

Country: Lebanon

Year: 1945

Head of government: Sami al-Solh/al-Sulh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party identification as "Non-party". Rabil (2011: 18) writes that "Shortly thereafter [in 1957-1958], al- Solh's government adopted the Eisenhower doctrine, under which terms Lebanon would receive economic and military support to check Soviet expansion." Qubain (1961: 59) adds that "Conversely, the Lebanese authorities, particularly Sham'un, Saml al-Sulh and Charles Malik, believed that Syria was going communist and will soon become a Russian satellite" and that "Third, it should be remembered that the Lebanese government, insofar as direction of policy was concerned, consisted at that time, essentially of Sham'un— the President, Malik — the Foreign Minister, and al-Sulh — the Prime Minister, listed here in descending order of importance. By 1958, these three men were bitter personal enemies of Nasir. To them, nothing less than exposing him at the highest international forum would be satisfactory." (91). Traboulsi (2012) writes, "At the new parliamentary session on 9 September, Prime Minister Sami al-Sulh exploded his political 'bomb'. He declared that a 'covert power' led the republic and blocked all reforms: 'Those whose fortunes were 'safely outside the country', Sulh continued, 'have impoverished the people and oppressed them', and he concluded by accusing that same clique of the assassination of his cousin Riad, and presented his government's resignation and his own."

Year: 1946-1950

Head of government: Riad as-Solh/al-Sulh

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Riad as-Solh's party as DP (Constitutional Bloc/Constitutional Union Party) and identifies the party as centrist: "DP = al-Kutla ad-Dustuuriyya (Constitutional Bloc, Hizb al-Ittihad ad-Dustuuri [Constitutional Union Party], liberal nationalist, nonsectarian, pro-National Pact, centrist, 1934-1958)". Naaman (1965: 31, 88) writes, "Riyadh as-Sulh never complained about the Presiden'ts powers. On the contrary, he not only advocated the President's way of exercising his powers to the extent that it was universally believed that Sulh shared the powers and duties of the chief executive. The reason behind this may be partly personal. President Khoury was almost in full agreement with Sulh. . . It is important to note that Riyadh as-

Sulh's strong position vis-à-vis the President was not only the direct result of the parliamentary support he enjoyed. Other factors, such as his close friendship with the President, similarity of their outlook toward internal and foreign issues. . . had to do in that respect." The leader profile identifies Khoury as center.

Year: 1951

Head of government: Abdullah Arefal-Yafi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Gendzier (2006b) relays a quote from Yafi, "I don't understand you [Jumblatt]. Rich people, as all other people, are subject to the taxes provided for by the existing laws. Our tax system is based on progressive rates which reach the rich. And my duty will be to apply strictly these laws." Gendzier (2006a) writes, "[Legation Officer John] Bruins tackled Yafi for his unwillingness to resolve Lebanon's poverty, unemployment, and inequity. Yafi's response was the countercharge that Bruins ignored Lebanese social and cultural values, which effectively protected those in need. The problem was one of alienated urban intellectuals, according to Yafi. Bruins, in turn, argued that the Middle East presented an ideal terrain for Communist expansion and that more social planning was imperative. Yafi then reminded his guest that "Lebanon is the Arab country with the most western interests and contacts and with our aid wants to be a leader and model among Arab states toward progress and alignment with the West, without losing its own national characteristics" (ibid.)". A Special to the New York Times (1968) writes, "[The appointment of Pierre Edde was] a "master stroke" by the President, which has deprived right-wing political groups, to which Mr. Edde belongs, of reason for continuing to oppose the cabinet of Premier Abdullah Yafi."

Year: 1952

Head of government: Khalid Chebab

Ideology: Center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Rulers notes that Chebab was "A member of Bechara El-Khoury's Constitutional Bloc." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Constitutional Bloc party as centrist: "DP = al-Kutla ad-Dustuuriyya (Constitutional Bloc, Hizb al-Ittihad ad-Dustuuri [Constitutional Union Party], liberal nationalist, nonsectarian, pro-National Pact, centrist, 1934-1958)". Lentz (1994: 510) writes that "He was called upon to form a government composed primarily of neutral civil servants on September 30, 1952".

