Third World Politics

Third World Politics

A Comparative Introduction

Second Edition

Paul Cammack, David Pool and William Tordoff

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To Anamaria and Daniela Cammack, Hannah, Thomas
and Lydia Pool, and the memory of Dora Tordoff

Contents

<i>List of Maps</i>	viii
<i>Changes in Country Names</i>	ix
<i>Preface</i>	xi
Introduction	1
1. The Heritage of the Past	15
2. State and Society	56
3. Political Parties and Participation	94
4. The Military	133
5. Revolution	170
6. Women in Third World Politics	209
7. The International Context	248
8. The Third World in the Global Economy	286
<i>Bibliography</i>	323
<i>Index</i>	339

List of Maps

1	Africa	19
2	East and Southeast Asia	27
3	Latin America	35
4	The Middle East	43

Changes in Country Names

Throughout the text, the name by which the country was known at the date relevant to the discussion is used. Changes of name usually occurred at independence; post-independence changes are indicated in brackets.

Present

Benin (1975)
 Botswana
 Burkina Faso (1984)
 Burundi
 Cameroon

 Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Congo
 Côte D'Ivoire
 Djibouti

 Equatorial Guinea
 Ghana
 Guinea-Bissau
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Malaysia (1963)⁶
 Mali⁷
 Myanmar (1989)
 Namibia
 Rwanda
 Saharan Arab
 Democratic Republic⁸

Pre-independence

Dahomey
 Bechuanaland
 Upper Volta
 Ruanda-Urundi¹
 { French Cameroons
 { British Southern Cameroons²
 Cape Verde Islands
 Oubangui Chari
 French Congo³
 Ivory Coast⁴
 French Territory of the
 Afars and Issas⁵
 Spanish Guinea
 Gold Coast and British Togoland
 Portuguese Guinea
 Basutoland
 Nyasaland
 Malaya
 French Soudan
 Burma
 South West Africa
 Ruanda-Urundi
 Spanish Sahara\Western Sahara

x *Changes in Country Names*

Somalia\Somali	{ British Somiland
Democratic Republic	{ Italian Somaliland
Tanzania (1965) ⁹	{ Tanganyika
	{ Zanzibar
Thailand (1939)	Siam
Togo	French Togoland
Zaire (1971)	Belgian Congo ¹⁰
Zambia	Northern Rhodesia
Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia\Rhodesia

Notes:

1. Ruanda-Urundi was a Belgian-administered UN trust territory which became independent in 1960 as two separate states.
2. The Southern Cameroons, a British-administered UN trust territory, joined the Republic of Cameroon following a plebiscite in 1961; the people of the Northern Cameroons opted for integration with Nigeria.
3. Often referred to as Congo-Brazzaville.
4. In 1986 the Ivorian government instructed international organisations to use the French language designation in all official documents.
5. Often referred to as French Somaliland.
6. Malaysia was created in 1963, when Singapore and two British-controlled territories in Northern Borneo – Sabah and Sarawak – joined Malaya in a federation. Singapore subsequently withdrew (in 1965) to become an independent city-state.
7. The Mali federation was formed by Senegal and Soudan in 1959, but survived for less than three months after being granted political independence by France in June 1960. France then recognised the separate independence of Senegal and Soudan, and the Union Soudanaise changed the name of Soudan to the Republic of Mali.
8. Or the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. Its international status is disputed by Morocco, which claims the territory.
9. The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar came into being on 26 April 1964, as a consequence of the union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar; the name ‘United Republic of Tanzania’ was officially adopted a year later.
10. Often referred to as Congo-Léopoldville and subsequently (from 1 July 1966) as Congo-Kinshasa.

Preface

This is a revised and extended second edition of the text first published in 1988. Firstly, sections on East and Southeast Asia have been added to those already covering Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. For the most part, these new sections centre on four selected case studies, chosen to limit the amount of background historical material required, and to maximise our ability to address important comparative themes: South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia and the Philippines. Where particular themes justify our doing so, we have ventured outside this set of four cases. We include this new material, with apologies for our lack of regional expertise, in the conviction that the comparative scope of the text is thereby strengthened. Secondly, we have expanded the introductions and conclusions to each chapter, to allow a fuller discussion of the comparative themes advanced. Thirdly, we have converted all footnotes to Harvard references within the text, provided considerably extended suggestions for further reading for each chapter, and listed all the works to which we refer in a single bibliography. We feel that these changes have considerably enhanced the teaching value of the text as a self-sufficient introduction to Third World Politics. In conjunction with the sources discussed in the Further Reading sections, it provides a suitable basis for a semester-long or year-long introductory course. We hope that it will also prove valuable both for teachers of comparative politics who have previously concentrated primarily on the United States and Western Europe, and wish to add a broader comparative dimension, and for area specialists, familiar with some but not all of the regions we discuss, who may weight their teaching towards one or two particular areas, but welcome the potential for broader comparison.

As in the previous edition, Paul Cammack is responsible for the sections on Latin America, David Pool for those on the Middle East, and William Tordoff for those on Africa. For this second

edition, Paul Cammack was responsible for the final editing, and wrote all the sections on East and Southeast Asia with the exceptions of Chapters Four (William Tordoff) and Five (David Pool).

We thank our publisher, Steven Kennedy, for his encouragement, and Ray Bush, Diane Elson, Barry Munslow, Georgina Waylen, Ralph Young and anonymous readers for their extremely helpful comments and suggestions. The final responsibility, as always, is ours.

Paul Cammack
David Pool
William Tordoff