

Country: Cuba

Years: 1945-1946

Head of Government: Carlos Prío Socarrás

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Di Tella identifies Prío Socarrás' party as Partido Revolucionario Cubano Auténtico (PRCA) (2004: 93). Di Tella describes PRCA as "profoundly anticommunist" (2004: 93). Pettinà (2014) describes how PRCA "played a crucial role in shaping the strong social-democratic complexion of the new Constitution approved in 1940" (2014: 725). Whitney (2000: 450) describes how, in 1936, the Cuban Communist Party "entered discussions with other leftist and radical groups" but that "nothing came of these meetings, and by late 1938 it was clear that the Cuban party was not going to form a popular front with Grau's Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) nor with any of the smaller nationalist groups", implying that PRCA is a leftist group. Ramón Grau San Martín is also identified as a "Left-wing leader" by Keesing's Record of World Events (1952: 12136). Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PRCA.

Years: 1947

Head of Government: Raúl López del Castillo

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify party as Partido Revolucionario Cubano Auténtico (PRCA). Pettinà (2014) describes how PRCA "played a crucial role in shaping the strong social-democratic complexion of the new Constitution approved in 1940" (2014: 725). Whitney (2000: 450) describes how, in 1936, the Cuban Communist Party "entered discussions with other leftist and radical groups" but that "nothing came of these meetings, and by late 1938 it was clear that the Cuban party was not going to form a popular front with Grau's Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) nor with any of the smaller nationalist groups", implying that PRCA is a leftist group. Ramón Grau San Martín is also identified as a "Left-wing leader" by Keesing's Record of World Events (1952: 12136).

Years: 1948-1949

Head of Government: Manuel Antonio de Varonay Loredó

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify party as Partido Revolucionario Cubano Auténtico (PRCA). Pettinà (2014) describes how PRCA “played a crucial role in shaping the strong social-democratic complexion of the new Constitution approved in 1940” (2014: 725). Whitney (2000: 450) describes how, in 1936, the Cuban Communist Party “entered discussions with other leftist and radical groups” but that “nothing came of these meetings, and by late 1938 it was clear that the Cuban party was not going to form a popular front with Grau’s Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) nor with any of the smaller nationalist groups”, implying that PRCA is a leftist group. Ramon Grau San Martin is also identified as a “Left-wing leader” by Keesing’s Record of World Events (1952: 12136).

Years: 1950

Head of Government: Félix Lancís Sánchez

Ideology: Left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) identify party as Partido Revolucionario Cubano Auténtico (PRCA). Pettinà (2014) describes how PRCA “played a crucial role in shaping the strong social-democratic complexion of the new Constitution approved in 1940” (2014: 725). Whitney (2000: 450) describes how, in 1936, the Cuban Communist Party “entered discussions with other leftist and radical groups” but that “nothing came of these meetings, and by late 1938 it was clear that the Cuban party was not going to form a popular front with Grau’s Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) nor with any of the smaller nationalist groups”, implying that PRCA is a leftist group. Ramon Grau San Martin is also identified as a “Left-wing leader” by Keesing’s Record of World Events (1952: 12136).

Years: 1951

Head of Government: Óscar B. Gans y López Martínez

Ideology: Right

Description: Perspective monde (2020) and World Statesmen (2020) identify Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar instead of Óscar B. Gans y López Martínez as head of government on December 31, 1952. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019) identifies party as Partido de Acción Unitaria (PAU). World Statesmen (2019) describes PAU as pro-Batista, and corroborating this, UC San Diego library archives state that Batista “organized his followers into the United Action party in order to run for president in 1952”. Batista is coded as right.

Years: 1952-1953

Head of Government: Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar

Ideology: Right

Description: Perspective monde (2020) and World Statesmen (2020) identify Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar instead of Óscar B. Gans y López Martínez as head of government on December 31, 1952. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Batista's party as PAU/PAP (Partido de Acción Unida/Partido de Acción Progresista). Whitney (2000) states that Batista led an "anti-government coalition of right-wing civilian and military elements" that overthrew the provisional government in Cuba in 1934 implying that he himself was rightist. Batista also engineered a coup against the Auténtico government of Prío Socarrás, who is coded as left, and was later overthrown by insurgent forces led by Fidel Castro (coded as left), according to Keesing's Record of World Events (1959: 16631). Perspective monde (2019) and World Statesmen (2019) corroborate party affiliation as PAU/PAP.

Years: 1954

Head of Government: Andrés Domingo y Morales del Castillo

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2019) identifies party as Partido de Acción Progresista/Progressive Action Party (PAP). UC San Diego library archives state that in 1954, "Batista nominated himself as the candidate of his newly formed Progressive Action Party to run against his former opponent, Grau". Batista is coded as right independently of his party, and thus since he was the primary candidate and founder of PAP, this implies that PAP is rightist.

