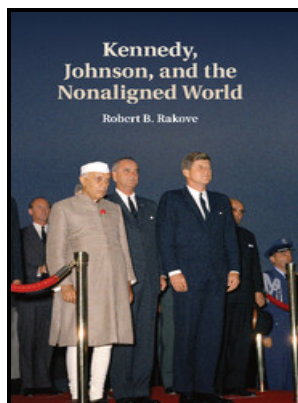


Washington, Somoza, and the Sandinistas - state and regime in U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, 1969-1981

Cambridge University Press - Washington, Somoza and the Sandinistas by Morris H. Morley



Description: -

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Nicaragua -- Politics and government -- 1979-1990.

Nicaragua -- Politics and government -- 1937-1979.

Nicaragua -- Foreign relations -- United States.

United States -- Foreign relations -- Nicaragua.

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Milestones: 1977

. Among its distinctive features is the emphasis on the pivotal role Washington played in contributing to the long-term survival of the Somoza dictatorship. Revolts against the state continued as the Sandinistas received material support from Venezuela and Panama.

Full text of about U.S. policy toward

The Heritage Foundation charged that the government censored the independent newspaper La Prensa despite its previous vocal opposition to the Somoza government, that no information regarded as negative towards the Sandinistas could be published, and that all reporting was required to be submitted to government censors seven hours prior to printing.

Relations With Nicaragua

As many facts concerning this aggression are well known by now, there is no need to enter into details about it. Nevertheless, while ideologies varied between FSLN leaders, all leaders essentially agreed that Sandino provided a path for the Nicaragua masses to take charge, and the FSLN would act as the legitimate vanguard. A confidential State Department cable dated October 20, 1982 detailed counterrevolutionary activity in Nicaragua.

The Somoza Regime and the Sandinista Government

State Department, and former members of the Somoza-era Nicaraguan National Guard; and the Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática ARDE, a group that had existed since before the FSLN and was led by Sandinista founder and former FSLN supreme commander, a. All Nicaraguans remember that, in the evil hour of Somocismo, the maximum authority in our country was the ambassador of the United States.

Nicaragua

The rights affected also included certain procedural guarantees in the case of detention including. The GRN prevented individuals whom it

considered its opponents from leaving the country, among them democratic politicians, private sector leaders, union officials, and even a bishop.

Sandinista National Liberation Front

Case Concerning Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua Nicaragua V. Coordinadora Democrática CD also refused to file candidates and urged Nicaraguans not to take part in the election. Castillo quickly discovered that Contra pilots were, indeed, smuggling narcotics back into the United States - using the same pilots, planes, and hangars that the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council, under the Direction of Lt.

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