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At the Fall of Somoza-Lawrence Pezzullo 1993 Recounts negotiations for Somoza’s abdication, and criticizes American foreign policy

The Somoza Regime-Jenny R. Weber 1992

Somoza Falling-Anthony Lake 1990 ‘Carefully examines how our policy toward Nicaragua in 1978-89 emerged, describes the characteristics of the middle players in this decision-making process, and discusses the complexities which govern their two important groups—career officers and political appointees. The result is an insightful, objective, and clear account, based in part on frank interviews and personal experiences, that illustrates both policy-making groups’ paradoxical positions and offers precise lessons to be learned from past dealings with Third World revolutions.’ –Library Journal

Somoza Falling-Anthony Lake 1989 A former director of policy planning for President Carter, explores how foreign policy is made and offers an inside perspective of the workings of the State Department, using as a case study the fall of Anastasio Somoza

Not Condemned To Repetition-Robert Pastor 2018-02-13 Through the fall of Anastasio Somoza, the rise of the Sandinistas, and the contra war, the United States and Nicaragua seemed destined to repeat the mistakes made by the U.S. and Cuba forty years before. The 1990 election in Nicaragua broke the pattern. Robert Pastor was a major US policymaker in the critical period leading up to and following the Sandinista Revolution of 1979. A decade later after writing the first edition of this book, he organized the International Mission led by Jimmy Carter that mediated the first free election in Nicaragua’s history. From his unique vantage point, and utilizing a wealth of original material from classified government documents and from personal interviews with U.S. and Nicaraguan leaders, Pastor shows how Nicaragua and the United States were prisoners of a tragic history and how they finally escaped. This revised and updated edition covers the events of the democratic transition, and it extracts the lessons to be learned from the past.

Nicaragua Betrayed-Anastasio Somoza 1980 Tells how Somoza’s government in Nicaragua fell.

The Red and the Black-Elizabeth Dore 1992

Sandinista Narratives-Jean-Pierre Reed 2020-10-21 Sandinista Narratives is an analysis of the role of agency in the Nicaraguan Revolution and its aftermath. Jean-Pierre Reed argues that the insurrection in Nicaragua was shaped by political contingency, action-specific subjectivity, and popular culture. He also examines how Sandinista ideology contributed to state-building in Nicaragua while tracing the role of post-revolutionary Sandinismo as a political identity.

Nicaragua-Dianna Melrose 1985 Debt.

Plunging Into Haiti-Ralph Pezzullo 2010-03 For much of the early 1990s, Haiti held the world’s attention. A fiery populist priest, Jean Bertrand Aristide, was elected president and deposed a year later in a military coup. Soon thousands of desperately poor Haitians started to arrive in makeshift boats on the shores of Florida. In early 1993, the newly elected Clinton administration pledged to make the restoration of President Aristide one of the cornerstones of its foreign policy. But that fall the U.S. let supporters of Haiti’s ruling military junta intimidate America into ordering the USS Harlan County and its cargo of UN peacekeeping troops to scotch plans and return to port. Less than a year later, for the first time in U.S. history, a deposed president of another country prevailed on the United States to use its military might to return him to office. These extraordinary events provide the backdrop for Plunging into Haiti: Clinton, Aristide, and the Defeat of Diplomacy—Ralph Pezzullo's detailed account of the international diplomatic effort to resolve the political crisis. Through his father, Lawrence Pezzullo, who served as the U.S. special envoy to Haiti, Ralph Pezzullo gained access to important players on all sides. He tells the story of talented, committed men and women from the United States, France, Argentina, and Haiti who dedicated themselves to creating an outcome that would benefit Haiti and the rest of the world. With the energy of a political thriller, Plunging into Haiti delves out the central political struggle with threads of Haitian history and will engage readers with a general interest in Haiti as well as students of foreign policy. Using his unique perspective and access, Ralph Pezzullo covers the aftermath of the Clinton administration’s diplomatic maneuvers to show an island still in turmoil. Ralph Pezzullo is an award-winning playwright, screenwriter, novelist, poet, and journalist. He is the author of several books including Jewhreiker and At the Fall of Somoza and has written articles for the Wall Street Journal, Newsweek, the Washington Post, Sports Illustrated, Connoisseur, QJ, USA Weekend, the Miami Herald, and other publications.


