

## Country: Nicaragua

Years: 1945-1955

Head of Government: Anastasio Somoza García

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Somoza García's party as Partido Liberal Nacionalista/Liberal Party (PLN). DPI identifies PLN's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any clear information on the party's ideology. Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) do not identify ideology (2016: 17). Manzano (2017) identifies Somoza García as rightist. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-right" (1.266) in 1972.

Years: 1956-1962

Head of Government: Luis Anastasio Somoza Debayle

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Somoza Debayle's party as Partido Liberal Nacionalista/Liberal Party (PLN). DPI identifies PLN's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any clear information on the party's ideology. Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) do not identify ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies Somoza Debayle as rightist. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as rightist. Lentz (1994: 590) writes, "Somoza was a leading opponent of Cuba's Communist premier, Fidel Castro, and allowed Nicaragua to be used as a base for opponents of Castro's regime." In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-right" (1.266) in 1972.

Years: 1963-1965

Head of Government: René Schick Gutiérrez

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Schick's party as Partido Liberal Nacionalista/Liberal Party (PLN). DPI identifies PLN's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any clear information on the party's ideology. Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) do not identify ideology. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as rightist. Lentz (1994: 590-591) describes Schick as Somoza Debayle's "hand-picked successor," and further writes, "[Schick] continued his predecessor's policy of allowing Cuban rebels to use Nicaragua as a base for anti-Castro

activities.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLN’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.266) in 1972.

Years: 1966

Head of Government: Lorenzo Guerrero Gutiérrez

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Guerrero Gutiérrez’s party as Partido Liberal Nacionalista/Liberal Party (PLN). DPI identifies PLN’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any clear information on the party’s ideology. Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) do not identify ideology. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLN’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.266) in 1972.

Years: 1967-1978

Head of Government: Anastasio Somoza Debayle

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Somoza Debayle’s party as Partido Liberal Nacionalista/Liberal Party (PLN). DPI identifies PLN’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates on Somoza Debayle’s ideology, writing, “The conservative and generally pro-U.S. outlook of the Somoza regime was reflected in a favorable attitude toward North American investment and a strongly pro-Western, anti-communist position in the UN, OAS, and other international bodies.” Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) do not identify ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies Somoza Debayle as rightist. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLN’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.266) in 1972 and 1974.

Years: 1979-1989

Head of Government: José Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Ortega’s party Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) identify FSLN’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, “In 1975 [FSLN] split into three factions: two small Marxist groupings, the Protracted People’s War (*Guerra Popular Prolongada*—GPP), and the Proletarian Tendency (*Tendencia Proletaria*), and a larger, less extreme Third Party (*Terceristas*), a nonideological, anti-Somoza formation supported by peasants, students, and upper-class intellectuals.” Political Handbook

continues, “Although the July 1979 junta was largely *tercerista* dominated, the subsequent withdrawal of a number of moderates yielded a more distinctly leftist thrust to the party leadership.” Furthermore, later in 1991, the first FSLN congress “reaffirmed the front’s commitment to socialism.” Manzano (2017) identifies Ortega as leftist. Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as FSLN and identify the party as leftist. Lentz (1994: 593) describes the Ortega government as a “leftist regime.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify FSLN’s ideology as “Left” (-2.864) in 1984.

Years: 1990-1996

Head of Government: Violeta Barrios viuda de Chamorro

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Chamorro’s party as Unión Nacional Opositora (UNO). DPI does not identify party ideology. Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) identify UNO’s ideology as centrist. Perspective monde (2019) identifies party affiliation as UNO and identifies the party as center-right. Lentz (1994: 593) writes, “Violetta Chamorro became a symbol of the opposition to Anastasio Somoza’s government, and she supported the Sandinista rebellion that ousted Somoza in July of 1979,” but later “resigned from the government in April of 1980 in opposition to the Sandinista’s leftist tilt.” Afterwards, “She returned to *La Prensa*, where she became a leading spokesperson for the moderate opposition to the government of Daniel Ortega.” In 1989, she became “the presidential candidate of the coalition National Opposition Union.” As president, “She was criticized by both the left and the right for her attempts to maintain a delicate balance of power in the government.” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as UNO and identifies the party as rightist, a “conservative, anti-Sandinista coalition”. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify UNO’s ideology as “Center-right” (1.451) in 1990. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identifies “some visible disagreement” in UNO in 1990. Encyclopedia Britannica (2021) writes, “A member of the Sandinista ruling junta in 1979-80, Violeta Chamorro soon became disillusioned with the Sandinistas’ Marxist policies, and later she became an outspoken foe... During the 1980s she was accused by the Sandinistas of accepting money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which was then providing support to opposition groups and directing the Contra rebels in their guerilla war against the Sandinista government.” Stahler-Sholk (2000: 303) refers to “the right-wing Political Council of UNO” and writes, “However, in contrasting the Chamorro model—frankly described as ‘orthodox liberal democracy’ and ‘the night-watchman state’—to the ‘class-based Sandinista version’ of democracy (p. 206), there is danger of losing sight of the class content of the post-1990 capitalist restoration.”

Years: 1997-2001

Head of Government: José Arnaldo Alemán Lacayo

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Alemán's party as Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC). DPI does not identify PLC's ideology. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies Alemán as rightist, writing, "Other likely contenders were Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramírez of the deeply divided FSLN and, on the Right, Managua Mayor Arnaldo Aleman Lacayo, representing the largely reunited Liberals." Huber and Stephens identify PLC's ideology as rightist (2016: 17). Perspective monde (2019) identifies party affiliation as Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC) / Alianza Liberal (AL) and identifies the PLC as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLC + AL, identifying PLC as rightist, "liberal conservative". In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLC's ideology as "Right" (2.011) in 2001.

Years: 2002-2006

Head of Government: Enrique José Bolaños Geyer

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Bolaños' party as Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC) for years 2002 and 2003 and as Alianza por la República (APRE/AL) afterwards. DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) identify party ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World does not provide any information on party's ideology. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLC and identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLC and identifies the party as rightist, "liberal conservative". In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify PLC's ideology as "Right" (2.011) in 2001.

Years: 2007-2020

Head of Government: José Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Ortega's party as Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN). DPI and Huber and Stephens (2016: 17) identify FSLN's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "In 1975 [FSLN] split into three factions: two small Marxist groupings, the Protracted People's War (*Guerra Popular Prolongada*—GPP), and the Proletarian Tendency (*Tendencia Proletaria*), and a larger, less extreme Third Party (*Terceristas*), a nonideological, anti-Somoza formation supported by peasants, students, and upper-class intellectuals." Political Handbook

continues, “Although the July 1979 junta was largely *tercerista* dominated, the subsequent withdrawal of a number of moderates yielded a more distinctly leftist thrust to the party leadership.” Furthermore, later in 1991, the first FSLN congress “reaffirmed the front’s commitment to socialism.” Perspective monde (2021) and World Statesmen (2021) corroborate party affiliation as FSLN and identify the party as leftist. Lentz (1994: 593) describes the Ortega government in 1979 as a “leftist regime.” In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify FSLN’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.85) in 2006, “Center” (-0.35) in 2011, and “Center” (0.032) in 2016.

#### Reference:

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