

Country: Central African Republic

Years: 1960 – 1965

Head of government: President David Dacko

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Dacko's party as MESAN in 1979 and UDC in 1980. Manzano (2017) codes Dacko as left. Lentz (1994) writes "Dacko moved to align his country with Communist governments, and he established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1964". In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MESAN's ideology as "Center" (0.149) in 1970.

Years: 1966 – 1974

Head of government: President Jean-Bédél Bokassa I

Ideology: None

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Bokassa's party as MESAN. Encyclopedia Britannica (2019) writes "Bokassa initially spearheaded a number of reforms in an effort to develop the Central African Republic. He sought to promote economic development with Operation Bokassa, a national economic plan that created huge nationalized farms and industries." Decalo (1998) writes that Bokassa "'Converted' to Marxism late in 1969 after a brief visit to Brazzaville, Bokassa promptly initiated a pro-Eastern foreign policy in 1970. When it became clear that no tangible (i.e. material) benefits were forthcoming from the East due to his ideological somersault, he returned to the Western fold... The proclamation that scientific socialism would henceforth be Bangui's state policy meant little more to Bokassa, however, than the payment of lip service to the ideology and awaiting financial rewards." In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MESAN's ideology as "Center" (0.149) in 1970 and "Center-left" (-0.674) in 1974.

Year: 1975

Head of government: Prime Minister Elisabeth Domitien

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies Domitien's party as MESAN. Lentz (1994: 153) corroborates party affiliation as MESAN, writing, "Elisabeth Domitien served as vice president of the ruling Social Evolution Movement of Black Africa party (MESAN) before she was named premier in the government of Jean-Bédél Bokassa on January 2, 1975. Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) writes, "Active in

politics from an early age, Domitien was a supporter of Jean-Bédél Bokassa, who took power in a 1965 coup.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies David Dacko as the leader of MESAN in 1962, writing, “As leader of MESAN, President Dacko rapidly established a political monopoly, dissolving the principal opposition party in December 1960 and banning all others in 1962.” Bradshaw and Fandos-Rius (2016: lxv) write, in 1979, “MESAN is dissolved by Dacko.” Manzano (2017) codes Dacko as left. Lentz (1994) writes, “Dacko moved to align his country with Communist governments, and he established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1964”. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MESAN’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.674) in 1974.

Years: 1976 – 1977

Head of government: Prime Minister Ange-Félix Patassé

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies Patassé’s party as MESAN. World Statesman (2019) also codes Patassé’s party as MESAN. Kalck (2005) states that Patasse later founded the MLPC. DPI identifies MLPC’s ideology as rightist. Perspective Monde (2019), however, codes MLPC’s ideology as “center left”. The Socialist International also lists the MLPC as a member party. Banks and Muller (1998) write “the MLPC was organized at Paris in mid-1979 by Ange-Félix Patassé... [in 1983] Patassé was accorded a vote of no confidence and replaced... as part of a move from ‘nationalism’ to ‘democratic socialism’”. Banks and Muller write that by 1993, Patasse was again “the MLPC leader”. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MESAN’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.674) in 1974.

Year: 1978

Head of government: Prime Minister Henri Maïdou

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Nunley (2011) suggests Maïdou’s party is MESAN: “1976-1979 One Party State (MESAN).” World Statesman (2019) codes Maïdou’s party as MESAN. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies David Dacko as the leader of MESAN in 1962, writing, “As leader of MESAN, President Dacko rapidly established a political monopoly, dissolving the principal opposition party in December 1960 and banning all others in 1962.” Bradshaw and Fandos-Rius (2016: lxv) write, in 1979, “MESAN is dissolved by Dacko.” Manzano (2017) codes Dacko as left. Lentz (1994) writes, “Dacko moved to align his country with Communist governments, and he established diplomatic relations with the People's

Republic of China in 1964". In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MESAN's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.674) in 1974.

