrew the government to head off possible clashes between supporters of former Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra and his opponents, the BBC reported. He accused Thaksin of planning to use the army against his enemies" [1]

Alignment: Right [1] [6], see 'social inclusion'

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Thai general says junta plans to remain." *UPI NewsTrack* (Washington, D.C.). September 26, 2006.

[2] Gray, Denis D. "Military tightens rules in Thailand." *Houston Chronicle* (Houston, TX). September 26, 2006.

[3] Faiola, Anthony. "Thai Coup Highlights Struggles Over Democracy." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). September 24, 2006. pp. A20.

[4] "Calm After the Coup." *Weekend Australian* (Canberra, A.C.T.). September 23, 2006. pp. 30.

[5] "Thailand Reinterprets the Rules of Democracy, Again." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 21, 2006. pp. A3.

[6] Karuna Buakamsri and John M. Glionna. "Army delivers 'new policy': Prime minister ousted while in New York." *The Ottawa Citizen* (Ottawa, Ontario). September 20, 2006. pp. A6.

[7] "Thai military council announces interim constitution." *AP Archive*. October 1, 2006; published July 23, 2015.

2014, May 22

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: not reported anywhere, unclear

Trajectory: Retired [3]

Coup leaders: Gen. Prauth Chan-ocha head of the army [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Gen. Prauth Chan-ocha head of the army [2]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Niwatthamrong Boonsongpaisan [3]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Widespread protests [2] mil. Cracks down on all protests: "What we're hearing is that soldiers have moved rapidly to consolidate their position, moving in on the "red shirt" camp, the broad protest movement linked to the government, on the outskirts of Bangkok. They are also moving towards the anti-government demonstrators' camp in the center of town" [2]. "Small wonder, then, that the man who made the decision, Army Gen. Prayuth Chan-ocha, is going to great lengths to insist this isn't a coup at all, that the caretaker government remains in charge, and that he took the action – apparently without consulting caretaker Prime Minister Niwattumron Boonsongpaisan – purely to maintain law and order and try to end the months-long civil strife that has battered the economy and reduced government to a shambles. "With martial law enforced, it marks step one on the path to peace, which will be quickly restored," Prayuth declared" [4] "the NCPO did not want to leave room for error. Following the declaration of martial law (and before the coup), they issued 19 orders, six of which specifically targeted information control. The military suspended all normal programming of radio, cable TV and satellite stations and had the media only play re-runs of military-approved programming. Thais were also ordered to stay home, but they were deprived of their much beloved evening soaps. Only recently were the six public TV channels able to resume normal programming, still under a watchful eye of the military government. Apart from not being allowed to present views that could fuel more tension in the country, Thai TV programs are also no longer permitted to present the opinions of viewers - meaning no more SMS messages or phone-ins by audience. An op-ed on the Nation asked the military whether they could like "emoticons," which may show emotions of readers, online. No one seems to know where the "line" is [5]

Alignment: Right, see "social inclusion"

Programmatic: yes

[1] Fuller, Thomas. "Thai general says his coup has backing of the king." *International New York Times* (Paris, France). May 27, 2014. pp. 5.

[2] "Thailand military seizes power in coup." *BBC* (London, UK). May 22, 2014.

[3] Olarn, Cocha. "Thai military releases former interim PM days after coup." *CNN* (Atlanta, GA). May 29, 2014.

[4] Lennox, Samuel. "Thailand's Non-Coup Coup." *The Daily Beast*. May 21, 2014.

[5] Sinpeng, Aim.. "Thailand's cybercoup: Thailand's coup includes an important online component as well. Can it succeed?" *Washington Post*. May 27, 2014.

Togo

1963, January 13

Agency: junior [2]

Deaths: 1 [2]

Trajectory: killed [1]

Coup leaders: Emmanuel Bodjolle [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Nicolas Grunitsky [2]

Deposed executive: President Sylvanus Olympio [1]

Property: former colonial service members demanding jobs [2]

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: no

[1] "TOGO PRESIDENT IS SLAIN IN COUP." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 14, 1963. p. 1.

[2] "FORMER PREMIER TO RULE IN TAGO." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 16, 1963. p. 3.

1967, January 13

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: retired [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Etienne Eyadema, head of the armed forces [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Etienne Eyadema [2]

Deposed executive: President Nicolas Grunitzky [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "In a broadcast later today Colonel Eyadema declared a state of emergency throughout the country, a pencil-thin land 600 miles long and about 30 miles wide. He also suspended the Constitution and the National Assembly, and banned all political parties. He justified the coup on the ground that civilian political intrigue had threatened plunge Togo into "imminent civil war"" [1].

Alignment: Right [1][2], see "social inclusion"

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Garrison, Lloyd. "Colonel Says He Seized Power In Togo to Prevent 'Civil War'." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 14, 1967. p. 2.

[2] Garrison, Lloyd. "ALL CALM IN TOGO AFTER ARMY COUP." *New York Times* (New York, New York). January 15, 1967. p. 29.

1991, October 1

Agency: Junior [2] [3]

Deaths: 6 [5]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: junior officers, unclear who [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed [2]

Deposed executive:

[1] Roessler, Philip. *Ethnic Power and State Politics*. Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, UK) p. 351. 2016.

[2] "Togo's Eyadema quells rebellion." *Toronto Star*. October 1, 1991: A12.

[3] "Togo coup by military defused." *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*. October 1, 1991: A2. h

[4] "2 Coup Attempts Thwarted in Togo." *Los Angeles Times*. October 2, 1991: VCA10. h

[5] "Six killed in mutiny in Togo." *The Province*. October 3, 1991: A23.

1991, October 7

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 4 [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: "mutinous troops" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*according to this source, 3rd attempt in a week [1]

[1] "4 Killed After Rebel Troops Fail to Kidnap Togo Premier." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 9, 1991. p. A6.

1991, November 28

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 25 [2] + 17 [3], possibly up to "200" more [3]

Trajectory: failed* [3]

Coup leaders: unclear

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] "Togolese Loyalists Threatening Interim Ruler." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 29, 1991. p. A10.

[2] "SOLDIERS ABANDON COUP ATTEMPT IN TOGO." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 1, 1991. p. 9.

[3] "Rebels Seize Togolese Premier." *New York Times* (New York, New York). December 4, 1991. p. A8.
 "Despite a Coup, Togo's Reform Prime Minister Clings to Post." *New York Times*. December 5, 1991. p. A7.

1991, December 15

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*no evidence in proquest of a coup on this day

2005, February 5

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

*President died, President's son installed, legislative branch amends the constitution to allow this. *Doesn't seem to be a military coup* [1]

**"Under the country's constitution, [Gnassingbe Eyadema] should have been replaced by the speaker Fambare Natchaba Ouattara, who had been returning to Togo from Paris.

The country's army closed its borders and the parliament changed the constitution to allow 39-year-old Faure Gnassingbe (below) to fill his late father's shoes." [2].

[1] Polgreen, Lydia. "Ruling Dynasty Seems to Start, Leaving Many in Togo Resentful." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A11.