Year: 1953

Head of government: Abdullah Arefal-Yafi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Gendzier (2006b) relays a quote from Yafi, "I don't understand you [Jumblatt]. Rich people, as all other people, are subject to the taxes provided for by the existing laws. Our tax system is based on progressive rates which reach the rich. And my duty will be to apply strictly these laws." Gendzier (2006a) writes, "[Legation Officer John] Bruins tackled Yafi for his unwillingness to resolve Lebanon's poverty, unemployment, and inequity. Yafi's response was the countercharge that Bruins ignored Lebanese social and cultural values, which effectively protected those in need. The problem was one of alienated urban intellectuals, according to Yafi. Bruins, in turn, argued that the Middle East presented an ideal terrain for Communist expansion and that more social planning was imperative. Yafi then reminded his guest that "Lebanon is the Arab country with the most western interests and contacts and with our aid wants to be a leader and model among Arab states toward progress and alignment with the West, without losing its own national characteristics" (ibid.)".

Year: 1954

Head of government: Sami as-Solh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Rabil (2011: 18) writes that "Shortly thereafter [in 1957-1958], al- Solh's government adopted the Eisenhower doctrine, under which terms Lebanon would receive economic and military support to check Soviet expansion." Qubain (1961: 59) adds that "Conversely, the Lebanese authorities, particularly Sham'un, Saml al-Sulh and Charles Malik, believed that Syria was going communist and will soon become a Russian satellite" and that "Third, it should be remembered that the Lebanese government, insofar as direction of policy was concerned, consisted at that time, essentially of Sham'un—the President, Malik — the Foreign Minister, and al-Sulh — the Prime Minister, listed here in descending order of importance. By 1958, these three men were bitter personal enemies of Nasir. To them, nothing less than exposing him at the highest international forum would be satisfactory." (91). Traboulsi (2012) writes, "At the new parliamentary session on 9 September, Prime Minister Sami al-Sulh exploded his political 'bomb'. He declared that a 'covert power' led the republic and blocked all reforms: 'Those whose fortunes were 'safely outside

the country', Sulh continued, 'have impoverished the people and oppressed them', and he concluded by accusing that same clique of the assassination of his cousin Riad, and presented his government's resignation and his own."

Year: 1955

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami's party as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: "PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-2.034) in 1972.

Years: 1956-1957

Head of government: Sami as-Solh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Rabil (2011: 18) writes that "Shortly thereafter [in the late 1950s], al- Solh's government adopted the Eisenhower doctrine, under which terms Lebanon would receive economic and military support to check Soviet expansion." Qubain (1961: 59) adds that "Conversely, the Lebanese authorities, particularly Sham'un, Saml al-Sulh and Charles Malik, believed that Syria was going communist and will soon become a Russian satellite" and that "Third, it should be remembered that the Lebanese government, insofar as direction of policy was concerned, consisted at that time, essentially of Sham'un— the President, Malik — the Foreign Minister, and al-Sulh — the Prime Minister, listed here in descending order of importance. By 1958, these three men were bitter personal enemies of Nasir. To them, nothing less than exposing him at the highest international forum would be satisfactory." (91). World Statesmen (2020) does not identify head of government's party. Traboulsi (2012) writes, "At the new parliamentary session on 9 September, Prime Minister Sami al-Sulh exploded his political 'bomb'. He declared that a 'covert power' led the republic and blocked all reforms: 'Those whose fortunes were 'safely outside the country', Sulh continued, 'have impoverished the people and oppressed them', and he concluded by accusing that same clique of the assassination of his cousin Riad, and presented his government's resignation and his own."

Years: 1958-1959

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami's party as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: "PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-2.034) in 1972.

Year: 1960

Head of government: Saeb Salam

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party". Rulers.org writes that "Salam was a moderate in a country whose politics have often been turbulent." World Statesmen (2020) does not identify head of government's party.

Years: 1961-1963

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami's party as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: "PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-2.034) in 1972.

Year: 1964

Head of government: Hussein al-Oweini

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of

government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Years: 1965-1967

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami's party as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: "PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-2.034) in 1972.

Year: 1968

Head of government: Abdullah Arefal-Yafi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Year: 1969

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami's party as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: "PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Left" (-2.034) in 1972.

Years: 1970-1972

Head of government: Saeb Salam

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) does not identify head of

government's party. Traboulsi (2012: 156) writes, "In September 1970, Sulayman Franjiyeh, a member of the Centrist group with Sa'ib Salam and Kamil al-As'ad, backed by the Hilf, was elected president against the Shihabist candidate Iliyas Sarkis." Traboulsi (2012: 172) quotes Salam, "We welcome Kamal Jumblatt, in his capacity as the son of a well-bred "house" and as an honourable chief of his [Druze] sect, but we categorically refuse to deal with him as one who invites destruction and sabotage, poses as the protector of the Left and of Communism and exploits popular problems [for his own interests]."