Year: 1979

Head of government: Prime Minister Bernard-Christian Ayandho

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Nunley (2011) suggests Ayandho's party is MESAN: "1976-1979 One Party State (MESAN)." World Statesman (2019) codes Ayandho's party as MESAN until 1980, after which his party was UDC. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies David Dacko as the leader of MESAN in 1962, writing, "As leader of MESAN, President Dacko rapidly established a political monopoly, dissolving the principal opposition party in December 1960 and banning all others in 1962." Bradshaw and Fandos-Rius (2016: lxxv) write, in 1979, "MESAN is dissolved by Dacko," and in 1980, "Dacko founds the Union démocratique centrafricaine (UDC) party using the former MESAN party's property and organization." Manzano (2017) codes Dacko as left. Lentz (1994) writes, "Dacko moved to align his country with Communist governments, and he established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1964". In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MESAN's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.674) in 1979.

Year: 1980

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Lebouder

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Nunley (2011) suggests Lebouder's party is UDC: "1980-1981 One Party State (UDC)". World Statesmen (2020) codes Lebouder's party as UDC. Bradshaw and Fandos-Rius (2016: lxxv) identify the founder of the UDC as David Dacko, writing, in 1980, "Dacko founds the Union démocratique centrafricaine (UDC) party using the former MESAN party's property and organization." Manzano (2017) codes Dacko as left. Lentz (1994) writes, "Dacko moved to align his country with Communist governments, and he established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1964".

Years: 1981 – 1990

Head of government: President André Kolingba

Ideology: Left

Description: Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify André Kolingba instead of Simon-Narcisse Bozanga on December 31, 1981. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Kolingba's party as none until

1985, and as RDC afterwards. Perspective Monde identifies the RDC as “moderate left.” World Statesman (2019) identifies Kolingba’s party as the RDC after 1987. Derbyshire and Derbyshire (2016: 112) identify RDC as “right of center.” Kalck (2005) writes, “In May 1986 [Kolingba] announced the creation of a single party, the Rassemblement Démocratique Centrafricain (RDC; Central African Democratic Party).” VonDoepp and Villalón (2005) write, “The former single party RDC was known as a party of influential opportunists, knit together by the common aim to remain in power... The cult of personality around the then-unpopular Kolingba visibly harmed the RDC’s electoral chances.” Mehler (2011: 120) writes, “Kolingba’s own ethnic group, the Yakoma, provided the party’s main support... In Randall’s terms (2007: 90) even the bigger parties MLPC and RDC could be seen as representing ethnoregional interests ‘to the extent that parties are identified by their leaders and/or in the public mind with one or more ethnic groups,’ while it was also appropriate to ask ‘in what sense are they *representing* those groups?’ (emphasis in the original).” Kisangani (2015: 54) writes, “The first critical antecedent to explain politics of exclusion is the role of both ethnicity and regionalism which have been institutionalized by policy makers since the early 1980s... All the CAR’s rulers have favored their own ethnic group, but President Kolingba, from 1981 to 1993, filled both the army and the government with his Yakoma fellows to an unprecedented level. He created the seeds of tribalism and regionalism which had become major factors of politics of exclusion and thus political unrest in the country.” In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify RDC’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.779) in 1986 and 1987. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify “negligible visible disagreement” in RDC in 1986 and 1987.

Years: 1991 – 1992

Head of government: Prime Minister Edouard Frank

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies Frank’s party as the “Rassemblement démocratique centrafricain (RDC)”, and codes it ideology as ‘moderate left.’

World Statesmen (2020) corroborates party affiliation as RDC. Derbyshire and Derbyshire (2016: 112) identify RDC as “right of center.” Kalck (2005) describes Frank: “Magistrate, prime minister in 1991 and legal advisor to President André Kolingba.” VonDoepp and Villalón (2005) write, “The former single party RDC was known as a party of influential opportunists, knit together by the common aim to remain in power... The cult of personality around the then-unpopular Kolingba visibly harmed the RDC’s electoral chances.” Mehler (2011: 120) writes, “Kolingba’s own ethnic group, the Yakoma, provided the party’s main support... In Randall’s terms (2007: 90) even the bigger parties MLPC and RDC could be seen

as representing ethnoregional interests ‘to the extent that parties are identified by their leaders and/or in the public mind with one or more ethnic groups,’ while it was also appropriate to ask ‘in what sense are they *representing* those groups?’ (emphasis in the original).” In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify RDC’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.779) in 1987. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify “negligible visible disagreement” in RDC in 1987.