[2] "Togo Coup Slammed." *The Voice* (London). February 14, 2005: 6.

Tunisia

1987, November 7

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Arrested [4]

Coup leaders: Premier Zine el Abidine Ben Ali [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Zine el Abidine Ben Ali becomes President and head of the armed forces [2]

Deposed executive: President Habib Bourguibia [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: not enough info

Programmatic: No

[1] "A Coup Is Reported in Tunisia." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 7, 1987. p. 3.

[2] "Longtime Tunisian Leader Deposed by Prime Minister." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, California). November 7, 1987. p. 3.

[3] Meisler, Stanley. "Tunisia Calm as Bourguiba is Replaced." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, California). November 8, 1987. p. A16.

[4] Pace, Eric. "Habib Bourguiba, Independence Champion and President of Tunisia, Dies at 96." *New York Times* (New York, New York). April 7, 2000. p. B13.

[5] Constitute Project. "Tunisia 1959 (rev. 2008)."

Turkey

1960, May 27

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 0 [1] [2] 1* [5] 1 soldier did end up dying in coup [7]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Lt. Gen. Cemal Gursel [2] who had been demoted from being in charge of ground forces “recently” [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Lt. Gen. Cemal Gursel [3] as President and Premier [4], Foreign Minister Selim Sarper [4] two other generals [4]

Deposed executive: Premier Adenan Menderes, President Celal Bayar [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Weeks of protests against Premier Adnan Menderes [1] says it is to prevent “national fratricide” [1]

Soc/Com: “The junta left no doubt that Turkey would adhere to its anti-Communist position as a member of the Western alliance” [2]

Alignment: Right, see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

[1] “ARMY TAKES OVER TURKEY: VOWS FREE ELECTIONS IN COUP D’ETAT.” *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). May 27, 1960. pp. 1.

[2] “Army Grabs Rule in Turkey.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). May 28, 1960. pp. A1.

[3] Associated Press. “JUNTA IN CONTROL.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 28, 1960. pp. 1.

[4] Hunt, Richard P. “GEN. GURSEL HEADS TURKISH CABINET; LIFTS REPRESSION: People Hail Regime With Joy.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 29, 1960. pp. 1.

[5] Walz, Jay. “Menderes Aide Kills Himself, Sets Off Probe.” *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, Ga.). May 31, 1960. pp. 22.

[6] McCardell, Lee. “Gursel Says he Will Not Be Candidate.” *The Sun*. June 1, 1960: 7.

[7] “Military Rulers in Turkey offer New Constitution.” *Christian Science Monitor*. June 10, 1960: 18.

[8] “Turkey Unveils its Constitution.” *The Sun*. June 13, 1960: 1.

1962, February 22

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: none reported, no fighting reported, officers went back to barracks [1] [2] “bloodless” [3]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Col. Talat Aydemir, leader of Army War School [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “Turkey Back to Normal After Cadet Rebellion: Leader in Hospital.” *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). February 24, 1962. pp. A8.

[2] “TURKEY REPORTS CRUSHING OF COUP.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). February 23, 1962. pp. 1.

[3] “Turkish Army Revolt Falls Through.” *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). February 23, 1962. pp. 2.

1963, May 20

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 10 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Talat Aydemir, former commander of Turkey’s War Academy [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “REBELS AND ARMY CLASH IN TURKEY.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 21, 1963. pp. 1.

[2] “3 CITIES IN TURKEY UNDER ARMY RULE.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). May 22, 1963. pp. 3.

1971, March 12

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: resigned [1]

Coup leaders: “Gen. Memduh Tagmae, chief of the general staff; army commander Gen. Faruk Gurler, air force commander; Gen. Muhsin Batur, and navy commander Adm. Celal Eyicioglu.” [1] Gen. Kemalettin Ekein, National Guard commander [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Nihat Erim [3]

Deposed executive: Premier Suleyman Demirel [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "The military officers demanded a government strong enough to halt what they described as anarchy" their statement broadcast on state radio read "The continuing attitude and behavior of the Parliament and Government has pushed our country into anarchy, fratricide, and social and economic unrest" [4], see *** for context

Soc/Com: unrest blamed on 'leftist student groups' [1] "For their part the military chiefs instituted a wide purge of their own ranks, retiring or reassigning officers they felt were either leftist or disposed to stage a coup or both" [5] --- the 'anarchy' clearly refers to the "Turkish People's Liberation Army", a left-wing paramilitary that had abducted a US soldier

Alignment: Right [1], see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

*months of 'unrest and violence' that resulted in 'the kidnapping of four U.S. airmen stationed in Turkey' [1]

**Statement: "The continuing attitude and behavior of the parliament and government has pushed our country into anarchy, fratricide, and social and economic unrest" [1].

***unrest blamed on 'leftist student groups' [1]

[1] "Military Overthrows Government in Turkey." *The Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, Ga.). March 13, 1971. pp. 2A.

[2] "Civil Rule in Turkey Given 1 Yr." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). March 15, 1971. pp. B21.

[3] Friendly, Alfred. "Turkey Gets New Premier." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 20, 1971. pp. A20.

[4] "Turkish Regime is Ousted by the Military." *New York Times*. March 13, 1971: 1.

[5] Friendly, Alfred. "A Bit of Teetering On the Tightrope of Democracy." *New York Times*. March 21, 1971: E4.

1980, September 11

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: Bloodless in initial move [1] deaths that week from battle with "leftist gang" but not a part of coup (i.e. not between regime and forces supporting regime vs. forces opposing regime) [3]

Trajectory: Arrested [2]

Coup leaders: Gen. Haydar Saltik, Commander of Aegean region, Gen. Kenan Evren, Chief of Staff [1]

New Executive/Junta members: National Security Council including Kenan Evren and heads of army, navy, air force, and national police [2]

Deposed executive: Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "The military leaders of Turkey pledged after seizing power in an apparently bloodless coup today that they would wipe out growing extremist violence, restore political stability and eventually give way to civilian rule" [2]

Constitution:

Alignment: Right, see social inclusion

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "MILITARY IN TURKEY OUSTS GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER DEMIREL." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 12, 1980. pp. A1.

[2] Kifner, John. "TURKISH COUP CHIEFS MAKE VOW TO BRING STABILITY TO NATION." *New York Times* (New York, New York). September 13, 1980. pp. 1.

[3] Broder, Jonathan. "Turks see 1st violence since coup." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). September 15, 1980. pp. 3.

1997, February 28

Agency:

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Alignment: unclear

*not a coup, but described as “soft coup.” Military warns Erbakan to not move away from a secular government [1]. Erbakan would resign several months later and this would be dubbed by the press as a “postmodern coup” [2].

[1] “Turkey’s ‘soft’ coup.” *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ontario). March 6, 1997. pp. A20.

[2] Candar, Cengiz. “Post Modern Coup.” *Sabah* (Istanbul, Turkey). June 28, 1997.

[3] Arsu, Sebnem. “Turkish Military Leaders Held for Role in ’97 Coup.” *New York Times*. April 12, 2012.

