

Chad

Vanderbilt

Chad is coded as a non-democracy throughout the observation period. Chad is a single-party-personalist-hybrid regime at independence in 1960 until 1975. François Tombalbaye, the country's first president and a member of the Parti Progressiste Tchad (PPT), ruled for the entire period. In 1973 PPT became Mouvement National pour la Révolution Culturelle et Sociale (MNRCS). This change does not represent a SOLS change because Geddes codes the country as a Single-party-Personalist hybrid from 1960 to 1975. There is only one leader- Tombalbaye- during this period. In 1975 there is a military coup and Malloum takes power as head of a pure military authoritarian regime. This is a SOLS change. In 1979 the country is engaged in civil war and the central government has little governing ability. African neighbors intervene, leading to the Lagos accord and creation of a transitional government. Goukouni Oueddei, of the FROLIANT-FAP (Front de Libération Nationale du Tchad-Forces Armées des Personnes) is made president with a mandate of 18 months until elections are held (U.S Department of State 2010). Oueddei was a northerner and Colonel Kamougue, a southerner, was made Vice-President, with Hissène Habre, one of the main leaders of rebel forces as defense minister. While Oueddei was intended to be an interim leader and his rule was to last 18 months, he ended up in power far longer. Because of this, we code a major SOLS change of Oueddei in 1979. Fighting broke out shortly after Oueddei was made President, with Libya supporting Oueddei and France and Zaïre supporting Hissène Habre of the Forces Armées du Nord (FAN) party. GWF classify the period between 1980 and 1982 as "warlordism" in Chad.

In 1983 French and Zairian forces were successful against Libya and leadership transitions from Oueddei to Habre. This is a SOLS change. According to Geddes, Habre heads a new pure personalist regime until 1990. In 1984 FAN becomes Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance et Révolution (UNIR). This change does not represent a SOLS change because Geddes codes the country as a pure-Personalist regime since 1982 to 2008. There is only one leader in 1984- Habre- who served from 1982 to Dec. 1990. In 1989, Idriss Déby of the Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) and part of Habre's army fled to Sudan and mounted an attack on Habre. In 1990 after a bloodless coup supported by Libya and with no French opposition, Déby takes power (U.S Department of State 2010). This is a SOLS change as Déby creates his own personalist regime. He rules through 2008.

References:

U.S. Department of State. "Background Note: Chad." 2010. January 8, 2010. Available from <<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/37992.htm>>. Accessed June 26, 2010.

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