

Country: Honduras

Years: 1945-1948

Leader: Carías Andino

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Carías Andino's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PNH and identifies the party as rightist. Lentz (1994: 360) writes, "[Carías Andino] was the founder of the Nationalist party and was a candidate for president of Honduras in October of 1925." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PNH and identifies the party as conservative. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.377) in 1971.

Years: 1949-1953

Leader: Galvez

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Galvez's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.377) in 1971.

Years: 1954-1955

Leader: Lozano Díaz

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Lozano Díaz's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) and

World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.377) in 1971.

Years: 1956

Leader: Hector Caraccioli

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as none. Nohlen identifies government as a military junta "composed of Héctor Caraccioli, Roque J. Rodríguez, and Roberto Gálvez Barnes (2005: 419). Keesing's Record of World Events (1956) describes how shortly before the coup in 1956, "elections to a Constituent Assembly had been held on Oct. 7 at which the National Union party—the Government party supporting President Lozano—claimed to have won all 56 seats," and that "the Opposition parties—the Liberals and Nationalists—alleged that the elections had been fraudulently conducted." As a result, the military deposed Lozano "when it became apparent that the elections of Oct. 7 were opposed by the great majority of the people,' and because the armed forces 'did not want to be placed in a position whereby they would have had to enforce the laws of a Government that did not represent the will of the people.'" In 1958, some constitutional provisions and amendments went up for debate, giving more power to the newly-elected, majority-Liberal Assembly, led a correspondent of the *New York Times* to "describe this 'ambiguous allocation of control' as 'stemming from an agreement between Liberal Party leaders and the armed forces to ensure the military's acceptance of a Liberal victory.'" Lentz (1994: 361) writes that Roque Rodríguez "was commandant of the military academy when he led the coup that ousted Julio Lozano Díaz on October 21, 1956. He served as leader of the military junta that included Colonel Hector Caraccioli of the air force and Major Roberto Galvez Barnes, the former minister of development." Euraque (1996: 72) describes the driving forces behind the 1956 coup against Lozano Díaz: "The motivations and actions supporting the air force coup emerged from various sources: (1) power struggles within the armed forces, (2) the traditional opportunism of Cariístas and liberals, and (3) the influence of a technocratic elite disgusted with Lozano Díaz's bad management... The military coup of 1956 therefore represented more than the ascendancy of the air force; it signified as well the consolidation of a technocratic elite's influence over economic policy formulation within the Honduran state. Villeda Morales's image and the Liberal Party benefitted from both processes. The military leadership immediately appointed Villeda Morales as ambassador to the United States, undoubtedly to reconcile his image with Washington's suspicions over his 'leftism' of the mid-1940s." Despite the military's close association with Villeda Morales, later identified as leftist, "The military's cabinet appointments in

1956 included Villeda Morales's liberals and Carías's nationalists, undoubtedly a sign of reconciliation among Tegucigalpa political elites." Tiburcio Carías Andino is identified as rightist. Merrill (1995) writes, "This coup marked a turning point in Honduran history. For the first time, the armed forces had acted as an institution rather than as the instrument of a political party or of an individual leader. The new rulers represented younger, more nationalistic, and reform-minded elements in the military. They were products of the increased professionalization of the 1940s and 1950s."

Years: 1957-1962

Leader: Villeda Morales

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Villeda Morales' party as Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH). DPI identifies PLH's ideology as rightist, but its source Lansford (2015) describes its ideological platform only beginning in the 1980s. Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PLH's ideology as leftist at the time. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH but identifies the party as center-right. Lentz (1994: 361) writes, "Villeda Morales led a general strike against the regime of Lozano Díaz in July of 1956. He was exiled to Costa Rica for his opposition to the government." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH's ideology as "Center-right" (0.823) in 1971. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify "virtually no visible disagreement" in PLH in 1971.

Years: 1963-1970

Leader: Lopez Arellano

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies López Arellano's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI, Huber and Stephens (2016: 16), and Manzano (2017: 86) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) identifies the PNH as rightist. Lentz (1994: 362) writes, "[López Arellano] was a leader of the military coup that ousted President Ramón Villeda Morales on October 3, 1963. The coup was carried out to prevent leftist Modeste Rodas Alvarado, the leading candidate, from becoming president of Honduras." World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as PNH from 1965

and identifies the party as conservative. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.377) in 1971.

Years: 1971

Leader: Cruz

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Cruz's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI, Huber and Stephens (2016: 16), and Manzano (2017: 86) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.377) in 1971.

Years: 1972-1974

Leader: Lopez Arellano

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies López Arellano's party as none. Lansford (2015) states that Partido Nacional (PNH) designates López Arellano as president (2015: 612). DPI, Huber and Stephens (2016: 16), and Manzano (2017: 86) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) identifies the PNH as rightist. Lentz (1994: 362) writes, "[López Arellano] was a leader of the military coup that ousted President Ramón Villeda Morales on October 3, 1963. The coup was carried out to prevent leftist Modeste Rodas Alvarado, the leading candidate, from becoming president of Honduras." World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as PNH from 1965 and identifies the party as conservative. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.377) in 1971.