2016, July 15

Agency: Junior “Gülenists” [1] [2] [3]

Deaths: 290 [1] 241 [2]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: unclear [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] Gul Tysuz and Elliott C. McLaughlin. “Failed coup in Turkey: What you need to know.” *CNN* (Atlanta, GA.). July 18, 2016.

[2] “Turkey’s failed coup attempt: All you need to know.” *Al Jazeera* (Doha, Qatar). July 15, 2017.

[3] Basaran, Ezgi. “Turkey coup: Who was behind Turkey coup attempt?” *BBC News* (London, UK). July 16, 2016.

Ukraine**2014, February 22**

Protesters take control of Kiev after days of political violence, parliament votes to remove President Yanukovich, Russia calls it a coup (Higgins and Kramer 2014, 1). Not coded as a coup. Yanukovich flees (Smale 2014, A10).

[1] Smale, Alison. “Just Like His Power, Ukrainian Ex-Leader Vanishes Into Thin Air.” *New York Times* (New York). February 25, 2014.

[2] Andrew Higgins and Andrew Kramer. “UKRAINE’S LEADER FLEES THE CAPITAL; ELECTIONS CALLED.” *New York Times* (New York). February 23, 2014.

Uganda**1971, January 25**

Agency: elite [1]

Deaths: possibly 7 [1] possibly 70 [2], went with lower number, *change to 70*

Trajectory: exile [3]

Coup leaders: Maj. Gen. Idi Amin [1]

New Executive/Junta members: Maj. Gen. Idi Amin [1]

Deposed executive: President Milton Obote [1]

Property:

Markets: accuses elites and politicians of economic corruption, implies that economy will be reoriented to redistribute wealth to the lower classes [1] – unclear that it is the coup leaders saying this, rather than a random soldier

Social Inclusion: fear of eventual bloodshed, accusations that Obote had developed his home region at the expense of the rest of the country– unclear that it is the coup leaders saying this, rather than a random soldier

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No, but possibility that it is a left-wing coup

**Free and fair general elections will soon be held in the country, given a stable security situation” [1]

**”The announcement of the coup d’etat came in the form of a denunciation of President Obote by an unidentified speaker [likely Amin] who said he had the backing of army officers. He said the army had taken control of the country because it believed the President’s policies would lead to bloodshed. The Government’s economic policies were benefiting “the rich, big men” while other Ugandans were becoming poorer, he said”

[1]

[1] “OBETE IS OUSTED BY UGANDAN ARMY.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 1. January 26, 2011.

[2] “Obote Is Free to Return, New Ugandan Chief Says.” *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 3. January 27, 2011.

[3] Marshall, Julian. “Milton Obote.” *The Guardian* (London, UK). October 11, 2005.

[3] Marshall, Julian. "Milton Obete." *The Guardian* (London, UK). October 11, 2005.

1974, March 23

Agency: Elite [3]

Deaths: at least 1 [3] + 30 [4]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: Brig. Charles Arrube [1], Captain John Maturima [4], Lt. Col. Elly Aseni [4], Second Lieut. Moses Mawa, Capt. John Simba, Capt. Birimbo, Ly Mazamir, Sgt. Anguyo [4]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

[1] Mohr, Charles. "Amin Survives Uganda Army Clash." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 1. March 25, 1974.

[2] The Associated Press. "Uganda Executions of Rebels Reported." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 1. March 26, 1974.

[3] "Brig Arube's failed coup plan." *Daily Monitor* (Kampala, Uganda). October 24, 2015.

[4] "Three gunshots that ended the coup against Amin." *Daily Monitor* (Kampala, Uganda). July 26, 2015.

1974, November 11

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 15 [1]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: "a special commando division" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "UGANDA REBELLION REPORTED CRUSHED." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 13. November 11, 1974.

1980, May 11

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: exile [3]

Coup leaders: Paule Muwenga [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Paule Muwenga [2]

Deposed executive: President Godfrey L Binaisa [2]

Property:

Markets: Say they perpetrated the coup b/c of the 'Greed and ambition' of Binaisa, and ridicule of the army [2], doesn't seem clear enough to establish if "greed" is about personal power (i.e., after the President dismisses Brig. David Oyite Ojok, Army Chief of Staff, the coup happens) or corruption and exploitation, but seems more the former than the latter

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "PRESIDENT'S OUSTER REPORTED IN UGANDA." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A1. May 13, 1980.

[2] "Ugandan Military Defends Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A4. May 16, 1980.

[3] Anderson, Shola. "Godfrey Binaisa." *The Guardian* (London, UK). October 3, 2010.

1985, July 27

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: none reported

Trajectory: Exile [2]

Coup leaders: Lieut Gen. Tito Okello [1] chief of armed forces

New Executive/Junta members: Brig. Basilio Oloro Okello [1]

Vice President and Defense Minister (became Prime Minister) Paulo Muwanga [4]

Deposed executive: President Milton Obote [2]

Property:

Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment: unclear
 Programmatic: No

*"a rebellion by soldiers Friday dramatically underscored a tribal split within the army" [2].

- [1] "Army Mutiny Reported In Northeast Uganda." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 4. July 27, 1985.
 [2] Rule, Sheila. "Uganda Leader Reportedly Out In Army Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. 1. July 28, 1985.
 [3] "Uganda Military Chief Is Made Head of State." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A5. July 30, 1985.
 [4] "Ex-Official Installed As Uganda's Premier." *New York Times* (New York, New York). p. A5. August 2, 1985.

United Arab Emirates (also Sharjah)

1972, January 25

Agency: Junior [1]
 Deaths: 6 (Sheik, family, and at least one guard) [1] Sheik and 9 family members [4]
 Trajectory: killed [1]
 Coup leaders: Former ruler and cousin Sheik Saqir bin Sultan [1]
 New Executive/Junta members: Sheikh Saqir Bin Mohammed [2] *failed coup* [3]
 Deposed Executive: Sheik Khalid bin Muhamed [1]

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- [1] "Sheik of Sharjah Slain." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). January 25, 1972: A 12.
 [2] "Sharjah Successor." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 26, 1972: A20.
 [3] "Persian Gulf sheikh found slain after cousin's coup is crushed." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD.). January 26, 1972: A7.
 [4] "Persian Sheik, Relatives Killed." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). January 26, 1972: 11A.
 [5] "PERSIAN GULF: Bloody Failure." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). January 30, 1972: 14.

1987, June 16

Agency: Elite [2]
 Deaths: 0 [3]
 Trajectory: Restored to power [5]
 Coup leaders: Sheik Sultan ibn Mohammed al [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: failed
 Targeted Executive: Sheik Sultan ibn Mohammed al Kasimi [1] *failed*

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- [1] "Emirate Sharjak Sheik Reported Out." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 17, 1987: 1.
 [2] "Gulf Emirate's Ruler Reportedly Toppled." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 18, 1987: B16.
 [3] "Coup leader in Sharjah solidifying his position." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). June 19, 1987: 14.
 [4] "United Arab Emirates leaders support deposed Sharjah sheik." *The San Diego Union* (San Diego, CA). June 1987: A25.
 [5] "Sharjah's Emir Regains Rule After Brief Ouster." *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 21, 1987: 13.