Our Own Backyard-William M. LeoGrande 2000-02-01 A painstakingly researched, exhaustive, and lucid account traces the tug-of-war among the U.S. government’s branches and agencies to produce a coherent, productive foreign policy toward Central America in the waning years of the Cold War. UP.

Sandinista-Matilde Zimmermann 2000-12-22 “A must-read for anyone interested in Nicaragua—or in the overall issue of social change.”—Margaret Randall, author of SANDINO’S DAUGHTERS and SANDINO’S DAUGHTERS REVISITED Sandinista is the first English-language biography of Carlos Fonseca Amador, the legendary leader of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (the FSLN) and the most important and influential figure of the post-1959 revolutionary generation in Latin America. Fonseca, killed in battle in 1976, was the undisputed intellectual and strategic leader of the FSLN. In a groundbreaking and fast-paced narrative that draws on a rich archive of previously unpublished Fonseca writings, Matilde Zimmermann sheds new light on central themes in his ideology as well as on internal disputes, ideological shifts, and personalities of the FSLN. The first researcher
ever to be allowed access to Fonseca’s unpublished writings (collected by the Institute for the Study of Sandinism in the early 1980s and now in the hands of the Nicaraguan Army), Zimmerman also obtained personal interviews with Fonseca’s friends, family members, fellow combatants, and political enemies. Unlike previous scholars, Zimmerman sees the Cuban revolution as the crucial turning point in Fonseca’s political evolution. Furthermore, while others have argued that he rejected Marxism in favor of a more pragmatic nationalism, Zimmerman shows how Fonseca’s political writings remained committed to both socialist revolution and national liberation from U.S. imperialism and followed the ideas of both Che Guevara and the earlier Nicaraguan leader Augusto César Sandino. She further argues that his philosophy embracing the experiences of the nation’s workers and peasants was central to the FSLN’s initial platform and charismatic appeal.

The Autumn of the Patriarch—Gabriel García Marquez 2014-03-06 Gabriel García Marquez, winner of the 1982 Nobel Prize for Literature and author of One Hundred Years of Solitude, explores the loneliness of power in Autumn of the Patriarch. ‘Over the weekend the vultures got into the presidential palace by pecking through the screens on the balcony windows and the flapping of their wings stirred up the stagnant time inside’ As the citizens of an unnamed Caribbean nation creep through dusty corridors in search of their tyrannical leader, they cannot comprehend that the frail and withered man lying dead on the floor can be the self-styled General of the Universe. Their arrogant, manically violent leader, known for serving up traitors to dinner guests and drowning young children at sea, can surely not die the humiliating death of a mere mortal? Tracing the demands of a man whose egocentric excesses mask the loneliness of isolation and whose lies have become so ingrained that they are indistinguishable from truth, Marquez has created a fantastical portrait of despotism that rings with an air of reality. ‘Delights with its quirky humanity and black humour and impresses by its total originality’ Vogue ‘Captures perfectly the moral squalor and political paralysis that ensnares a society awaiting the death of a long-term dictator’ Guardian ‘Marquez writes in this lyrical, magical language that no-one else can do’ Salman Rushdie

Adiós Muchachos—Sergio Ramírez 2011-10-21 Adiós Muchachos is a candid insider’s account of the leftist Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua. During the 1970s, Sergio Ramírez led prominent intellectuals, priests, and business leaders to support the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), against Anastasio Somoza’s dictatorship. After Somoza’s overthrow in 1979, Ramírez served as vice-president under Daniel Ortega from 1985 until 1990, when the FSLN lost power in a national election. Disillusioned by his former comrades’ increasing intolerance of dissent and resistance to democratization, Ramírez defected from the Sandinistas in 1995 and founded the Sandinista Renovation Movement. In Adiós Muchachos, he describes the utopian aspirations for liberation and reform that motivated the Sandinista revolution against the Somoza regime, as well as the triumphs and shortcomings of the movement’s leadership as it struggled to turn an insurrection into a government, reconstruct a country beset by poverty and internal conflict, and defend the revolution against the Contras, an armed counterinsurgency supported by the United States. Adiós Muchachos was first published in 1999. Based on a later edition, this translation includes Ramírez’s thoughts on more recent developments, including the re-election of Daniel Ortega as president in 2006.

