**Consolidation and maintenance of power in a Single Party State**

**Compare and contrast the methods used by Mao and Hitler establishing and maintaining control in the Single Party State.**

**Hitler – Pages 91 - 104**

**Mao – Pages – 145 - 159**

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| **Political Systems**  Most SPS have a structure that does not differ too much from the government of a democracy.  They have the trappings of a democracy. This can give them a less repressive appearance.  In these systems power and decision making do not reside in the normal organ of government. Power reside in the hands of the leader and the single political party.  The party represents a small elite of society. The party is a hierarchical with rigid military style discipline.  The party that seizes power simply takes over the existing government structure, evicts the office holders and replaces them with party members.  Party members can exercise great influence over local officials and non-party civil servants because of their connection to power and influence. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Propaganda**  SPS understand the value of propaganda and it supports their RTP.  Their techniques are not dissimilar to modern advertising methods – simple catchy slogans.  Propaganda is used to support the regime in power by promoting essential messages and values. The medium changes with the era – the radio, posters, TV, Internet, Social Media.  Controlling communication prevents alternative opinions from reaching the broad public. SPS move quickly to monopolize the media and limit access to broadcasting. It is crucial to control all forms of culture, movies, paintings, statutes, books, writings to present a consistent message of the state. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Personality**  The Leader is important to the success of the SPS. The leader is so dominant that the term SPS is almost a misnomer as it in every case the leader personifies the party to the point of becoming virtually synonymous with it.  They use their personality to give themselves an appropriate image. They wish to appear powerful, confident and dominant.  Their appeal may come from the strength of their mission and purpose. The leader must inspire confidence and loyalty.  They may understand the need to surround themselves with able and loyal subordinates who compliment their talents.  They create a cult of personality and a mythology of heroism and superhuman – with masculine qualities of strength and physical courage. A man of unique empathy who identifies with the population. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Vision/Ideology**  The leader must present an ideology – broad Principles and vision for the future. He must present, from this, a political platform which translates broad concepts into tangible, coherent policies, programmes and actions. The translation of ideology to practical policy is the most important thing a leader can do. The leader should have the ability to adjust or adapt the ideology or political platform to changing circumstances to be able to retain power.  The ability to identify key priorities, even at the expense of ideology to retain power – understanding that retaining power at all costs in the short term would create a stability in which to develop the long-term elements of their ideology. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Mass public Campaigns**  The relationship between the political platform and the way in which it is delivered is also very important. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Control of opposition**  The SPS must deal effectively with all forms of opposition. Weaknesses of the outgoing leadership are often a key feature in the RTP of SPS. In order for new regimes to consolidate and retain power it must be prepared to take firm steps to identify and eliminate all sources of opposition. These opponents will be found both outside and inside the new ruling party.  Political parties/ Social classes/ Trade unions/ Religious groups/ Media organizations/ Armed forces/police/ Businessmen/ Local states or governments.  New regime should use all methods at their disposal to eliminate opposition. They may take legal means, arrest and detention, execution/deportation  Closing organizations, seizure of property and funds, propaganda, concentration camps, new laws, - the regime uses intimidation to ensure there are no challenges. This on its own is not enough – it is crucial that a significant degree of popular support is essential to retain power. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Control of the Party**  As well as sources of opposition outside of the new regime an effective leader must control his party and deal harshly with internal opposition.  Rivals for leadership  Dissident factions  Philosophical opponents  The leader makes use of internal party purges to maintain authority. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Control and use of the Army**  The SPS is in full control of its armed forces who act as an arm of the state to control and intimidate opposition both internal and external. A strong, loyal armed force provides the leader with a greater image of strength and unity. Internally the Armed forces provide the greatest threats to SPS leaders. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

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| **Foreign Diplomacy**  Interactions with foreign states is a significant tool for consolidating and maintaining authority in the SPS. Effective leaders are able to manipulate the external nations to achieve their position. It could be in the form of alliance, to strengthen the position of the regime or diplomatic efforts to prevent an external threat. It could oppose foreign states to increase popular support. |
| Hitler |
| Mao |

**Diamond 9 – create a diamond 9 analysis for both Hitler and Mao on the factors significant in the consolidation and maintenance of power.**

1. Political systems

2. Propaganda

3. Personality

4. Mass campaigns

5. Control of opposition

6. Control of the CCP

7. Armed force

8. Foreign Diplomacy

9. Vision/ideology