Years: 1955-1956

Head of Government: Jorge García Montes

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as Partido de Acción Progresista/Progressive Action Party (PAP), and Perspective Monde (2019) corroborates this. UC San Diego library archives state that in 1954, "Batista nominated himself as the candidate of his newly formed Progressive Action Party to run against his former opponent, Grau". Batista is coded as right independently of his party, and thus since he was the primary candidate and founder of PAP, this implies that PAP is rightist.

Years: 1957

Head of Government: Andrés Rivero Agüero

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as Partido de Acción Progresista/Progressive Action Party (PAP), and Perspective Monde (2019) corroborates this. UC San Diego library archives state that in 1954, “Batista nominated himself as the candidate of his newly formed Progressive Action Party to run against his former opponent, Grau”. Batista is coded as right independently of his party, and thus since he was the primary candidate and founder of PAP, this implies that PAP is rightist.

Years: 1958

Head of Government: Gonzalo Güell y Morales de los Ríos

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as Partido de Acción Progresista/Progressive Action Party (PAP), and Perspective Monde (2019) corroborates this. UC San Diego library archives state that in 1954, “Batista nominated himself as the candidate of his newly formed Progressive Action Party to run against his former opponent, Grau”. Batista is coded as right independently of his party, and thus since he was the primary candidate and founder of PAP, this implies that PAP is rightist.

Years: 1959-2005

Head of Government: Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Castro’s party as PCC (Partido Comunista de Cuba). DPI identifies PCC’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing that the PCC, as “the country’s only authorized political party,” was the embodiment of a “commitment to one-party Marxism-Leninism, ‘adapted to Cuban mentality, history and traditions.’” Political Handbook also states, particularly about the Fidel Castro regime, “After a brief period of moderation, the Castro government embarked on increasingly radical internal policies, which gradually developed into a full-scale social revolution purportedly based on the adaptation of Marxist-Leninist ideas to Latin American conditions.” Manzano (2017) codes Castro as left. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PCC and identifies the party as extreme leftist. Lentz (1994: 205) writes that after the Bay of Pigs incident of 1961, “The following month Castro declared Cuba a Socialist country and

proclaimed his allegiance to Marxist-Leninist ideals later in the year.” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PCC and identifies the party as communist. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PCC’s ideology as “Far-left” (-3.461) in 1965 and 1970; “Left” (-2.708) in 1975, 1976, and 1981; “Far-left” (-3.467) in 1986; “Left” (-2.8) in 1993; “Left” (-2.336) in 1998; and “Left” (-2.802) in 2003.

Years: 2006-2017

Head of Government: Raúl Modesto Castro Ruz

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government after 2008. Political Handbook of the World identifies Raúl Castro’s party as PCC (Partido Comunista de Cuba) (2015: 365). DPI identifies PCC’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing that the PCC, as “the country’s only authorized political party,” was the embodiment of a “commitment to one-party Marxism-Leninism, ‘adapted to Cuban mentality, history and traditions.’” Manzano (2017) codes Castro as left. Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PCC and identifies the party as extreme leftist. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PCC and identifies the party as communist. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PCC’s ideology as “Left” (-2.802) in 2003 and “Left” (-2.361) in 2008 and 2013.

Years: 2018

Head of Government: Miguel Diaz-Canel Bermudez

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Díaz-Canel as Raúl Castro’s handpicked successor, writing, “While [Castro] promoted two veterans of the revolution to the Council of Ministers, he also promoted Miguel Díaz-Canel Bermúdez to the post of first vice president and heir apparent. Díaz-Canel, a 52-year-old former higher education minister, could become president sooner, given the advanced age of Castro.” Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Díaz-Canel’s party as Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC) and identifies the party as extreme leftist. DPI identifies PCC’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook elaborates, writing that the PCC, as “the country’s only authorized political party,” was the embodiment of a “commitment to one-party Marxism-Leninism, ‘adapted to Cuban mentality, history and traditions.’” World Statesmen (2020) corroborates party affiliation as PCC and identifies the party as communist. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PCC’s ideology as “Left” (-2.361) in 2013.

Years: 2019-2020

Head of Government: Manuel Marrero Cruz

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2021) identifies Marrero Cruz's party as Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC) and identifies the party as extreme leftist. DPI identifies PCC's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing that the PCC, as "the country's only authorized political party," was the embodiment of a "commitment to one-party Marxism-Leninism, 'adapted to Cuban mentality, history and traditions.'" World Statesmen (2021) corroborates party affiliation as PCC and identifies the party as communist. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify PCC's ideology as "Left" (-2.361) in 2013. DPI identifies PCC's ideology as leftist.

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