Uruguay

1973, February 10

Agency:
 Deaths:
 Deposed Executive:
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders:
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

The defense minister resigns after members of the military revolt call for his resignation (New York Times 1973a, 1). (New York Times 1973b, 36).

[1] "Uruguay Defense Minister Quits Under Army Threat: Uruguay Defense Chief Bows to Army." *New York Times* (New York). February 10, 1973a.

[2] "Crisis in Uruguay." *New York Times* (New York). February 16, 1973.

1973, June 27

Agency: Autogolpe

Deaths:

Deposed Executive:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Autogolpe (New York Times 1973, 1).

[1] "URUGUAY DECREES END OF CONGRESS." *New York Times* (New York). June 28, 1973.

1976, June 12

Agency: Elite

Deaths: 0

Deposed Executive: President Bordaberry [1]

Trajectory: unclear

Coup leaders: heads of armed forces

New Executive/Junta members: Alberto Demicheli (former Vice President) [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: Military involvement in politics to address social upheaval from economic issues [3]

"According to a blueprint disclosed by a military spokesman in recent days ... the Colorados and Blancos will resume political activity only after 500 of their most prominent members have been purged by the military" [3]

Anti-Communism: "Demicheli has said all domestic and foreign policies of the anti-Communist Bordaberry government will be continued" [7] and claims that they took power to save democracy from Marxism [3]

Alignment: Right [3] fears that if the military did not entrench itself in politics Marxists could take power, slow return to civilian rule seems to partially be to prevent this, even with the return to 'civilian rule' military sees itself highly involved in party politics

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Military in Uruguay Ousts President Over Policy Differences." *New York Times* (New York). June 13, 1976.

[2] "Uruguay's ex-leader Juan Maria Bordaberry dies aged 83." July 17, 2011.

[3] Kandell, Jonathan. "Uruguay Awaits Form of Democracy Army Says it Will Eventually Restore." *New York Times*. June 15, 1976: 2.

[4] Goodsell, James Nelson. "Uruguay's military calls tune." *Christian Science Monitor*. June 14, 1976: 3.

[5] Sanchez, Alex. "Bringing Accountability to Uruguay's Military." *Washington Report on the Hemisphere*. 26(23): 2006.

[6] Kaufman, Edy. *Uruguay in Transition: From Civilian to Military Rule*. Transaction Inc. 1979.

[7] "Uruguayan president promises few changes." *Eugene Register-Guard* via UPI. June 14, 1976: 5A.

Venezuela

1952, September 7

Can't find information for a coup on this date; included in the Systemic Peace dataset. Not included

Agency:

Deaths:
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders:
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

1952, September 29

Agency: Junior
 Deaths: 3 [2] later reported 5 deaths [4]
 Trajectory: failed
 Coup leaders: Captain Omana and Lieut. Navarro Torres [3]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

- [1] "University of Central Arkansas | UCA." Political Science. Accessed January 03, 2018.
 [2] "New Revolt in Venezuel Suppressed." *Los Angeles Times*. October 2, 1952: 14.
 [3] "5 Die in Venezuela In Reported Coup." *New York Times*. September 30, 1952: 12.
 [4] "Revolt Quelled by Venezuela; 5 killed, 10 hurt." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. September 30, 1952: C11. (
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1952, December 2

Agency: Autogolpe [2]
 Deaths:
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Col. Marcos Perez Jimenez [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: Col. Marcos Perez Jimenez [2]
 Deposed executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

- [1] Coronil, Fernando. *The Magical State: Nature, Money, and Modernity in Venezuela*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008.
 [2] "Junta Head takes Venezuela Power in Voting Sequel." *New York Times*. December 3, 1952: 1.
 [3] "Venezuela Gets New President; Junta Resigns." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. December 3, 1952: B9.
 [4] "Venezuela's 'Election'." *Christian Science Monitor*. December 6, 1952: 32.
-

1958, January 1

Agency: Junior [2] [4] failed
 Deaths: Likely (palace bombed, one plane shot down but pilot reported to be alive) but none reported [2]
 Trajectory:
 Coup leaders: Major Luis Obensto Cadillo [3]
 New Executive/Junta members:
 Deposed executive:
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Alignment:

- [1] Kohn, George C. *Dictionary of Wars*. New Delhi: Viva Books, 2008.
 [2] "Venezuela Flyers Revolt." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. January 2, 1958: 1.
 [3] Moleon, Aristides. "Revolt is Reported Crushed in Venezuela." *Atlanta Daily World*. January 4, 1958: 6.
 [4] Szulc, Tad. "Venezuela Jails Many as Rebels." *New York Times*. January 5, 1958: 1.

1958, January 11

Agency: Cabinet reorganization (forced)

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

* President Marcos Perez Jimenez appears to have lost much of his personal power in yesterday's Cabinet reorganization. The forcing of a new Cabinet upon the President by the military at the end of eighteen hours of negotiations at the tank-ringed Miraflores Palace verged on a coup [2]. Appears to be a continuation of the above.

[1] Szulc, Tad. "Venezuelan Leader Ousts His Chief Foe." *New York Times*. January 14, 1958: 1.

[2] Szulc, Tad. "Venezuela Ruled by Armed Forces." *New York Times*. January 12, 1958: 3.

1958, January 13

Agency: Accusations that Defense Minister General Fernandes tries to complete an overthrow on this date, unclear if a move was made or if it was a plot, I suspect it is the same event as January 11th because Fernandes calls on the President to accept the new cabinet [1] (not in dataset)

Deaths:

Trajectory:

Coup leaders:

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Szulc, Tad. "Venezuelan Leader Ousts His Chief Foe." *New York Times*. January 14, 1958: 1.

1958, January 23

Agency: Junior [4]

Deaths: 60 [5] + 160 civilians dead in street fighting w/Security Police [6]

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: the military junta (presumably the coup leaders) were Rear Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal; Air Force Col. Abel Romero Villate, Army Col Roberto Casanova, National Guard Col. Carlos Luis Araque, and Col. Pearo Jose Quevedo" [4]

New Executive/Junta members: Admiral Larrazabel leader of junta [7] Col. Carlos Luis Araque, Col Pedro Jose Quevedo, Eugenio Mendoza (industrialist) and Blas Lamberti (engineer/professor) [7]

Deposed executive: Perez Jimenez [4]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion: "Apparently when the Venezuelan armed forces saw the depth of feeling on the part of the citizens, they finally acted to oust the short, rotund, bespectacled dictator...a military junta took over the government temporarily" [4] military forces fire on protesters [5] calls for end of riots, says that 'citizen demands must await a restoration of public order' (paraphrasing a paraphrase)

Alignment: The coup is an endgame scenario ousting Jimenez, but much of the rhetoric during and after the coup attempt is about restoring public order & democracy, coded as right based on public order statements (see social inclusion)

Programmatic: Yes

[1] Galvan, Javier A. *Latin American Dictators of the 20th Century: The Lives and Regimes of 15 Rulers*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 2013.

