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The Birth of Modern Direct Democracy: Switzerland and New England

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Outline of the Lecture

The Swiss Experiences of Direct Democracy

Referendums and Initiatives in Modern Switzerland

New England's Experiences of Direct Democracy

Town Meetings in Modern New England

Modern Direct Democracy

Early practice of direct democracy

- Rural Landsgemeinde (cantonal assembly)
- The first recorded meeting was held in 1294
- All eligible male citizens attended an open-air meeting to vote on cantonal laws and decrees once a year
- Voting by hands (non-secret ballot)
- Early form of referendums
 Discussion and deliberation before voting



The institutionalization of constitutional referendums

- 1798 Napoleon imposed the Constitution of Helvetic Republic on Switzerland
- Unified the country and provided obligatory constitutional referendum
- The first nationwide constitutional referendum
 - Nationwide referendum was held on the fifth constitution in June 1802
 - It was announced beforehand that abstention would be treated as affirmative ballot
 - ► The voting results: 92,500 against, 72,500 in favor; 167,000 abstentions → approved!

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The return to federal structure

- Instability resulting from the unfair constitutional referendum
- Napoleon intervened and imposed



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a new constitution (Act of Mediation) in 1803, restoring the sovereignty of the cantons in a federal system

The development of cantonal level direct democracy in 1830s

- The liberals introduced the constitutional referendum, optional legislative referendum, and constitutional initiative
- The conservatives wanted to extend the suffrage

The Constitution of 1848 – referendum at the federal level
 Obligatory constitutional referendum
 Constitutional initiative

- Further development
 - 1860s cantons introduced the legislative initiatives
 - 1874 a new constitution introduced optional legislative referendum
 - ▶ 1891 partial constitutional initiative introduced
 - 1921 optional treaty referendum introduced

Referendums and Initiatives in Modern Switzerland

- The institution of direct democracy is higher than any other branch of the government
 - The Federal Assembly and the Federal Council must obey the popular will
 - The Supreme Court unable to declare a referendum/initiative unconstitutional
 - All referendums represent sovereign and binding decisions, which may only be overruled by another referendum
- Four types of federal referendums in Switzerland
 - Obligatory referendums on constitutional amendments
 - Constitutional initiatives
 - Optional referendums on legislation
 - Optional treaty referendums

New England's Experiences of Direct Democracy

Early settlers in New England

- ► The Pilgrims:
 - \blacktriangleright England \rightarrow Netherlands \rightarrow New England
 - ▶ 1620: the Mayflower Compact
 - ► The Plymouth Colony
- ► The Puritans:
 - The Massachusetts Bay Company
 - Outstanding shares of the Company were bought by the emigrants to ensure self-governance
 - Government of the colony was established in 1630
- ► The Folkmoot
 - An extra-legal and informal assemblage of the freemen
 - Early form of town meetings





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New England's Experiences of Direct Democracy

The operation of the Folkmoot

- Managing a wide range of issues through public discussion and decision
 - Division of land, building of church, hiring of a minister, and admission of new inhabitants
- Attendance was compulsory; absentees were fined
- No officials elected and no town charters existed

The emergence of town officials

- In 1630s town officials (sometimes called 'selectmen') appeared
- The number of selectmen and their duties varied
- The official-holding was compulsory for those elected

Town Meetings in Modern New England

Town meetings are still widely used today

- New England states: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut
- Other states: Michigan, Minnesota

Main forms of town meeting

- Annual town meeting
- Special town meeting
- Representative town meeting
- The official ballot referendum system



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Town Meetings in Modern New England

Town meeting at a glance

- The warrant (warning)
 - Notice of a forthcoming meeting and its agenda
- The Annual Report
- The pre-town-meeting meeting
 - Explaining and discussing the agenda items
- Election of town officials
- Conduct of business
 - ► The moderate
 - Advisory committees: budget or finance related
 - Planning board

Town Meetings in Modern New England

New England Annual Town Meeting Average Business Attendance (Percent of Registered Voters by State, 1996)

Population Range	37 Connecticut Towns	121 Maine Towns	138 Massachusetts Towns	60 New Hampshire Towns	13 Rhode Island Towns	81 Vermont Towns
499 and under	-	36.20	44.50	38.00		36.21
500-999	5.00	20.30	20.67	33.36	-	25.51
1,000-1,999	12.33	12.52	16.58	18.15	-	22.26
2.000-4,999	13.00	6.60	12.57	18.40	10.00	25.25
5,000-7,499	6.10	9.30	7.31	17.60	6.50	14.33
7,500-9,999	12.30	-	9.60	12.50	7.00	-
10,000-14,999	4.33	-	6.54	8.00	2.70	
15,000-19,999	0.64	13.00	9.60	-	4.60	-
20,000-24,999	1.09	-	6.80	-	2.00	-
25,000 and over	0.90	-	3.00	14.00	6.00	-
Unweighted						
Average	8.80	16.32	13.72	20.00	6.54	24.50
Weighted						
Average	6.90	28.17	11.89	22.60	5.33	26.03

Modern Direct Democracy

Problems of modern direct democracy

- Participation rate: relatively low
- The quality of the debate/discussion: uncertain and varied

Issues being decided

- Constitutional referendum: fundamental law
- International treaty: sovereignty-related
- Town meeting: local self-governance

De facto representative democracy with a de jure guarantee of direct democracy

Reading for Next Two Weeks' Class

- LeDuc, Lawrence (2003) 'Theoretical, Conceptual, and Procedural Problems', in The Politics in Direct Democracy, Peterborough: Broadview Press, pp. 37~50.
- Uleri, Pier Vincenzo (1996) 'Introduction', in Michael Gallagher and Pier Vincenzo Uleri (eds.) The Referendum Experiences in Europe, London: MacMillan Press, pp. 1~17.
- Kriesi, Hanspeter (2005) 'The Structuration of Choice', in Direct Democratic Choice, Plymouth: Lexington Book, pp. 19~44.

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