The Country Under My Skin—Gioconda Belli 2003-10-01 A powerful memoir by the acclaimed Nicaraguan writer describes her privileged youth, her growing awareness of Nicaragua’s social inequities, her involvement with the Sandinistas, her current life with an American husband and children, and her continuing devotion to her country and its people. Reprint. 20,000 first printing.

Fight and Flight—David Basso 2016-06-22 The 1980s saw one of the largest social movements in US history, as activists fought to change the Reagan Administration’s policy of supporting right-ringer terror and oligarchy in Central America. Despite the size and diversity of the movement, it remains understudied. Fight and Flight examines the campaigns of three US NGOs, namely Amnesty International USA, the National Lawyers and, the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador. By analyzing the ways in which the NGOs managed, and sometimes overrode, their refugee assistance programs, this research demonstrates that the movement was more effective than is generally reflected in the existing literature. Of particular interest for academic students of human rights and social movements, as well as activists interested in strategies of social change, this book offers a nuanced reading of a critical movement for human rights and international justice.

U.S. Intervention and Regime Change in Nicaragua—Mauricio Solañ 2005-01-01 As President Carter’s ambassador to Nicaragua from 1977?1979, Mauricio Solañ witnessed a critical moment in Central American history. In U.S. Intervention and Regime Change in Nicaragua, Solañ outlines the role of U.S. foreign policy during the Carter administration and explains how this policy with respect to the Nicaraguan Revolution of 1979 not only failed but helped ignite the Central American war that raged from 1980 until 1990. Later, he argues that the institutional transcripts to archival collections and oral histories, offer a new vantage point beyond geopolitics and ideologies to understand the central role that was played by everyday Nicaraguans. Focusing on the country’s rural north, Sierakowski explores how a diverse coalition of labor unionists, student activists, housewives, and peasants
inspired by Catholic liberation theology came to successfully challenge the legitimacy of the Somoza dictatorship and its entrenched networks of power. Mobilizing communities against the ubiquitous cantinas, gambling halls, and brothels, grassroots organizers exposed the regime’s complicity in promoting social ill, disorder, and quotidian violence while helping to construct radical new visions of moral uplift and social renewal. Sierakowski similarly recalls our understanding of the Nicaraguan National Guard, grounding his study of the Somozas’ army in the social and cultural world of the ordinary soldiers who enlisted and fought in defense of the dictatorship. As the military responded to growing opposition with heightened state terror and human rights violations, repression culminated in mass executions, massacres, and forced disappearances. Stories of the Somozas’ domestic violence against women and dispossession of the poor spread through the country. Despite living under a dictatorship that sharply curtailed expression, these students gained status as future national leaders, helping to sanction their right to protest and generating widespread outrage while they endured the regime’s repression. Students of Revolution thus highlights the aggressive young dissenters who became the vanguard of the opposition.

When the AK-47s Fall Silent—Timothy C. Brown 2000-10-01 The majority of Latin American revolutionaries and guerrillas have now laid down their weapons and opted to participate in that region’s democratic processes. What brought about this transformation? When the AK-47s Fall Silent brings together for the first time many of these former Latin revolutionaries from both sides of the conflicts—who tell their own stories, in their own words.

Dark Alliance—Gary Webb 2011-01-04 Major Motion Picture based on Dark Alliance and starring Jeremy Renner, with an up-to-date, concise, and analytical history of the Central American nation. The book begins by describing the origins of the Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua in 1979—one of only two successful social revolts in Cold War Latin America. Debunking misconceptions, Students of Revolution provides new evidence that groups of college and secondary-level students were instrumental in fostering a culture of insurrection—one in which societal groups from elite housewives to rural laborers came to see armed revolution as not only legitimate but necessary. Drawing on student archives, state and university records, and oral histories, Claudia Rueda reveals the tactics by which young activists deployed their age, class, and gender to craft a heroic identity that justified their political participation and to help build cross-class movements that eventually paralyzed the Sandinista regime. Webb’s own stranger-than-fiction experience is also woven into the book. His excoriating by the media—not because of any wrongdoing on his part, but by an insidious process of innuendo and suggestion that in effect/blamed Webb for the implications of the story—had been all but predictable. Webb was warned off doing a CIA exposure by a former Associated Press journalist who lost his job when, years before, he had stumbled onto the germ of the “Dark Alliance” story. And though Internal investigations by both the CIA and the Justice Department eventually vindicated Webb, he had by then been pushed out of the Mercury News and gone to work for the California State Legislature Task Force on Government Oversight. He died in 2004.