Year: 1973

Head of government: Takieddin as-Solh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies as-Solh as non-party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party.

Shanahan (2005: 94) identifies as-Solh's party as National Call/Appeal Party: "[Ali Bazzi] was close to Taqi al-Din al-Solh (a cousin of Riad al-Solh) ... and together they founded the National Call Party. (Hizb al-Nida al-Qawmi)". Lentz (1994: 541) corroborates: "Solh was the leader of the Nidal al-Qawmi party and was appointed prime minister by President Suleiman Franjeh on July 8, 1973". Suleiman (1967) indicates that National Call/Appeal Party was leftist: "[The National Appeal Party] advocate[s] a free enterprise system, with some vague references to socialism in the form of social security," and in a footnote, "[The National Appeal Party] make[s] some perfunctory references to nationalization of the country's basic resources or 'institutions which are of public interest,' whatever those are."

Year: 1974

Head of government: Rashid as-Solh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "Non-party".

Year: 1975

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami's party as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: "PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly

Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.034) in 1972.

Years: 1976-1979

Head of government: Selim Ahmed al-Hoss

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) does not identify head of government’s party.

Years: 1980-1983

Head of government: Shafiq al-Wazzan

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “Non-party”. The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica (2020b) write, “ as a moderate Sunni Muslim, [Wazzan] was a compromise choice for prime minister (1980–82), but he failed in his attempts to end his country’s civil war.”

Years: 1984-1986

Head of government: Rashid Karami

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen identifies Rashid Karami’s party as NSF (National Salvation Front), but does not identify party ideology “NSF = National Salvation Front (pro-Syrian coalition of Sunni Muslim, Druze, and some Christians, mainly in the north of Lebanon, est.Jul 1983). World Statesmen (2020) identifies Rashid Karami’s party in earlier decades as PSP (Progressive Socialist Party) and party as leftist: “PSP = Hizb al-Taquadummi al-Ishtiraki (Progressive Socialist Party, socialist, secular, mainly Druze, est.5 Jan 1949)”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) as 4.8.

Year: 1987

Head of government: Selim Ahmed al-Hoss

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of

government's party. World Statesmen does not identify head of government's party.

Year: 1988

Head of government: Michel Naim Aoun

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. World Statesmen (2020) writes, "General Michel Naim Aoun (s.a.) chaired a military cabinet in dissidence from 23 Sep 1988 - 13 Oct 1990 and also claimed to be the acting president." Zeidan (2019) writes, "[Aoun]'s anti-occupation Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) ran for parliamentary elections in June and emerged as the largest Christian party in the [National Assembly](#). On February 6, 2006, in a surprise move, Aoun signed a memorandum with Hezbollah's leader [Hassan Nasrallah](#), and the FPM joined the Syria-oriented "March 8" parliamentary bloc." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right score of the Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) as 5.7.

Year: 1989

Head of government: Selim Ahmed al-Hoss

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen does not identify head of government's party.

Years: 1990-1991

Head of government: Omar Karami

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Salem (1994) writes, "Indeed, while the Karami government had been active at the political level, implementing sections of the Taif Agreement, regularizing relations with Syria, and extending government authority, it had done very little in the socioeconomic sphere in the way of rehabilitating the country's ravaged infrastructure, improving government services, reforming and reviving the public administration, galvanizing the private sector, or securing foreign aid." World Statesmen (2020) identifies party as ALP, Arab Liberation Party: "(Hizb al-Taharor al-‘Arabi (Arab Liberation Party, mainly Sunni Muslim, HB ally.)"

Years: 1992-1997

Head of government: Rafiq Bahaeddin al-Hariri

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hariri's party as FM (Future Movement) and the party as right: "FM = Tayyar al-Mustaqbal (Future Movement, Hariri personalist, center-right, officially secular mainly Sunni, est.1992)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of The Future Movement (FM) as 7.4. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Center-right" (.839) in 2005. Rulers notes that "A construction tycoon... the multibillionaire... a week after taking office... [began] his agenda included the rebuilding of Lebanon into the Middle East's financial and trading capital by implementing his \$10 billion plan to repair the country's infrastructure."

