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**CODING SHEET: Changes in Dominant Grouping (Denmark only)**

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**Dominant Faction Information****DENMARK**Country #:   1  

Party #:

Date of **leadership change** involved:

Leadership change involved: from to

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue
- primarily strategic/tactical
- primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)
- tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Today's date:

Person(s) completing this form:

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**#102 - Denmark: Christian People's Party (KrF) [#1 of 3 changes]**

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**Dominant Faction Information****DENMARK**Country #: 1Party #: 02 (KrF)Date of **leadership change** involved: 1973

Leadership change involved: from Christensen to Moller

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue
- primarily strategic/tactical
- primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

The founding fathers of the party had viewed it as a combination of its "Christian" and "people's" orientations, i.e. both a "Christian" party and a "social-liberal" party. Moller was from a "Christian purity" wing of the party, which was a clear departure from Christensen, who was one of the party's founders. Moller was selected leader upon the resignation of Christensen, who "saw the writing on the wall" after losing in the executive committee on a resolution dealing with the general direction of the party. According to Bille, Christensen was not forced to resign, but recognized that he was now in the "minority."

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)
- tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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#102 - Denmark: Christian People's Party (KrF) [#2 of 3 changes]

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**Dominant Faction Information**

**DENMARK**

Country #:   1  

Party #:   02   (KrF)

Date of **leadership change** involved:  1979 

Leadership change involved: from Moller to Christian Christensen

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

Where Moller (who resigned for non-political reasons) was on the more rightwing, "purist Christian" side of the party, Christensen was of the "social liberal" (or "moderate") tendency.

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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#102 - Denmark: Christian People's Party (KrF) [#3 of 3 changes]

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**Dominant Faction Information**

**DENMARK**

Country #:   1  

Party #:  02  (KrF)

Date of **leadership change** involved:  1990 

Leadership change involved: from Kofod-Svendsen to Sjursen

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

The party had been -- through Kofod-Svensend -- controlled by the "traditionalists," but now the shift to Sjursen (in an election where he was pitted against a traditionalist) marked a change to a "modernizer." Though he also promised organizational changes and tactical changes consistent with the issue reorientation, Sjursen and his tendency were based primarily in a reinterpretation of Christianity in terms of social engagement, environment, etc. In short, they called for a "revitalization of Christianity."

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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#103 - Denmark: Conservative People's Party (KF)

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NOTE: For the Conservative People's Party, #103, there are no factional changes to code.

**Dominant Faction Information**

**DENMARK**

Country #:

Party #:

Date of **leadership change** involved:

Leadership change involved:

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue
- primarily strategic/tactical
- primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)
- tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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#105 - Denmark: Liberal Party (V)

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**Dominant Faction Information**

**DENMARK**

Country #:   1  

Party #:   05  

Date of **leadership change** involved:  1965 

Leadership change involved: from Eriksen to Hartling

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

Eriksen resigned (without pressure) because of opposition to his proposal to merge with the Conservatives. Hartling was seen as someone who would move the party away from the Conservatives, though he was not himself part of the group that was formally organized to push for that separation. His selection, on those terms, was clearly seen as a shift to a new strategic tendency.

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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**#106 - Denmark: Progress Party (FrP)**


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**Dominant Faction Information**
DENMARK

Country #:   1  

Party #:   06   (FrP)

Date of **leadership change** involved:   1987  

Leadership change involved: from Glistrup to *Dohrmann*
**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

*In 1984, effective leadership shifted from Glistrup to Folketing Group Chair Dohrmann, who increasingly shared leadership with Kjaersgaard. Kjaersgaard assumed the upper hand in the official leadership following the party's 1987 electoral success. This effectively resulted in a shift from Glistrup's "protest purists" to Kjaersgaard's more moderated wing. We put the change in 1987, when Kjaersgaard's group position was more consolidated.*

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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Today's date: 8-2-95 (*altered, as italicized, on 7-7-00 on the basis of Leader Change data*)

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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#107 - Denmark: Social (Radical) Liberals (RV) [#1 of 2 changes]

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**Dominant Faction Information**

**DENMARK**

Country #: 1

Party #: 07

Date of **leadership change** involved: 1968

Leadership change involved: from Skytte to Baunsgaard

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

This leadership change actually resulted from the tactical disagreement between Skytte with his followers, who wanted to cooperate only with the Social Democrats, and Baunsgaard with his followers, who wanted to cooperate with the Liberals and the Conservatives. Skytte resigned over the dispute, and Baunsgaard -- who was seen as someone who could move the party away from the Social Democrats and thus make it an independent center party capable of dealing with parties to its left or its right -- was elected as the new leader.

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (using info from Bille)



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**#107 - Denmark: Social (Radical) Liberals (RV) [#2 of 2 changes]**

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**Dominant Faction Information**

**DENMARK**

Country #:   1  

Party #:   07  

Date of **leadership change** involved:  1978 

Leadership change involved: from Haugaard to Petersen

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

Baunsgaard, who was of the tendency wanting cooperation with the Liberals and Conservatives, had actually been replaced by Haugaard, who was more left-wing, in 1977. However, Haugaard was selected as caretaker only, and then only because he was the only person available at that particular time. The more important change was to Petersen in 1978. Petersen was from the tendency wanting cooperation with the Social Democrats only. His selection as the more "permanent" replacement from Baunsgaard should be seen as marking a shift of tendencies. (It should be noted, though, that Bille also says that Petersen was chosen as the only "natural replacement" for Baunsgaard.)

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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**#108 - Denmark: Social Democratic Party (SD)**

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**Dominant Faction Information****DENMARK****NOT COMPLETE**Country #: 1Party #: 08 (S.D.)Date of **leadership change** involved: 1960

Leadership change involved: from Hansen to Kampmann

[Nota bene: It was unclear what should be done with this case. Bille indicated that this change of leaders symbolized the shift from the "blue collar workers" to the "academics" within the party. While this resulted in a change of "style" and "orientation," it is not exactly clear what that entails. Was there a shift in ideology/issues, for instance, now that the party was controlled by the "Keynesians?" Without more to go on, it is not possible to complete the remainder of this form now. Completion must await availability of more information.]

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue
- primarily strategic/tactical
- primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)
- tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

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Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)

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**#109 - Denmark: Socialist People's Party (SF)**


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**Dominant Faction Information**
DENMARK

Country #:   1  

Party #:  09  (Socialist People's)

Date of **leadership change** involved:  1974 

Leadership change involved: from Omann to Petersen

**Nature of factionalism** involved:

- primarily ideological/issue  
 primarily strategic/tactical  
 primarily leadership/personality

Describe:

Although there were clearly strategic and organizational implications of this shift, it was primarily ideological. Petersen was clearly more left-wing and movement-oriented than Omann had been. Omann resigned under pressure because of the factional shift; the party wanted someone who could make room for the "movements" within the party at a time that the student movement, etc., was at its peak. Petersen was that person, coming from the left-wing of the party, which was committed to competing with the Communists rather than cooperating with the Social Democrats.

**Factions or tendencies** involved?

- factions (not found in Danish parties)  
 tendencies (i.e., lacking the organization of factions)

Today's date: 8-2-95

Person(s) completing this form: Harmel and Tan (from info provided by Bille)