Years: 1993 – 1994

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Luc Mandaba

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Despite DPI identifying the MLPC as right, their source Lansford (2015) describes them as leftist, writing the MLPC transitioned “from ‘nationalism’ to ‘democratic socialism’” in 1983.” Perspective Monde concurs, writing, identifying the MLPC as “centre left.” The Socialist International lists the MLPC as a member party. World Statesman (2019) considers the MLPC “christian-democratic”. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MLPC’s ideology as “Left” (-2.025) in 1993.

Year: 1995

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean Edouard Gabriel Koyambounou

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Despite DPI identifying the MLPC as right, their source Lansford (2015) describes them as leftist, writing the MLPC transitioned “from ‘nationalism’ to ‘democratic socialism’” in 1983.” Perspective Monde concurs, writing, identifying the MLPC as “centre left.” The Socialist International lists the MLPC as a member party. World Statesman (2019) considers the MLPC “christian-democratic”. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MLPC’s ideology as “Left” (-2.025) in 1993.

Year: 1996

Head of government: Prime Minister Jean-Paul Ngoupandé

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesman (2019) identifies Ngoupandé’s party as PUN, but states that PUN was established in 1997. Melly (2001: 7) writes, “The shock of nearly losing power in the upheavals of 1996-1997 did cajole President Patassé into appointing a succession of reformist prime ministers—Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Michel Gbezera-Bria, Anicet-Georges Dologuélé and now Martin Ziguélé... They

have attempted to establish an IMF-backed programme of financial rigour and economic liberalization, in the hope of securing foreign aid and debt relief, and stimulating investment. However, progress has been fitful, repeatedly derailed by political interference from the presidency, labour unrest among demoralized public sector workers and difficult international conditions.” Melly (19) also writes of Ngoupandé, “He is reformist but also rather technocratic and his popular appeal may be limited.”

Years: 1997 – 1998

Head of government: Prime Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Columbia Encyclopedia (2018) identifies head of government and affiliation as non-party: “Patassé announced a new national unity government, naming Michel Gbezera-Bria, an independent, as prime minister.” Melly (2001: 7) writes, “The shock of nearly losing power in the upheavals of 1996-1997 did cajole President Patassé into appointing a succession of reformist prime ministers—Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Michel Gbezera-Bria, Anicet-Georges Dologuélé and now Martin Ziguélé... They have attempted to establish an IMF-backed programme of financial rigour and economic liberalization, in the hope of securing foreign aid and debt relief, and stimulating investment. However, progress has been fitful, repeatedly derailed by political interference from the presidency, labour unrest among demoralized public sector workers and difficult international conditions.” Melly (19) writes of Gbezera-Bria, “the respected former foreign and prime minister Michel Gbezera-Bria is minister of state (senior minister) at the presidency, although his name is often omitted from official government lists; he is one of the few men close to President Patassé with a non-partisan track record and a reputation for independent integrity.”

Years: 1999 – 2000

Head of government: Prime Minister Anicet-Georges Dologuélé

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. BBC (1999) identifies head of government and affiliation as MPLC: “News just in from the Central African Republic {CAR} indicates that Prime Minister Anicet Georges Dologuele {of the ruling Movement for the Liberation of the Central African Republic (MLPC)} has formed a new government.” Despite DPI identifying the MLPC as right, their source Lansford (2015) describes them as leftist, writing the MLPC transitioned “from ‘nationalism’ to ‘democratic socialism’” in 1983.” Perspective Monde concurs, writing, identifying the MLPC

as “centre left.” The Socialist International lists the MLPC as a member party. World Statesman (2019) considers the MLPC “christian-democratic”. Melly (2001: 7) writes, “The shock of nearly losing power in the upheavals of 1996-1997 did cajole President Patassé into appointing a succession of reformist prime ministers—Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Michel Gbezera-Bria, Anicet-Georges Dologuélé and now Martin Ziguélé... They have attempted to establish an IMF-backed programme of financial rigour and economic liberalization, in the hope of securing foreign aid and debt relief, and stimulating investment. However, progress has been fitful, repeatedly derailed by political interference from the presidency, labour unrest among demoralized public sector workers and difficult international conditions.” In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MLPC’s ideology as “Left” (-2.025) in 1998.