[2] Kohn, George C. *Dictionary of Wars*. New Delhi: Viva Books, 2008.

[3] SZULCSPECIAL, TAD. "VENEZUELA RULED BY 7-MAN JUNTA; HOLDOUTS YIELD; Military and Civilian Group Pledges Free Elections--Guarantees Investments SECRET POLICE ROUTED Their 9-Hour Fight Futile--Ousted Dictator Flies to Dominican Republic VENEZUELA RULED BY 7-MAN JUNTA." *The New York Times*, January 24, 1958.

[4] Hallet, Robert M. "Dictator Ousted By Venezuelans." *Christian Science Monitor*. January 23, 1958: 1.

[5] "60 Killed in Fighting in Caracas." *The Sun*. January 24, 1958: 1.

[6] Szulc, Tad. "Caracas Swept by New Rioting." *New York Times*. January 25, 1958: 1.

[7] Szulc, Tad. "Venezuela Ruled by 7-man Junta." *New York Times*. January 24, 1958: 1.

1958, July 21

Agency: Elite [1][2]

Deaths:

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Minister of Defense Castro Leon [1][2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Minister of Defense Castro Leon attempts to overthrow the military junta to prevent communist factions from gaining traction, fails, appears to be bloodless (Velasco 2015: 82) [1].

[1] Velasco, Alejandro. *Barrio Rising: Urban Popular Politics and the Making of Modern Venezuela*. Oakland, CA: University of California Press, 2015.

[2] Johansson, Bertram B. "Venezuela Seethes – Key Aide Quits." *Christian Science Monitor*. July 24, 1958: 3.

1958, September 7

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 20 [2] 23 [3] <went with 23, from hospitals>

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Lt. Col. Juan de Dios Moncada, Maj Rafael Pachecho, and Maj. Luis Alberto Vivas Ramirez [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

Lt Colonel Jose Mendoza and Major Regulo Vivas Ramirez stage a coup attempt that kills 20 (Central Arkansas). Unclear what happens to coup leaders [1].

[1] "University of Central Arkansas | UCA." Political Science. Accessed January 03, 2018.

[2] "20 killed, 400 wounded as Venezuela Revolt Fails." *The Sun*. September 8, 1958: 1.

[3] "23 Killed in Revolt of Venezuela Police." *Los Angeles Times*. September 8, 1958: 1.

1960, April

Agency: Junior

Deaths: Attempted invasion, not a coup

Trajectory:

Coup leaders: Jesus Maria Castro Leon, retired Air Force General, Jose Isabel Gutierrez and Manuel Silva Guillen, retired lieutenant colonels [6] and 23 junior officers [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*“an exiled Venezuelan general, Castro Leon, and a number of his followers, invaded Venezuela from encampments in Colombia. The invasion mission seized full control of a border town, San Cristobal, and then declared over the local radio station that they had overthrown Venezuelan president Romulo Betancourt. The Venezuelan exiles were dealt with by force, and the situation was brought under control in a matter of days” (Bercovitch and Fretter 2004: 130). Coup? [1]

[1] Bercovitch, Jacob, and Judith Fretter. *Regional Guide to International Conflict and Management from 1945 to 2003*. Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, 2004.

[2] “Venezuela Alerts Coastal Defenses.” *Christian Science Monitor*. April 28, 1960: 5.

[3] “600 Jailed In Revolt In Venezuela.” *Atlanta Constitution*. April 28, 1960: 31.

[4] “Venezuela Nips Invasion Plot.” *Washington Post*. April 18, 1960: 6.

[5] “Invasion Plot Foiled, Venezuela Claims.” *The Sun*. April 19, 1960: 2.

[6] “Venezuela Captures Chief of Brief Revolt.” *New York Times*. April 23, 1960: 1.

1960, September 12

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: likely 0 [2]

Trajectory: Failed [1]

Coup leaders: National Guard Lt. Ecio de Jesus Saldivia and 20 followers [1], members of his own unit arrested him when he seized the station [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*National Guard Lt. Ecio de Jesus Saldivia seizes radio station, claims establishment of junta [1]

[1] “Venezuela Crushes Army-Led Revolt.” *Atlanta Constitution*. September 13, 1960: 2.

[2] “1-Man Revolt Lasts Hour in Venezuela.” *Washington Post*. September 13, 1960: A8.

*“At dawn on September 21, 1960, national guard Lt. Exio de Jesus Salvdivia, leading forty guardsmen began broadcasting subversive messages against the Betancourt government. Shortly, they were arrested by troops from their own unit” (Scheina 2014: 69).

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014.

1961, February 20

Agency: Junior [3]

Deaths: 0 [3]

Trajectory: Failed [2]

Coup leaders: 4 soldiers and some civilians seize radio station, Maj. Teresio Contreras leader; also revolt at military school by Lieut. Col. Edito Jose Ramirez [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014.

[2] “Venezuela Foils Leaders.” *Christian Science Monitor*. February 20, 1961: 1.

[3] “Venezuela Quells Rebel Outbreaks.” *New York Times*. February 21, 1961: 10.

1961, June 26

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 16 [3]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Ruben Masso Perdomo and Luis Alberto Vivas (ex-Army) and Junior officers [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Second in command of the army *barracks* in Barcelona (470 mi from Caracas) Capt. Tesalio Murillo Fierro seized Barcelona and hoped that other military groups would do the same (Scheina: 70). Forty deaths, fifty wounded (Scheina: 70) [1].

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014.

[2] "Quick Action Quells Revolt in Venezuela." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. June 27, 1961: 9.

[3] "Venezuela's Revolt Toll Trimmed to 16." *Los Angeles Times*. June 28, 1961: 4.

1962, May 4

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 2 [3]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: 400 rebel marines [2] led by Capt. Jesus Molina Villegas [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014.

[2] "Venezuela Planes Bomb Rebel Garrison." *The Sun*. May 5, 1962: 1.

[3] Eder, Richard. "Venezuela Crushes A 2-Day Rebellion." *New York Times*. May 6, 1962: 1.

1962, June 2

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 35 reported 1st day by NYT [2] next day NYT reports 120 loyalist forces dead [3] going w/120

Trajectory: Failed [2]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Comdr. Pedro Medina Silva, deputy commander of military base in Puerto Cabello; imprisoned commander of the base Capt. Jesus Carbonell

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] Scheina, Robert L. *Latin America's Wars Volume II The Age of the Professional Soldier, 1900-2001*. Dulles: Potomac Books, 2014.

[2] "Venezuela Recaptures Navy Base from Rebels." *New York Times*. June 3, 1962: 1.

[3] "Venezuela Army Crushing Rebels." *New York Times*. June 4, 1962: 1.

1966, October 30

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 1 [2]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Lt. Col. Clemente Paheco Ochoa leader [2], Maj. Antonio Perez Hernandez, and German Robles [3]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*“unsuccessful coup attempt by supporters of former president Perez Jimenez” (Hart-Davis 2015: 499).

[1] Hart-Davis, Adam. *History:the Definitive Visual Guide: From the Dawn of Civilization to the Present Day*. DK Publishing (Dorling Kindersley), 2015.

