

Country: Chad

Years: 1960-1974

Leader: Francois Tombalbaye

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Tombalbaye's affiliation as PPT. Collelo (1988) states "the leader of the PPT was Gabriel Lisette... [who] was later chosen as secretary general of the African Democratic Assembly [RDA]... an interterritorial, Marxist oriented party considered quite radical at the time. The PPT originated as a territorial branch of the RDA." Over time, according to Collelo, "the PPT became less militant" in order to win local support. Tombalbaye was "a union leader" who led the PPT in its return to power in 1959. Lisette "became deputy prime minister in charge of economic coordination." Manzano (2017) classifies Ngarta (Francois) Tombalbaye's ideology as "right." World Statesman (2019) codes the PPT as "leftist".

Years: 1975-1978

Leader: Felix Malloum N'Gakoutou

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Malloum's party as none. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes, "On April 13, 1975, President Tombalbaye was fatally wounded in an uprising by army and police units. Two days later, Brig. Gen. Félix MALLOUM, who had been in detention since 1973 for plotting against the government, was designated chair of a ruling Supreme Military Council. The new regime, which banned the MNRCS, was immediately endorsed by a number of former opposition groups, although Frolinat remained aloof." Collelo (1988) identifies the founder of MNRCS (National Movement for the Cultural and Social Revolution—Mouvement National pour la Révolution Culturelle et Sociale) as Francois Tombalbaye, writing, "Tombalbaye decided to replace the PPT with a new party," the MNRCS. Joffe (1981) identifies FROLIANT's ideology as left, writing "FROLIANT was founded in 1966, as the successor movement to the neo-Marxist Union nationale Tchadienne by a northerner, Ibrahim Abatcha, who had previously tried to organise a guerrilla movement with Muslim fundamentalists in the Mouvement national de liberation du Tchad." Azevedo and Decalo (2018) state in their "Political Parties: 1975-1996" section that "FROLIANT was a radical neo-Marxist movement." Azevedo and Decalo (2018: 340) also write that Malloum was "suspected by Tombalbaye of having contacts with FROLINAT's Dr. Abba Siddick and being sympathetic to Siddick's goals." Collelo (1988) continues, referring to Malloum's government,

“The successor government soon overturned many of Tombaldaye’s more odious policies. For example, the CSM attempted to distribute external drought relief assistance more equitably and efficiently and devised plans to develop numerous economic reforms, including reductions in taxes and government expenditures.” However, “throughout its tenure, the CSM was unable to win the support of the capital’s increasingly radicalized unions, students, and urban dwellers.” In a 1978 interview, after Andrew Lycett asks Malloum, “Do you fear Soviet intervention in Africa? What do you think should be the policy of African states towards this question?”, Malloum replies, “As far as we are concerned, we have always condemned international intervention in Africa. The conflicts which are currently tearing the African continent apart would not have reached such dimensions without foreign elements. I would like to see an *ideological* disarmament in Africa.” In the same interview, Malloum also references “the disastrous policies of the previous regime,” that of Francois Tombalbaye, coded as leftist. Hollick (1982: 298) references “the unnatural marriage between [Hissene] Habré and Malloum,” which “[left] Frolinat and Goukouni Oueddei out in the cold.” Both Habré and Oueddei are coded as leftist.

Years: 1979-1981

Leader: Goukouni Oueddei

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Oueddei’s affiliation as FROLIANT-FAP. Joffe (1981) identifies FROLIANT’s ideology as left, writing “FROLIANT was founded in 1966, as the successor movement to the neo- Marxist Union nationale Tchadienne by a northerner, Ibrahim Abatcha, who had previously tried to organise a guerrilla movement with Muslim fundamentalists in the Mouvement national de liberation du Tchad.” Azevedo and Decalo (2018) state in their “Political Parties: 1975-1996” section that “FROLIANT was a radical neo-Marxist movement.”

Years: 1982-1989

Leader: Hissene Habre

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Habre’s party as FAN from 1982 to 1983, then UNIR from 1984 onwards. World Statesman (2019) identifies Habre’s party as “FAN” until 1984 at which point his party becomes UNIR. World Statesman describes UNIR as “Hissène Habré personalist, former FAN [renamed 1984]” and FAN as “Hissène Habré personalist, split from FROLIANT, 1979-1983, renamed UNIR”. Joffe (1981) identifies FROLIANT’s ideology as left, writing “FROLIANT was founded in 1966, as the successor

movement to the neo-Marxist Union nationale Tchadienne by a northerner, Ibrahim Abatcha, who had previously tried to organise a guerrilla movement with Muslim fundamentalists in the Mouvement national de liberation du Tchad.” Azevedo and Decalo (2018) state in their “Political Parties: 1975-1996” section that “FROLIANT was a radical neo-Marxist movement.” In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies UNIR’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.742) in 1990.

Years: 1990-2020

Leader: Idriss Deby

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Deby as a member of MPS. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “the MPS endorsed a prodemocracy platform, while “preaching neither capitalism nor socialism.”” Mullenbach (2018) identifies Deby as a member of MPS, writing “Idriss Deby of the Patriotic Salvation Movement (Mouvement Patriotique de Salut – MPS) was elected president.” World Statesmen (2021) corroborates Deby’s party affiliation as MPS. Perspective Monde (2021) identifies the “Mouvement patriotique du salut,” as “moderate left”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 2 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS) as 2.0. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies MPS’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.961) in 1997, 2002, and 2011. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies “virtually no visible disagreement” in MPS in 1997, 2002, and 2011.

References:

- Azevedo, Mario J. and Decalo, Samuel. *Historical Dictionary of Chad, Fourth Edition*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2018.
- Collelo, Thomas. ed. *Chad: A Country Study*. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1988.
- Joffe, E. G. H. "Libya and Chad." *Review of African Political Economy*, no. 21 (1981): 84-102.
- Lansford, Tom. *Political Handbook of the World*. Washington, D.C.: Sage Publishing, 2017.
- Lycett, Andrew. “President Felix Malloum of Chad.” *Africa Report* 23, No. 5 (1978): 8-10.
- Manzano, Dulce. 2017. *Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education*. Cambridge.
- Mullenbach, Mark. "Dynamic Analysis of Dispute Management Project – Sub-Saharan Africa Region." University of Central Arkansas, Department of

Political Science. Accessed January 8, 2019.
<http://uca.edu/politicalscience/dadm-project/sub-saharan-africa-region/>.

Norris, Pippa. 2020. Global Party Survey dataset.
<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/GlobalPartySurvey>.

University of Sherbrooke. "Tchad, Dirigeants Politiques" [Chad, Political Leaders].
Perspective Monde. Accessed July 27, 2019.
<http://perspective.usherbrooke.ca/bilan/servlet/BMGvt?codePays=TCD&ani=1968&moi=1&anf=2019&mof=7>

World Statesman. 2019. "Chad". <https://www.worldstatesmen.org/Chad.html>, last
accessed October 5, 2019.