Years: 2001 – 2002

Head of government: Prime Minister Martin Ziguélé

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Despite DPI identifying the MLPC as right, their source Lansford (2015) describes them as leftist, writing the MLPC transitioned “from ‘nationalism’ to ‘democratic socialism’” in 1983.” Perspective Monde concurs, writing, identifying the MLPC as “centre left.” The Socialist International lists the MLPC as a member party. Melly (2001: 7) writes, “The shock of nearly losing power in the upheavals of 1996-1997 did cajole President Patassé into appointing a succession of reformist prime ministers—Jean-Paul Ngoupandé, Michel Gbezera-Bria, Anicet-Georges Dologuélé and now Martin Ziguélé... They have attempted to establish an IMF-backed programme of financial rigour and economic liberalization, in the hope of securing foreign aid and debt relief, and stimulating investment. However, progress has been fitful, repeatedly derailed by political interference from the presidency, labour unrest among demoralized public sector workers and difficult international conditions.” However, Melly also corroborates Ziguélé’s connection to MLPC, writing, “The appointment of Ziguélé is clearly a victory for the caciques of the MLPC--- the premier is a party member, but he is also someone who owes his role entirely to the patronage of the president and the party; he has not built a power base of his own.” In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify MLPC’s ideology as “Left” (-2.025) in 1998.

Years: 2003 – 2004

Head of government: Prime Minister Célestin Gaombalet

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2008) identifies head of government and affiliation as non-

party: “Prime Minister: Elie DOTÉ (nonparty); appointed by the president on June 13, 2005, succeeding Célestin-Leroy GAOMBALET (nonparty).” Bradshaw and Fandos-Ruis (2016) identify Gaombalet’s party as KNK, writing, “Célestin Leroy Gaombalet (KNK).” Cadasse (2009) quotes François Bozizé’s description of the NC-KNK, “Kwa na Kwa is a Labor party of social democratic obedience.” World Statesman (2019) codes the KNK as “social democratic”. According to the Embassy of the Central African Republic in Paris, France (2018), Gbezera-Bria stated, “Le compatriote GAOMBALET s’engagera résolument en politique dans le parti KNK dont il sera au demeurant le Premier Vice-président.” [The compatriot GAOMBALET will become resolutely involved in politics in the KNK party of which he will moreover be the first Vice-President.] In addition, Ndjapou stated, “En politique, il fut Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement de Transition (2003-2005), Député de BAMBARI 2 de 2005 à 2013, Président de l’Assemblée Nationale de 2005 à 2013; Premier Vice-président du Parti politique KNK.” [In politics, he was Prime Minister, Head of the Transitional Government (2003-2005), Deputy of BAMBARI 2 from 2005 to 2013, President of the National Assembly from 2005 to 2013; First Deputy Chairman of the KNK Political Party.]

Years: 2005 – 2007

Head of government: Prime Minister Élie Doté

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2008) identifies head of government and affiliation as non-party: “Prime Minister: Elie DOTÉ (nonparty); appointed by the president on June 13, 2005, succeeding Célestin-Leroy GAOMBALET (nonparty).” The New Humanitarian (2006) reports, “Prime Minister Elie Dote of the Central African Republic (CAR) has declared a three-month rule by decree in the country a success, saying it allowed President Francois Bozize to use ‘emergency measures’ to streamline the civil service... In terms of good governance and the management of the civil service, Dote said, the rule by decree was aimed at ensuring accountability at all levels of government; guaranteeing transparency; facilitating the participation of all citizens in the governance process and ensuring that the judiciary performed effectively. It was also aimed at fighting corruption and money laundering, investigating corruption cases and putting in place measures to curb the vice as well as establishing policies and procedures to prevent corruption and entrench a code of ethics for all government employees, Dote said.”