[2] “Rebel is Killed Trying to Oust Venezuela Head.” *Atlanta Constitution*. November 1, 1966: 17.

[3] “Venezuela Says Coup is Crushed.” *New York Times*. October 31, 1966: 20.

1992, February 4

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: 59 [1] 80 [2] (revise up), another estimate of 78 given on the 5th [3] changing to 80 (same author)

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Lieut. Col. Hugo Chavez Frias [2]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

[1] “Venezuela Crushes Army Coup Attempt.” *The New York Times*, February 4, 1992.

[2] Brookes, James. “Venezuela, Wary After Coup Attempt.” *New York Times*. February 10, 1992: A3.

[3] Brookes, James. “Venezuela Recounts How Coup Failed.” *New York Times*. February 6, 1992: A3.

1992, November 27

Agency: Junior [2]

Deaths: 50 [1] [2] ~104 [3] 169 [4]

Trajectory: failed

Coup leaders: “Troops loyal to Lt. Col. Hugo Chavez, a self-described reformist jailed for leading a failed coup attempt” [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] “New coup attempt in Venezuela”. *Chicago Tribune* (November 27, 1992): 1.

[2] “Coup Try Fails 50 killed in Venezuela as rebel colonel strikes again.” *Newsday* (Long Island). November 28, 1992: 4.

[3] “Venezuela rebels fire on president’s palace.” *The Sun* (Baltimore). November 29, 1992: 3A.

[4] Freed, Kenneth. “Lack of Support From Army, Public May Have Doomed Venezuela Coup.” *Los Angeles Times*. November 30, 1992: VCA4.

2002, April 12

Agency: Junior

Deaths: 18 [1], 9 [2], 12 [3] 14 [4]

Trajectory: Failed

Coup leaders: Carmona Estanga (appointed president of failed interim government) and Efrain Vasquez Velasco, *former* head of army [3] [4] Possibly head of the armed forces Gen. Lucas Rincon Romero [5]

New Executive/Junta members:

Deposed executive:

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment:

*Junior officers arrest Chavez, and dissolve Congress and the Supreme Court. 18 people died, but Chavez was back in power by the 14th (all via Forero 2004).

[1] Forero, Juan. "Documents Show C.I.A. Knew Of a Coup Plot in Venezuela." *The New York Times*, December 3, 2004.

[2] Lapper, Richard and Andy Webb-Vidal. "Venezuela's interim president resigns." *Financial Times*. April 13, 2002.

[3] "Uprising in Venezuela." *New York Times*. April 15, 2002.

[4] Forero, Juan. "Venezuela's Chief Forced to Resign." *New York Times*. April 13, 2002.

[5] Rohter, Larry. "Venezuela's 2 Fateful Days: Leader Is Out, and In Again." *New York Times*. April 20, 2002: A1.

2018, August 4

Not enough evidence of coup attempt, possible assassination attempt. Venezuela accuses rebels/Colombia [1]

[1] "Venezuela's Madura survives 'drone assassination' attempt, blames Colombia." *France 24*. August 5, 2018.

Yemen Arab Republic (also North Yemen or Sanaa)

*** *Kingdom of Yemen*

1955, April 2

Agency: Likely Elite [1] [2] [3]

Deaths: no, guard clashes with army to prevent them from attacking civilians that had killed three members of the army, then the coup takes place [3] King's son leads armed fight against forces supporting coup [4] Likely, but no numbers reported [6] 2 men executed, Saif al-Islam Abdullah sentenced to death [7] 23 in fighting, unclear when [9]

Trajectory: failed [5]

Coup leaders: Seifulislam Abdullah [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed King Imam Ahmed targeted

[1] "YEMEN RULER REPORTED OUT: Said To Have Abdicated For 'Health Reasons'". *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). April 3, 1955: 12.

[2] "KING OF YEMEN ABDICATES TO HALF-BROTHER." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 3, 1955: 16.

[3] "ARAB NATIONS RUSH TO HELP YEMEN IN CRISIS." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 4, 1955: 22.

[4] "YEMEN REPORTED RESTORING RULER." *New York Times* (New York, NY). April 6, 1955: 3.

[5] "Yemen Rebellion Quelled by King." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA). April 7, 1955: 31.

[6] Ellis, Harry B. "Yemen Emerges From Dark Briefly: Sword Unsheathed." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA). April 9, 1955: 4.

[7] "Yemen King's Brother Due For Execution." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). April 11, 1955: 14.

[8] "Members of Harem Help Yemen Chief Save Throne." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). April 12, 1955: B8.

[9] "23 Victims Reported in Yemen Clash." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). April 12, 1955: 4.

1962, September 27

Agency: Junior [1] [6]

Deaths: Iman Mohammed al-Badr [3] 10 executions as fighting continues [4] 12 total executions [5]

Trajectory: exile [6]

Coup leaders: Palace Guard [6]

New Executive/Junta members: Mohamed Aly Osman (Chairman), Mohsin Alaini, Mohammed al-Zubari, Abdel Latif Dhaifallah, Hassan al-Amri [3]

Deposed executive: Iman Mohammed al-Badr [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Soc/Com: related to "Trades Union Congress" with speculation that it was fomented by Nasser [1] although Egyptians had left Yemen the year prior [7]. There was immediate recognition by Soviet Union and China [1]. An article commentating on and characterizing events claims that: "The Yemen revolution, like that in Iraq a few years ago, has apparently been engineered from Egypt and carried out by officers espousing President

Nasser's pan-Arabism and "Arab socialism." ... The Yemen revolutionists are hailing him as the leader of pan-Arabism and pledge their country to a "socialist future" [7].

Alignment: Left, see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Army Elements Stage Yemen Coup." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). September 27, 1962: 6.

[2] "Imam of Yemen Reported Slain In Coup After a Week on Throne." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 28, 1962: 1.

[3] "Rebel Army Moves to Tighten Grip on Yemen." *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA.). September 29, 1962: 5.

[4] "Yemeni Rebel Army Executes 10." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 29, 1962: 2.

[5] "Ousted Yemen Princes Seek Arabia Aid." *Chicago Daily Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). September 30, 1967: 37.

[6] "Yemen, 1962-1970 Case Outcome: COIN Loss," in *Paths to Victory: Detailed Insurgency Case Studies* by Paul Christopher, Colin P. Clark, Beth Grill, and Molly Dunigan." RAND Corporation (2013): 250-264.

[7] "Revolution in Yemen." *New York Times*. October 5, 1962: 32.

1967, November 4

Agency: Elite [2] [3]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: Exile [3]

Coup leaders: Four "Republican" leaders, "Yemeni republican high command"? [2] Lieut. Col. Mohammed al-Iryani, Lieut. Col. Ahmed el-Rahoomy, Col. Hamoud Baidar [2] republican council? [2] Col. Ahmed al-Rohoumi was interior minister [3]

New Executive/Junta members: Abdul Rahman al-Iryani [2]

Deposed executive: President Abdullah al-Sallal [1]

Property:

Markets:

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Unclear

Programmatic: No

[1] "COUP IS PROCLAIMED BY ARMY." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 5, 1967: 14.