Years: 1998-1999

Head of government: Selim Ahmed al-Hoss

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Srouji (2005) writes "Both Hoss and his finance minister Georges Corm were avid critics of the Hariri government's Neoliberal policies. However, they inherited an economic situation that was dire, and ended up pursuing many of the same policies as the Hariri government, including foreign borrowing." Baroudi (2002) writes that "A statesman like Salim Hoss - who when in the opposition had many reservations about particular aspects of neoliberal ideology (particularly freezing wages, privatization and foreign borrowing) - felt that once in office he had little choice but to implement all of the tenets of neoliberalism." Safieddine (2019) writes, "Conventional as well as critical accounts of Chihism have . . . reinforced the particularist and parochial narrative of Lebanon's merchant republic as a unique model of unfettered laissez-faire. Its hegemonic status notwithstanding, Chihism was increasingly confronted at the height of the merchant republic by a competing, but not contradictory, bourgeois ideology of technocratic and state-managed modernization. . . members of this group like Said Himadeh and Salim Hoss saw financial regulation, namely, the setting up of a central bank, as an institutional imperative."

Years: 2000-2003

Head of government: Rafiq Baheaddineal-Hariri

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hariri's party as FM (Future Movement) and the party as right: "FM = Tayyar al-Mustaqbal (Future Movement, Hariri personalist, center-right, officially secular mainly Sunni, est.1992)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of The Future Movement (FM) as 7.4. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Center-right" (.839) in 2005. Rulers notes that "A construction tycoon... the multibillionaire... a week after taking office... [began] his agenda included the rebuilding of Lebanon into the Middle East's financial and trading capital by implementing his \$10 billion plan to repair the country's infrastructure."

Year: 2004

Head of government: Omar Karami

Ideology: ?

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Karami's party as ALP (Arab Liberation Party), but does not identify party ideology: "ALP = Hizb al-Taharor al-'Arabi (Arab Liberation Party, mainly Sunni Muslim, HB ally) [...] HB = Hezbollah (Party of God, Islamist, pro-Iranian, Shia Muslim, est.1982)".

Years: 2005-2008

Head of government: Fouad Siniora

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Siniora's party as M14, a coalition headed by FM (Future Movement), and FM as right: "M14 = Tahaluf 14 Adhar (March 14 Alliance, anti-Syrian coalition of FM, FPM [to 2006], KPL, KW, NLP, and PSP [to 2011], est.2005) [...] FM = Tayyar al-Mustaqbal (Future Movement, Hariri personalist, center-right, officially secular mainly Sunni, est.1992)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of The Future Movement (FM) as 7.4. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Center-right" (.839) in 2005.

Years: 2009-2010

Head of government: Saad Hariri

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of

government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hariri's party as M14, a coalition headed by FM (Future Movement), and FM as right: "M14 = Tahaluf 14 Adhar (March 14 Alliance, anti-Syrian coalition of FM, FPM [to 2006], KPL, KW, NLP, and PSP [to 2011], est.2005) [...] FM = Tayyar al-Mustaqbal (Future Movement, Hariri personalist, center-right, officially secular mainly Sunni, est.1992)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of The Future Movement (FM) as 7.4. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Center-right" (.931) in 2009.

Years: 2011-2013

Head of government: Najib Azmi Mikati

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Mikati's party as HM: "Harakat Majd (Glory Movement, centrist, est.2004)" and part of the coalition M8: "Tahaluf 8 Adhar (March 8 Alliance, pro-Syrian coalition of AM, ADP, ALP, FPM [from 2006], HB, and SSNP, est.2005)." The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica (2020a) write, "Mikati, a businessman and former prime minister, was supported by Hezbollah, and Hariri ruled out participation in Mikati's administration, vowing not to be a part of any government dominated by Hezbollah." In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Hezbollah (HZ) as 3.6.

Years: 2014-2015

Head of government: Tammam Salam

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) does not identify head of government's party. Rowell (2013) writes, "Analysts thus summarized [Salam] as a March 14 dove—'between Future and [Caretaker PM Najib] Miqati'—a label further borne out in his somewhat conciliatory attitude toward March 8 magnate Hezbollah."

Years: 2016-2019

Head of government: Saad Hariri

Ideology: Right

Description: World Statesmen (2021) and Rulers (2021) identify Hassan Diab instead of Saad Hariri as head of government on December 31, 2020. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde identifies head of government's party as M14 Alliance of

the Future. Perspective monde identifies leader ideology as moderate right. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hariri's party as M14, a coalition headed by FM (Future Movement), and FM as right: "M14 = Tahaluf 14 Adhar (March 14 Alliance, anti-Syrian coalition of FM, FPM [to 2006], KPL, KW, NLP, and PSP [to 2011], est.2005) [...] FM = Tayyar al-Mustaqbal (Future Movement, Hariri personalist, center-right, officially secular mainly Sunni, est.1992)". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 12 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of The Future Movement (FM) as 7.4. In V-Party (2020) 5 experts identify leaders party's ideology as "Center-right" (.931) in 2009.

