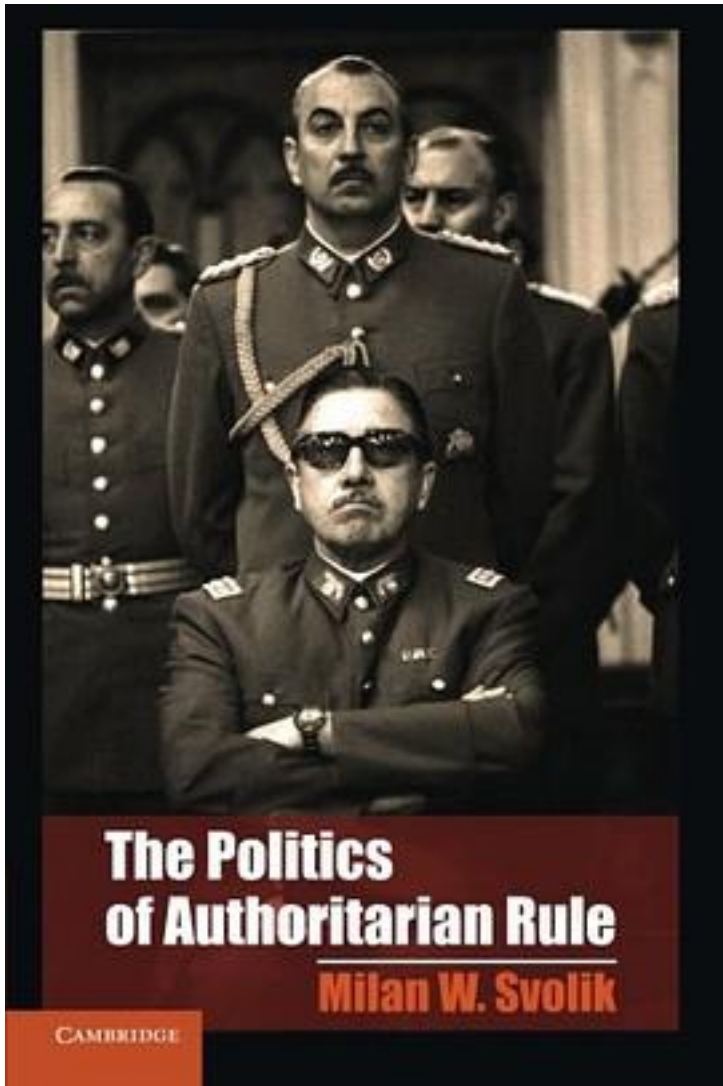


# The Politics of Authoritarian Rule



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著者:Milan W. Svobik

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What drives politics in dictatorships? Milan W. Svolik argues authoritarian regimes must resolve two fundamental conflicts. Dictators face threats from the masses over which they rule – the problem of authoritarian control. Secondly from the elites with whom dictators rule – the problem of authoritarian power-sharing. Using the tools of game theory, Svolik explains why some dictators establish personal autocracy and stay in power for decades; why elsewhere leadership changes are regular and institutionalized, as in contemporary China; why some dictatorships are ruled by soldiers, as Uganda was under Idi Amin; why many authoritarian regimes, such as PRI-era Mexico, maintain regime-sanctioned political parties; and why a country's authoritarian past casts a long shadow over its prospects for democracy, as the unfolding events of the Arab Spring reveal. Svolik complements these and other historical case studies with the statistical analysis on institutions, leaders and ruling coalitions across dictatorships from 1946 to 2008.

作者介绍:

目录: 1. Introduction: the anatomy of dictatorship; 2. The world of authoritarian politics; Part I. The Problem of Authoritarian Power-Sharing: 3. And then there was one!: Authoritarian power-sharing and the path to personal dictatorship; 4. Institutions, collective action, and the success of authoritarian power-sharing; Part II. The Problem of Authoritarian Control: 5. Moral hazard in authoritarian repression and the origins of military dictatorships; 6. Why authoritarian parties?: The regime party as an instrument of co-optation and control; 7. Conclusion: incentives and institutions in authoritarian politics.

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标签

政治学

威权主义

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民主转型

英文原版

比较政治学

## 评论

抛开形式模型不说，至少是超越了Geddes的，最科学完整的威权分类。

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Svolik值得期待必成大器

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现在再翻翻书中中国的部分，Svolik教授估计要大跌眼镜了吧....

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教授大人实际上有要求我这个勉强过了综合考的人，暑假还要加强修炼，每个星期都从她那边弄本书回去精读...

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Large-N statistical studies, game theory, case study...BSF his methodological mind working, nevertheless SUPERB!

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Insightful and interesting, with thorough quantitative models.

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其实是简单的土崩瓦解论！

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课程需要，只读了前两章，基本上是全书的一个梗概和介绍，不管是作者的结论还是方法，比如对威权政体的再分类对比GEDDES都更加的精致，综合性更高，也算是研究威权和独裁的绝佳专著了，有机会接着读完。

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PE Core

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威权主义的讨论既繁，对知识的再结构化也就呼之欲出，Svolik这本书正好起到这样的作用，故而占据节点，广受征引。虽组织完备，但逻辑似嫌简单，未得深透。倒是更欣赏他划分民主/威权毫不妥协的二分法，有一点春秋笔意方能不落庸俗，显露精神。

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内容鞭辟入里，发人深省，虽然看的不是很懂，但博弈论数学证明很厉害

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Great analysis

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2015

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当领导人和盟友的权力分布相对平衡时，盟友可以做出有效惩罚（替换）领导人的可信威胁，从而阻止个人专权，维持权力分享。一旦领导人实力明显强于盟友（依靠革命斗争时的声望和功绩，或凭借信息优势逐步窃取个人权力），盟友将无力阻止个人专权的出现，权力分享走向破裂。  
由于强大到足以消灭任何盟友，个人专权局面几乎不可能由内部打破，而只能是外部入侵、民众起义或领导人的自然死亡。

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子类型有点划分得太细了

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年度最爱之一。

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DPRK!!!!

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把dictator面对的问题分成authoritarian power sharing 和authoritarian control。power sharing这部分做的比control那部分好；formal model部分比empirical做的好

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马克一些之前读的书

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作者无疑是该路径的集大成者。总体来讲，权力分享部分比威权控制要精彩。

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书评

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