[2] Pace, Eric. "ARMY COUP OUSTS YEMENI PRESIDENT." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 6, 1967: 1.

[3] "Regime Ousted in Yemen: Bloodless Coup By Military Removes Sallal Reached." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). November 6, 1967: A1.

[4] Morris Jr., Joe Alex. "Coup Held Unlikely to Stop Yemen Civil War." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). November 8, 1967: 6.

[5] Brady, Thomas F. "YEMEN OUTLINES A FLEXIBLE POLICY." *New York Times* (New York, NY). November 8, 1967: 2.

1974, June 13

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: possible [1] 0 [3]

Trajectory: Exile [4]

Coup leaders: Col. Ibrahim el Hamdei [1] deputy commander in-chief of the army [2]

New Executive/Junta members: Col. Ibrahim el Hamdei [3] for full list of council members see *

Deposed executive: President Abdul Rahman Iryani [1]

Property: On June 19th they issue a "Constitutional Proclamation" which 'in brief' said "Yemen is a sovereign independent Islamic Arab State; Islam is the religion of the state; expropriation of property is forbidden except within the limits of the law; deprivation of individuals rights of ownership is not permitted except for the general good and in circumstances defined in the law and subject to his being given just compensation; the judiciary is independent ... its judgements are issued and executed in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Shari'ia; The Yemen is a whole which is individual" [8, 43-45].

Markets: Cite government corruption [1]

Social Inclusion: "Yemeni sources said Hamdi is of Rightist tendencies and may have staged today's coup for fear of a more dangerous movement – presumably by Leftist groups – to take over the country" [2]

Constitution:

Transition:

Democracy:

Soc/Com:

Alignment: Right, but less info on this one (see property, it is the clearest dimension)

* [8, pp. 23]

- [1] "North Yemen's Army Takes Over Country." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 14, 1974: A4.
 [2] "Military assumes rule in N. Yemen." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). June 14, 1974: A14.
 [3] "Junta Suspends Rights, Parliament in N. Yemen." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 15, 1974: A17.
 [4] "Abdul-Rahman al-Iryani, Ex-Yemen President, 89." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 17, 1998.
 [5] Cooley, John K. "Yemen Army forces changes: No Arrests." *The Christian Science Monitor*. July 8, 1974: 5.
 [6] Stookey, Robert W. "Social Structure and Politics in the Yemen Arab Republic, Part II." *Middle East Journal* 28(4).
 [7] "Political situation in Yemen Arab Republic." *Foreign Office Files for the Middle East, 1971-1974*. FCO 8.2378

1978, October 18

Agency: Junior [4]

Deaths: 9 [5]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Supporters of slain President al-Hamdi [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*crushed by army commander in chief [5]

- [1] Burrows, Robert D. "The Yemen Arab Republic and the Ali Abdallah Salih Regime: 1978-1984." *Middle East Journal*. vol. 39, no. 3 (Summer, 1985): 287-288.
 [2] "Monday Briefing: International Coup Is Crushed." *Atlanta Constitution* (Atlanta, GA.). October 16, 1978: 2A.
 [3] "North Yemen crushes revolt." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). October 16, 1978: C16.
 [4] "AROUND THE WORLD: Coup attempt in Yemen foiled." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.): P11.
 [5] "9 N. Yemeni Officers Said to Die in Coup Bid." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.): October 17, 1978:A18.

Yemen People's Republic

1968, March 20

Agency: Junior? [3]

Deaths: unclear [3]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: unclear [3]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

*Denial of coup by President al-Shaabi [2]

- [1] "Around the World." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). March 21, 1968: A15.
 [2] "President of South Yemen Denies He Was Plot Target." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 23, 1968: 7.
 [3] "South Yemen Ousts 150 in Army for Coup Attempt." *New York Times* (New York, NY). March 27, 1968: 8.

1968, August 31

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: possibly up to 3,000 [1] "hundreds, perhaps even thousands" [2] *coded as 100*

Trajectory: Failed [7]

Coup leaders: "mutinous soldiers" [2]

- [1] "BATTLE IS REPORTED IN YEMEN CAPITAL." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 1, 1968: 9.
 [2] "SEE HUNDRED SLAIN IN YEMEN DURING FIGHTS." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill.). September 1, 1968: 5.
 [3] "Premier of Yemen Resigns After Clashes in the Army." *New York Times* (New York, NY). September 5, 1968.
 [4] Pace, Eric. "After 10 Months, Southern Yemen Has Made Little Progress." *New York Times*. September 22, 1968: 31.
 [5] Pace, Eric. "Army and Cabinet Purges Bolster Yemeni Chief." *New York Times*. September 20, 1968: 2.
 [6] "Government is Formed." *Chicago Tribune*. September 16, 1968: 22.
 [7] "6th Cabinet Formed By Yemeni Premier." *New York Times*. September 16, 1968: 11.

1969, June 22

Agency: Elite [2] [3]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: House arrest [2] [5]
 Coup leaders: Supreme General Command of the National Liberation Front [4]
 New Executive/Junta members: Mohammed Alit Haitham named Premier and Salem Ali Rubaya named president of five-person Presidential Council [4]
 Deposed executive: President Qahtan Ashaabi [1]
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Soc/Com: "Political sources said the council was expected to move the country toward socialism" [3].
 Alignment: Left [3], see soc/com
 Programmatic: Yes

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- [1] "Leader is Ousted In South Yemen." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). June 23, 1969: A2.
 [2] "RULING PARTY FIRES HEAD OF SOUTH YEMEN." *Chicago Tribune* (Chicago, Ill). June 23, 1969: 26.
 [3] "YEMEN CHIEF OUSTED BY NEW COUNCIL." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 23, 1969: 13.
 [4] "NEW PREMIER NAMED BY SOUTHERN YEMEN." *New York Times* (New York, NY). June 24, 1969: 2.
 [5] Halliday, Fred. "Catastrophe in South Yemen: A Preliminary Assessment." *MERIP Middle East Report*, no. 139: Sojourners and Settlers: Yemenis in America (March – April 1986): 37-39.
 [6] Lentz, Harris M. "Heads of States and Governments Since 1945." *London and New York: Routledge*. 1994. pp. 842.