Rights and Revolution—Stephen F. Diamond 2013 The victory of the Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua in 1979 opened up a major new battleground in the Cold War between east and west. That larger conflict caused many to ignore the real injustice that was occurring in Nicaragua, stories that the democratic movement had tried to tell. The Sandinistas’ success against the Somoza dictatorship, and then against the Frente Sandinista, which led the Revolution. In Rights and Revolution: The Rise and Fall of Nicaragua’s Sandinista Movement, political scientist and legal scholar Stephen F. Diamond examines the conflict inside Nicaragua from a viewpoint that is critical of the FSIN, which was allied closely with Cuba and the Soviet Union, and of the United States, which formed a proxy army to overthrow the FSIN regime. Such an independent viewpoint yields important and original insights into the complex relationship between authoritarianism and the Cold War. Stephen F. Diamond is Associate Professor of Law at Santa Clara University’s School of Law. He received his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of London (Birkbeck College), his J.D. from Yale Law School and his B.A. in Development Studies from U.C. Berkeley. He has been a visiting professor at Cornell Law School and a visiting scholar at Harvard, Stanford and U.C. San Diego. He is the recipient of a MacArthur Fellowship in International Peace and Security. He is the author of From Cher to China: Labor and Authoritarianism in the New Global Economy (Vandeplas 2009) and co-editor with Lance Compa of Human Rights, Labor Rights and International Trade: Law and Policy Perspectives (University of Pennsylvania 1996 and 2003).

The Fall and Rise of the Islamic State—Noah Feldman 2012-08-26 Perhaps no other Western writer has more deeply probed the bitter struggle in the Muslim world between the forces of religion and law and those of violence and lawlessness as Noah Feldman. His scholarship has defined the stakes in the Middle East today. Now, in this incisive book, Feldman tells the story behind the increasingly popular call for the establishment of the shari’a—the law of the traditional Islamic state—in the modern Muslim world. Western powers call it a threat to democracy. Islamist movements are winning elections on it. Terrorists use it to justify their crimes. What, then, is the shari’a? Given the severity of some of its provisions, why is it popular among Muslims? Can the Islamic state succeed—should it? Feldman reveals how the classical Islamic constitution governed through and was legitimated by law. He shows how executive power was balanced by the scholars who interpreted and administered the shari’a, and how this balance of power was finally destroyed by the traumatically incomplete reforms of the modern era. The result has been the unchecked executive dominance that now distorts politics in so many Muslim states. Feldman argues that a modern Islamic state could provide political and legal justice to today’s Muslims, but only if new institutions emerge that restore this constitutional balance of power. The Fall and Rise of the Islamic State gives us the sweeping history of the traditional Islamic constitution—its noble beginnings, its downfall, and the renewed promise it could hold for Muslims and Westerners alike. In a new introduction, Feldman discusses developments in Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, and other Muslim-majority countries since the Arab Spring and describes how 1 billion Muslims must meet the challenge of balance if the new Islamic states are to succeed.

