

Country: Togo

Years: 1960-1962

Leader: Sylvanus Epiphanio Olympio

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Olympio's party as Comité de l'Unité Togolaise (CUT). According to Graves (1999), Olympio "was anti-Communist so we [the United States Department of State] supported him." Lentz (1994: 753) corroborates party affiliation as CUT, writing, "He entered politics as the leader of the Togolese Unity Committee and was a leading spokesman of the Ewe tribe in French Togoland... He was also a proponent of autonomy for French Togoland and was opposed by the French colonial government. The French actively supported Nicolas Grunitzky in elections to the Territorial Assembly in 1955, and Olympio's Togolese Unity Committee boycotted the elections." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Olympio as a member of CUT and identifies CUT as "pro-independence, nationalist... 1941-1963, renamed PUT." World Statesmen identifies PUT (Parti de l'Unité Togolaise- Party of Togolese Unity) as "former CUT... 1963-1969, renamed RPT." BTI calls the RPT "the former socialist unity party founded in 1969." Derbyshire and Derbyshire (2016: 113) identify RPT as "nationalist socialist." Eyoh and Zeleza (2003) write "the CUT sparred with a rival, conservative group that was led by the future president Nicolas Grunitzky".

Years: 1963-1966

Leader: Nicolas Grunitzky

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Grunitzky's party as Mouvement de Personnes Togolaises (MPT). University of Central Arkansas and Perspective Monde also lists Grunitzky as a member of the MPT. Manzano (2017: 103) identifies Grunitzky as rightist, as his party MPT formed a coalition government with the Democratic Union of Togolese People under him, which is an economically conservative party. Lansford (2015) states that Grunitzky "attempted to govern on a multiparty basis with northern support." World Statesmen (2019) identifies Grunitzky as a member of the PTP. Eyoh and Zeleza (2003) write "the CUT sparred with a rival, conservative group that was led by the future president Nicolas Grunitzky". Austin (1963) writes "Former conservative leaders (like Nicolas Grunitzky) took refuge in Dahomey". Austin continues, "Nicolas Grunitzky... was formerly leader of the Union démocratique des populations togolaises (formed out of the Parti togolaise du progres and the Union

des chefs et des populations du nord), a conservative coalition opposed to Olympio's [CUT]”.

Years: 1967-2004

Leader: Gnassingbe Eyadema

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Eyadéma's party as RPT (from 1969 onwards). Mullenbach (2019) suggests Eyadéma to be non-party from 1967 to 1969: “President Grunitzky was deposed in a military coup led by Lt. Colonel Étienne Gnassingbé Eyadéma on January 13, 1967. Lt. Colonel Gnassingbé Eyadéma declared a state-of-emergency, suspended the constitution, and banned political parties. Lt. Colonel Gnassingbé Eyadéma declared himself president on April 14, 1967. President Gnassingbé Eyadéma imposed a one-party political system on November 29, 1969. The only legal political party was the Rally of the Togolese People (Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais-RPT).” BTI calls the RPT “the former socialist unity party founded in 1969.” Packer (1984) states “Eyadema had close ties with Kim Il Sung of North Korea... Democratic, Communist, revolutionary, authentic: the slogans... meant very little... Eyadema changed his [ideological] shape as often as Proteus.” World Statesmen (2019) identifies Eyadema as a member of the RPT after 1969. In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify RPT's ideology as “Left” (-2.101) in 1970, 1975, 1979, and 1985; “Center-left” (-1.36) in 1990; “Center-left” (-1.388) in 1994 and 1999; and “Center” (0.088) in 2002. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify “virtually no visible disagreement” in RPT in 1970, 1975, 1979, 1985, 1990, 1994, 1999, and 2002.

Years: 2005-2020

Leader: Faure Gnassingbe

Ideology: Left

Description: CHISOLS identifies Gnassingbe's party as RPT. Lansford (2015) identifies Gnassingbé's party affiliation as “Union for the Republic, originally elected from the Rally of the Togolese People.” Lansford writes, “In April 2012 Gnassingbé dissolved the RPT to form a new grouping, the Union for the Republic (*Union pour la République*—UNIR) with himself as party president... In 2012 the Union for the Republic (*Union pour la République*—UNIR) was formed from the RPT as the main vehicle for Gnassingbé... Union for the Republic (*Union pour la République*—UNIR). Initially formed as the Rally for the Togolese People (*Reassemblément du Peuple Togolais*—RPT).” World Statesmen (2021) corroborates this, writing, “UNIR = Union pour la République (Union for the Republic, replaced RPT, est. 2012).” World Statesmen (2021) also identifies Gnassingbe's party affiliation as RPT and then UNIR from 2012. Perspective

monde (2021) identifies Gnassingbe's party affiliation as RPT from 2005 to 2014 and UNIR from 2015. Derbyshire and Derbyshire (2016: 113) identify RPT as "nationalist socialist." BTI (2018) states, "the Gnassingbé regime has learned from the past, as indicated by the formal rupture with the legacy of the former unity party RPT and its replacement by a modernized conservative party UNIR in April 2012" BTI also reports "the dissolution of the ruling RPT, the former socialist unity party founded in 1969, and creation of a modernized party UNIR in April 2012 was a response by the ruling party to adapt to the requirements of a modern multiparty system." Tobolka (2015) writes "In Togo, the ruling RPT/UNIR had no programme beyond generic "development" and could not claim heritage of policy achievements because there were hardly any". Tobolka (2014) adds "In any case, as of mid-2014, UNIR appears to be little more than an electoral strategy, a bargain between a younger generation of political opportunists of diverse ethno-regional background and the ruling Gnassingbé clique". In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify RPT's ideology as "Center" (0.088) in 2002, and 4 experts identify RPT's ideology as "Center" (0.088) in 2007 and UNIR's ideology as "Right" (1.704) in 2013 and 2018. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify "virtually no visible disagreement" in RPT in 2002, 3 experts identify "virtually no visible disagreement" in RPT in 2007, and 3 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in UNIR in 2013 and 2018.

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