1978, June 24

Agency: Likely elite [2]
 Deaths: President Rubay and his aids [2] but conflicted by [7] possible mass executions [6] *coded as 2?*
 ""executed with two of his aides" [3] recode to 3
 Trajectory: Killed [2]
 Coup leaders: Likely Secretary General of the National Liberation Front Abdul Fattah Ismail [2]
 New Executive/Junta members: Prime Minister Ali Nasir Hasani named acting president [2] Abdul Fattah Ismail the secretary general also a part of the ruling council [3]
 Deposed executive: President Salim Rubay – Ali [2] (alternatively Robaya Ali)
 Property:
 Markets:
 Social Inclusion:
 Soc/Com: Cuban paramilitary present (600 'advisors' initially, then 500 more) [4]; Moderates in politburo purged, 3 of the 9 members [5]
 Alignment: Left [5]
 Programmatic: Yes, see Soc/Com

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- [1] "S. Yemen Denies Role in Killing." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.): June 26, 1978: A22.
 [2] "S. Yemen Leader Reported Ousted, Slain With Aids." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 27, 1978: B1.
 [3] "S. Yemen Acknowledges Casualties in Overthrow." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). June 29, 1978: A12.
 [4] "Cubans Backed S. Yemen Coup, Newspaper Says." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). June 29, 1978: B8.
 [5] "S. Yemen Ousts Moderates in Army, Politburo." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). June 30, 1978: A13.
 [6] "Troops loyal to ex-ruler of South Yemen held shot." *The Sun* (Baltimore, MD). July 2, 1978.
 [7] David, Steven R. "Soviet Involvement in Third World Coups." *International Security* Vol. 11. No. 1. (Summer, 1986): 3-36.

1986, January 13

Agency: Elite [4]
 Deaths: Planes bomb airport, streetfighting in Aden, the capital [2] 4 "leaders of coup" executed [3] including Abdul-Fattah Ismail and Vice President Gen. Ali Antar, although some people doubt these reports [4] 1 Soviet citizen [7] as many as 9,000 people "killed in Aden alone" [7] conflicting reports of "10,000 killed" to "7,000-9,000 killed or wounded" [8] S. Yemen military claims 9,000 "killed or wounded" [9] 2 party members in Politburo shootout [11] coded conservatively as 1,000
 Trajectory: unclear
 Coup leaders: Former head of state, Abdel Fattah Ismail [1] and Vice President Gen. Ali Antar [4] Defense Minister, Brig. Gen. Saleh Mosleh Qassem [8] Prime plotter: Mohammed Hassani [1] Politburo [9]
 New Executive/Junta members: coup has not consolidated within 7 days
 Deposed executive: President Ali Nasser Mohammed [9]

Property:

Markets: against market liberalization [5] [12]

Soc/Com: "Today's radio broadcast from Aden asserted that President Hassani had tried to "link the country with the wheels of neocolonialism and reactionary influence." This was an apparent reference to President Hassani's policy of working toward reconciliation with his more conservative neighbors, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Yemen, and opening his country to Western Investment including, possibly, oil exploration" [8]

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Left [4][5][12], see soc/com

Programmatic: Yes

*1,000 Soviet Troops in Aden [5]

[1] "S. Yemen chief survives assassination plot." *Chicago Sun-Times* (Chicago, Ill.). January 13, 1986: 12.

[2] "S. YEMEN LEADER REPORTED INJURED IN COUP ATTEMPT." *Seattle Times* (Seattle, WA). January 14, 1986: A2.

[3] "Fighting rages after coup fails in South Yemen." *The Citizen* (Ottawa, Ont.). January 14, 1986: A1/Front.

[4] Presse-Agentur, Deutsche. "Civil War Escalates in South Yemen." *Newsday* (Long Island, NY). January 15, 1986: 13.

[5] "Civil war feared as factions battle in South Yemen." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). January 17, 1986: A8.

[6] Podesta, Dan. "Europeans Evacuated From S. Yemen." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 18, 1986: A1.

[7] "Shelling Halts South Yemen Pullout But 400 Are Evacuated." *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). January 19, 1986: 5.

[8] Kifner, John. "Rebel Fighters Declare Victory In South Yemen." *New York Times* (New York, NY). January 20, 1986: A1.

[9] Homan, Richard. "Rebels Say They Hold S. Yemen." *Washington Post* (Washington, D.C.). January 20, 1986: A1.

[10] "Casualties in S. Yemen put at 9,000." *Houston Chronical* (Houston, TX.). January 20, 1986: 1.

[11] Homan, Richard. "Both Sides Claim Edge In S. Yemen." *Washington Post Foreign Service* (Washington, D.C.). January 21, 1986: A1.

[12] "Leader returns to warring South Yemen." *The Globe and Mail* (Toronto, Ont.). January 21, 1986: A14.

Zambia

1980, October 27

Agency: Junior [1]

Deaths: not reported [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: "three high-ranking officers in the Zambian security forces" [1]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Today in history: October 27 1980: Zambia plot to overthrow government." *Gulf News* (Dubai, UAE).

1990, June 30

Agency: junior [1]

Deaths: 0 "no shots fired" [1]

Trajectory: failed [1]

Coup leaders: Lieut. Mwamba Luchembe [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Zambian Is Arrested After Reporting Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). June 30, 1990. p. 3.

[1] "Failed Zambia Coup Weakens Leader." *New York Times* (New York, New York). July 1, 1990. p. 3.

1997, October 28

Agency: junior [2]

Deaths: 0 [2]

Trajectory: failed [2]

Coup leaders: Captain Solo [2]

New Executive/Junta members: failed

Deposed executive: failed

[1] "Zambia Radio Gives Conflict Reports of a Coup." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 28, 1997. p. A4.

[2] "Zambia Says a Coup Is Over in 3 Hours, Without Injury." *New York Times* (New York, New York). October 29, 1997. p. A11.

Zimbabwe

2017, November 15

Agency: Elite [1]

Deaths: 0 [1]

Trajectory: Arrested [2] [3] [4]

Coup leaders: Commander General Constantino Chiwenga, Major General S.B. Moyo

New Executive/Junta members: Emmerson Mnangagwa [5]

Deposed executive: Robert Mugabe [1]

Property: **Protection of property rights** [5] In his 37-minute speech, Mr. Mnangagwa emphasized rebuilding the country's economy by, in part, re-engaging with Western nations that cut off most ties with Zimbabwe after the seizure of white-owned farms starting in 2000. Mr. Mnangagwa said that compensation would be offered to those who had lost their properties, signaling his commitment to a process that had begun fitfully in recent years" [5].

Markets: Protection of property rights [5] In his 37-minute speech, Mr. Mnangagwa emphasized rebuilding the country's economy by, in part, **re-engaging with Western nations** that cut off most ties with Zimbabwe after the seizure of white-owned farms starting in 2000. Mr. Mnangagwa said that compensation would be offered to those who had lost their properties, signaling his commitment to a process that had begun fitfully in recent years" [5].

Social Inclusion:

Alignment: Right [5], see property & markets

Programmatic: Yes

[1] "Zimbabwe's military takeover was the world's strangest coup." *CNN* (Atlanta, Georgia). November 21, 2017.

[2] "Robert Mugabe Resigns as Zimbabwe's President, Ending 37-Year Rule." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 21, 2017.

[3] Jeffrey Moyo and Norimitsu Onishi. "Robert Mugabe Under House Arrest as Rule Over Zimbabwe Teeters." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 15, 2017.

[4] Onishi, Norimitsu. "Mugabe Will continue Living in Zimbabwe, Spokesman Says." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 23, 2017.

[5] Jeffrey Moyo and Norimitsu Onishi. "Zimbabwe's New Leader Stirs Fears That He Resembles the Old One." *New York Times* (New York, New York). November 24, 2017.