Years: 1975-1977

Leader: Castro

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Castro's party affiliation as none. Flores (2017) states *"el gobierno de Melgar Castro fue de un conservadurismo mucho más moderado que el de su antecesor López Arellano"*

[Melgar Castro's government was much more moderately conservative than that of his predecessor López Arellano]. Castro "*estableció un programa de cambios moderados certificados mediante el decreto*" [established a program of moderate changes through decree]. Manzano (2017) identifies Castro as rightist. Lentz (1994: 363) writes, "Melgar was removed from office by the joint chiefs of staff on August 7, 1978. He remained active in political affairs and sought the presidency of the National party in 1982." DPI, Huber and Stephens (2016: 16), Manzano (2017: 86), and Perspective monde (2019) identify PNH's ideology as rightist.

Years: 1978-1981

Leader: Paz García

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party. Encyclopedia Britannica (2019) states that "General Policarpo Paz García, who attained power through a bloodless military coup in late 1978, pledged to continue Melgar's policies." Manzano (2017) identifies García as rightist.

Years: 1982-1985

Leader: Suazo Cordova

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Suazo Córdova's party as Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH). DPI identifies PLH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Tracing its political ancestry to 1890, the PL is an urban-based, center-right grouping that has historically favored social reform, democratic political standards, and Central American integration." However, Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PLH's ideology as leftist at the time. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH but identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH's ideology as "Center-right" (0.823) in 1981 and 1985. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in PLH in 1981 and "a high level of visible disagreement" in 1985.

Years: 1986-1989

Leader: Azcona Hoyo

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Azcona del Hoyo's party as PLH (Partido Liberal de Honduras). DPI identifies PLH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Tracing its political ancestry to 1890, the PL is an urban-based, center-right

grouping that has historically favored social reform, democratic political standards, and Central American integration.” However, Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PLH’s ideology as leftist at the time. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH but identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.823) in 1985 and “Center-right” (1.064) in 1989. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify “a high level of visible disagreement” in PLH in 1985 and “some visible disagreement” in PLH in 1989.

Years: 1990-1993

Leader: Callejas

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Callejas’ party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PNH’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, “Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military,” the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH’s ideology as “Right” (1.898) in 1989 and “Center-right” (1.604) in 1993.

Years: 1994-1997

Leader: Reina

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Reina’s party as Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH). DPI identifies PLH’s ideology as rightist, but its source Lansford (2015) does not discuss its changing platform in the mid-1990s. Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PLH’s ideology as leftist at the time. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH but identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.84) in 1993 and “Center-right” (1.066) in 1997. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify “some visible disagreement” in PLH in 1993 and 1997.

Years: 1998-2001

Leader: Flores Facusse

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Flores Facussé's party as PLH (Partido Liberal de Honduras). Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PLH's ideology as centrist at the time, but Lansford (2015) identifies Facussé himself as "rightist". Lansford (2015) describes the Liberal Party as "an urban-based, center-right grouping," which, although it used to have "the active support of a social-democratic faction", became definitively center-right in 1982 when the rightist "'old guard' rodista faction" split from the leftist Alipo (Popular Liberal Alliance, Alianza Liberal del Pueblo) faction. This rodista faction was "composed largely of traditionally anti-militarist conservatives, and a presidential faction... encompassing right-wing technocrats with close links to the business community and the armed forces." Later on, according to Lansford, the party did shift from center-right to center-left under Manuel Zelaya's leadership. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH but identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH's ideology as "Center-right" (1.066) in 1997 and 2001.

Years: 2002-2005

Leader: Ricardo Maduro

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Maduro's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Center-right" (1.604) in 2001 and 2005.

Years: 2006-2008

Leader: Zelaya

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Zelaya's party as Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH). DPI identifies PLH's ideology as rightist, and Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) as centrist (2016: 16) at the time, but Lansford (2015) describes Zelaya himself as a leftist, writing "the country moved to the left under the Zelaya administration" and "Under Zelaya, a former three-term congressman, the PL shifted from center-right to center-left as a result of a more socialist agenda". Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH

but identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH's ideology as "Center-right" (0.81) in 2005. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in PLH in 2005.

Years: 2009

Leader: Micheletti

Ideology: centrist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. World Statesmen (2019) identifies Micheletti Baín's party as Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH). DPI does not identify PLH's ideology at the time, while Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PLH's ideology as centrist at the time. Lansford (2015) indicates that Micheletti concurred with the party's overall ideology, describing him as a "party stalwart", and writing that "On September 21, 2009, Zelaya secretly reentered Honduras and took refuge in the Brazilian embassy. Micheletti demanded that the Brazilians hand over the president, but they refused to comply." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH but identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLH and identifies the party as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PLH's ideology as "Center-right" (1.601) in 2009. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify "almost complete" disagreement in PLH in 2009.

Years: 2010-2013

Leader: Lobo

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Lansford (2015) identifies Sosa's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 16) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Center-right" (1.604) in 2009 and "Right" (2.134) in 2013.

Years: 2014-2020

Leader: Hernández

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Lansford (2015) identifies Hernández's party as Partido Nacional de Honduras (PNH). DPI and Huber and



Stephens (2016: 16) identify PNH's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Created in 1923 as an expression of national unity after a particularly chaotic period, the PN is a right-wing party with close ties to the military," the PN referring to the Partido Nacional. Perspective monde (2021) and World Statesmen (2021) corroborate party affiliation as PNH and identify the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify PNH's ideology as "Right" (2.134) in 2013 and 2017.

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