The History of Nicaragua—Clifford L. Staten 2010 Speaking of his upbringing, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega once said, “We were anti-Coca-Cola, anti-comic book, against everything good and bad represented by the United States, except baseball.” Since taking office in January 2007, Ortega has continued to reject both capitalism and the United States, which he refers to as the imperial power. Notwithstanding Nicaragua’s President Daniel Ortega’s disdain for the United States, our nation has played a significant role in shaping Nicaraguan nationalism, as well as the country’s political, economic, and social systems. The History of Nicaragua was written, in part, to help students and other interested readers understand that relationship, providing them with an up-to-date, concise, and analytical history of the Central American nation. The book begins by describing the people, geography, culture, and current political, economic, and social systems of Nicaragua. The remainder of the volume is devoted to a chronological history, emphasizing recurring themes or factors that have shaped the modern Nicaragua, including the Sandinistas, FSLN and Somozas. The Nicaraguan government has ruled for more than 40 years. Other topics include the agro-export model of economic development, modern Nicaraguan nationalism, the Sandinistas revolution and its legacy, and the democratic transition that began in 1990.
Women's Movements in International Perspective-M. Molyneux 2016-01-28 The analysis of gender and political inequality, and the women's movements that have contested it, has concentrated on the West. In this wide-ranging reevaluation, incorporating development studies and political sociology, Maxine Molyneux redresses this balance by analysing Latin American women's movements within liberal, authoritarian and revolutionary states. These studies of Argentina, Nicaragua and Cuba, alongside comparative discussions of socialism, women's movements and citizenship, examine the complex, and persistent, interaction of states and women's movements, and the diversity of responses engendered.


Murder by the Grace of God-Lucien Gregoire 2012-12 In 1978, driven by Paul VI's encyclicals Populorum Progressio and Liberation Theology, there were two fronts on which the CIA was confronted by communism as a free democratic society, Italy and Central America. If Italy fell to communism, all of Europe would surely follow. If Central America fell to communism, all of Latin America would surely follow. It was in these parts of the world communism was raising its ugly head as the will of the people that was so very dangerous to the United States and its capitalist allies. Henry Kissinger sounded the alarm, "Domination by Moscow is not the issue. Communist control of Italy and Central America is the issue. It would have terrible consequences for the United States and is the number one threat to its national security." On the afternoon of March 13, 1978, fourteen men sat around a table in a sidewalk cafè in a mountain village in northern Italy. In casual clothes they went unnoticed though one was the reigning Pontiff and another Aldo Moro. Included were Italian cardinals who had been behind the rise of the Communist Party in the polls in Italy. The others were cardinals of impoverished parts of the world. Together they comprised the core of the Marxist movement in the Church. They left at four o'clock and Aldo reserved the table for next year... On March 13, 1979, Cardinals Benelli and Felici decided not to travel to Vittorio Veneto that day. After all, all the others were dead. They, themselves-unaware of their impending doom-were, too, as good as dead.

The Vatican Murders: The Life and Death of John Paul I-Lucien Gregoire 2013-12 "A monumental work of twentieth century capitalism as it was jointly embraced by the Vatican and the United States and those caught up in it. Top-shelf CIA-Vatican intrigue." - T. Francis Elliott, The Times... Some claim the Vatican Bank had to do with his murder. Others claim his threat to change doctrine that unfairly penalizes the lives of innocent people drove curial cardinals in the clandestine deed. Others claim the threat he was to the capitalistic tenets upon which the United States was founded rallied the CIA to action. Others whisper his sexual orientation led to his demise. "The Vatican Murders' reveals how each of these possibilities played a role in the murder of the youngest pope to die in four hundred years......... When elected--based on the few bits which had reached outside Italy—he was tabbed "...a moderate with an open mind to change doctrine in those cases it places unfair restraints on the lives of innocent people." Like the time he ordered his priests to melt down their golden chalices and other implements of idol worship to build an orphanage, to the times he had been caught baptizing born-out-of-wedlock children, to the times he had been caught officiating at funerals of the remarried, to the times he ordered hospitals to admit partners of homosexuals into intensive care units, to the time he defended their right to parent children, to the times he had been caught giving the Eucharist to communists, to the times he defied the ban on contraception, to his courageous defense of the first artificially inseminated child just a month before his election, to the time as a pope he declared "God is the Father. More so, the Mother." "......... On the afternoon of March 13, 1978, fourteen men sat around a table in a sidewalk cafè in a mountain village in northern Italy. In casual clothes they went unnoticed though one was the reigning Pontiff and another the leader of the Russian Orthodox Church. Included were Italian cardinals and statesmen who had been behind the rise of the Communist Party in Italy. The others were cardinals of impoverished parts of the world. Together they comprised the leadership of the Marxist movement in the western world. They left at four o'clock and Aldo Moro reserved the table..."for this time next year." On March 13, 1979, Cardinals Benelli and Felici decided not to travel to Vittorio Veneto that day. After all, all the others were dead. They, too, unaware of their impending doom, were as good as dead....... TRUE LIFE - TRUE CRIME