Years: 2008 – 2012

Head of government: Prime Minister Faustin-Archange Touadéra

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Mullenbach (2018) identifies Touadera's party as NC-KNK, writing "Prime Minister Elie Dote announced his resignation on January 18, 2008, and Faustin-Archange Touadéra of the National Convergence "Kwa Na Kwa" (NC-KNK) was appointed as prime minister on January 22, 2008." Cadasse (2009) quotes François Bozizé's description of the NC-KNK, "Kwa na Kwa is a Labor party of social democratic obedience." World Statesman (2019) corroborates Touadéra's party affiliation as KNK, states that the party was established in 2003, and codes the party as "social democratic." Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) states that KNK was formed in 2004. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify KNK's ideology as "Center-right" (1.285) in 2005, and 2 experts identify KNK's ideology as "Center-right" (1.285) in 2011. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in KNK in 2005, and 2 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in KNK in 2011.

Year: 2013

Head of government: Prime Minister Nicolas Tiangaye

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Mullenbach (2018) identifies Tiangaye's party as CRPS, writing "President François Bozizé dismissed the government of Prime Minister Faustin Archange Touadera on January 12, 2013, and appointed Nicolas Tiangaye of the Republican Convention for Social Progress (Convention Républicaine pour le Progrès Social – CRPS) as prime minister on January 17, 2013." Bradshaw and Fandos-Rius (2016: lxxvii) write, "Lawyer Nicolas Tiangaye, trusted by both the opposition and Seleka, is appointed prime minister by Bozizé." Bradshaw and Fandos-Rius (2016: 188) also write, "[CRPS] was supported by Denis Kossi-Bella, a former MLPC minister, and Jean-Richard Sandos-Oualanda, a well-known veteran trade union leader." Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies CRPS as a member of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for Transition (Alliance des forces démocratiques pour la transition—AFDT), writing, "Members of the former opposition coalition in challenge of François Bozizé convened in January 2014 at RDC headquarters and once again signed on to the FARE 2011 shared platform. Other AFDT members include the RDC, MLPC, ADP, PATRIE, CRPS, the Alliance for Solidarity and Development (*Alliance pour la Solidarité et la Développement*—ASD), and the Democratic Union of the People for Progress (Union Démocratique du Peuple pour le Progrès—UDPP)." The leader of the AFDT is identified as Martin Ziguélé, who was also the MLPC Chair. Despite DPI identifying the MLPC as right, their source Lansford (2015) describes them as leftist, writing the MLPC transitioned "from 'nationalism' to 'democratic

socialism” in 1983.” Perspective Monde concurs, writing, identifying the MLPC as “centre left.” The Socialist International lists the MLPC as a member party. World Statesman (2019) considers the MLPC “christian-democratic”.

Years: 2014 – 2015

Head of government: Prime Minister Mahamat Kamoun

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2017) identifies Kamoun’s affiliation as non-party, identifying him as “Mahamat KAMOUN (nonparty); appointed by the interim president on August 9, 2014, to succeed Andre NZAPAYEKE, who resigned on August 5 at the request of the interim president.” Attah-Asamoah et al. (2020) identify Kamoun’s party as Be Africa Ti E Kwe.

Years: 2016 – 2018

Head of government: Prime Minister Simplicie Sarandji

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Melly (2017) identifies Sarandji’s affiliation as non-party: “PRIME MINISTER: Simplicie Sarandji (ind) (since April ‘16).” World Statesman (2019) codes Sarandji’s party as KNK before 2018. Cadasse (2009) quotes François Bozizé’s description of the NC-KNK, “Kwa na Kwa is a Labor party of social democratic obedience.” World Statesman (2019) codes the KNK as “social democratic”. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify KNK’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.285) in 2016. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify “almost complete” disagreement in KNK in 2016.

Years: 2019-2020

Head of government: Firmin Ngrebada

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Ngrebada as independent. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ngrebada’s party affiliation as MCU (Mouvement des Coeurs Unis/United Hearts Movement) and describes the party as “democratic, secular, republican, split from KNK.” RFI (2019) describes MCU, writing, “Le jeune parti, qui se décrit comme démocrate, centrist et fédérateur...” (The young party, which describes itself as democrat, centrist and unifying). Radio Ndekeluka (2018) also identifies MCU as centrist, writing, “Le Mouvement Coeurs-Unis est d’obédience centriste” (The United Hearts Movement is of centrist allegiance).

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