Year: 2020

Head of government: Hassan Diab

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2021) and Rulers (2021) identify Hassan Diab instead of Saad Hariri as head of government on December 31, 2020. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none. Perspective Monde identifies head of government's party as none.

Notes:

Potentially useful references are:

Beshara, Adel. 1949. Outright Assassination: The Trial and Execution of Antun Sa'adeh.

Chaltani, Youssef. *Post-colonial Syria and Lebanon*

Firro, Kais. *Inventing Lebanon*

Solh, Raghdid el-, *Lebanon and Arabism*

Sorenson, David E. Global Security Watch—Lebanon: A Reference Handbook

Party positions:

"Confessionalism has also inhibited the evolution of a genuine party system, and directed political activity on confessional lines. In a certain sense, parties in Lebanon are pointless, for the voter is restricted by law in his choice of candidates to a Sunni, a Shi'a, a Maronite, and so on down the line. This is reflected in the existing Influential parties in Lebanon. They are all based on confessional and/or clan foundations, and have hardly any programs or real party organization. Parties with ideologies, programs and organization, cutting across confessional and clan loyalties, are still weak and ineffective. Some political combinations are formed for limited objectives, as for instance in 1952 and 1957-58, but usually they disappear once the immediate objectives are achieved" (Qubain 1961)

Party dynamics:

Corstange (2010) writes, “Lebanon has a large number of active political parties, but no real party system. Despite occasional rhetorical flourishes to the contrary, nearly all parties cater primarily to single-sect constituencies, and most are largely non-programmatic. Partisanship carries strongly negative connotations for much of the electorate, and many candidates run as independents in alliance with a few key parties or leaders. As a result, members of political parties are usually outnumbered by independents within the parliamentary blocs they join. These parliamentary blocs are, in turn, aggregated into the two major coalitions. With this caveat in mind, the majority March 14 coalition includes the (Sunni) Future Movement, the (Christian) Lebanese Forces and Kataeb (Phalanges), the (Druze) Progressive Socialist Party, and numerous independents.³ The opposition coalition, usually but somewhat inaccurately termed “March 8”, consists primarily of the two main Shia parties, the Amal Movement and Hizballah, along with the (Christian) Free Patriotic Movement and a few smaller parties.⁴” Khuri aka Constitutional Bloc, Edde aka National Bloc, Adda aka Syrian Social Nationalist Party; “After the April 1951 elections which returned another puppet Chamber, an opposition developed inside the Chamber known as the National Socialist Front (N.S.F.). It was essentially an alliance of Junblat's Progressive Socialist Party, Edde's National Bloc, and the National Call Party under the leadership of al-Bazzl. [...] Sham'un's Candidacy to the Presidency was supported by the National Socialist Front (N.S.F.) which spearheaded the movement for the resignation of al-Khun. Sham'un was one of its leading members.” (Qubain, 22-24)

Kataeb aka KPL aka Falange/Phalange/Phalangist Party: Stoakes (1975) writes, “The party's position in the political spectrum, despite its militia and the accusations of its left-wing critics, might be described as central. Its alternative title, which its more radical members prefer, is the Social Democratic Party of Lebanon. Its tenets embrace intense Lebanese patriotism, modern liberal democracy and state-assisted private enterprise.” Russell (1985) writes, “Phalange Party: Pierre Gemayel modelled this rightwing party on European fascist groups of the mid-1930's; the leading Maronite party.” CHISOLS writes:“(Cahoon (2010) states that the LF was ‘a right-wing coalition, mainly Christian, including KPL and NLP.” Encyclopedia Britannica (2019) writes, “On [Pierre Gemayel's] return to Lebanon he helped found the right-wing authoritarian youth movement called the Phalange. He became the leader of the Phalange Party (also called Kataeb Party) in 1937, retaining that position until 1980.” Collelo (1987) writes, “Consistent with its authoritarian beginnings, Phalangist ideology has been on the right of the political spectrum. Although it has embraced the need to “modernize,” it has always favored the preservation of the sectarian status quo. The Phalange Party motto is “God, the Fatherland, and the Family,” and its doctrine emphasizes a free economy and private initiative.”

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