Case Concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America)-Nicaragua 1984

Blood Brothers-Steve J. King 2005-07-08 Rueben Jackson, an ex-pimp and con artist, once known as the most dangerous man in the city, would stop at nothing to get what he wanted, and what he wanted most was money and power. After years of leading a notorious life, Rueben decided to give up the game for a more luxurious lifestyle. But when he met the elegantly beautiful Madeline Douglas, his life would never be the same again. Not only was Madeline beautiful and very rich, she was also the wife of the city's highest and most powerful elected official, Mayor David K. Douglas. Although Madeline was aware of the power that she possessed being the city's first lady, she was satisfied at being a housewife and hostess and living in the shadows of her famous husband. But after meeting the handsome businessman Rueben Jackson on one of her frequent outings, she became infatuated and lost touch with everything-including her own life. But Madeline's problems did not stop there. She also became pregnant with the son that David had always wanted. But the question that kept haunting her: Was the baby David's?

Theatre and Dictatorship in the Luso-Hispanic World-Diego Santos Sánchez 2017-11-96 Theatre and Dictatorship in the Luso-Hispanic World explores the discourses that have linked theatrical performance and prevailing dictatorial regimes across Spain, Portugal and their former colonies. These are divided into three different approaches to theatre itself - as cultural practice, as performance, and as textual artifact - addressing topics including obedience, resistance, authoritarian policies, theatre business, exile, violence, memory, trauma, nationalism, and postcolonialism. This book draws together a diverse range of methodological approaches to foreground the effects and constraints of dictatorship on theatrical expression and how theatre responds to these impositions.

A Companion to Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter-Scott Kaufman 2015-12-21 With 30 historiographical essays by established and rising scholars, this Companion is a comprehensive picture of the presidencies and legacies of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. Examines important national and international events during the 1970s, as well as presidential initiatives, crises, and legislation Discusses the biography of each man before entering the White House, his legacy and work after leaving office, and the lives of Betty Ford, Rosalynn Carter, and their families Covers key themes and issues, including Watergate and the pardon of Richard Nixon, the Vietnam War, neoconservatism and the rise of the New Right, and the Iran hostage crisis Incorporates presidential, diplomatic, military, economic, social, and cultural history Uses the most recent research and newly released documents from the two Presidential Libraries and the State Department


The Heritage of the Conquistadors-Samuel Z. Stone 1990 In The Heritage of the Conquistadors Samuel Z. Stone demonstrates that the ruling families of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador are rooted in a common ancestor. This crossbreeding, so to speak, often confuses the outside world's un-derstanding of such developments as the Salvadoran insurgency, the fall of Somoza, and the rise of the Sandinistas.

The Regime of Anastasio Somoza, 1936-1956-Knut Walter 2000-11-09 To many observers, Anastasio Somoza, who ruled Nicaragua from 1936 until his assassination in 1956, personified the worst features of a dictator. While not dismissing these characteristics, Knut Walter argues that the regime was in fact more notable for its achievement of stability, economic growth, and state building than for its personalistic and dictatorial features. Using a wide range of sources in Nicaraguan archives, Walter focuses on institutional and structural developments to explain how Somoza gained and consolidated power. According to Walter, Somoza preferred to resolve conflicts by political means rather than by outright coercion. Specifically, he built his government on agreements negotiated with the country's principal political actors, labor groups, and business organizations.
Nicaragua's two traditional parties, one conservative and the other liberal, were included in elections, thus giving the appearance of political pluralism. Partly as a result, the opposition was forced to become increasingly radical, says Walter; eventually, in 1979, Nicaragua produced the only successful revolution in Central America and the first in all of Latin America since Cuba's.

What Went Wrong? The Nicaraguan Revolution- Dan La Botz 2016-09-15 This volume is a valuable reassessment of the Nicaraguan Revolution by a Marxist historian of Latin American political history. It shows that the FSLN's lack of commitment to democracy was a key factor in the way that the revolution went awry.

"Revolution Beyond Our Borders" - 1985