Index

U.S. delegation says: ‘Hands off Nicaragua!’ 2
Workers World bureau

Nicaragua, with free health care and education, challenges U.S. domination 3
By Sara Flounders

Nicaragua’s right to sovereignty, development 5
By Monica Moorehead

Nicaragua’s colonial history 6
By Johnny Hodgson, guest author

‘We became visible’ 7
By Johnny Hodgson, guest author

‘Unity, diversity, interculturality’ 9
By Johnny Hodgson, guest author

The insignia of the Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (Sandinista National Liberation Front) faces the U.S. Embassy in the capital, Managua.

Articles copyright 2021 Workers World. Verbatim copying and distribution of entire articles is permitted in any medium without royalty provided this notice is preserved.
Nicaragua’s Alliance for Global Justice delegation visited Nicaragua to learn about the advances of the Sandinista government over the last 15 years. The object of the visit was to counter the tsunami of false information daily churned out by the U.S. State Department and its allies in the national and international media.

For a week in early October, the delegation visited government ministries, universities, hospitals and schools, and they had conversations with Nicaraguan small farmers and co-op organizers, in addition to members of the international community, in the cities of Managua, Leon, Granada and Masaya. They also met with the political affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Managua to present a statement of protest against U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Nicaraguan government.

The delegation reported its findings at a press briefing broadcast internationally Oct. 7 by the United National Antiwar Coalition. The following is a sampling of excerpts from the findings.

Coleen Littlejohn
Littlejohn, who coordinated the delegation, opened. She is a retired development economist who has lived in Nicaragua for most of the last 41 years and is now the local volunteer coordinator for the AFGJ Nica Network.

I previously worked for a major international development NGO in Chile from 1978 to 1980. Nicaragua is not a dictatorship, while Chile at that time definitely was. Nicaragua has achieved and continues to work toward the development of its people, doing things that people in the U.S. can only dream of.

Nicaragua’s accomplishments include free health care and education, community policing, a country that gets 75% of its energy from renewable sources, 92% food self-sufficiency and women in at least 50% of public and elected positions.

The Nicaragua Network, a project of the Alliance for Global Justice, has been working to reach out to people and movements who want real change in the United States to tell them about what is really happening in this incredible country. And also to let the people of the United States know about how the U.S. government has been trying to destroy the “threat of a good example.”

Now the Nicaragua Network is organizing delegations of U.S. movement leaders to come and see why North Americans must defend Nicaragua and the Sandinista Revolution.

Monica Moorehead
Moorehead is a managing editor of Workers World newspaper and represented Workers World Party on the delegation.

I was a member of an antiwar delegation that traveled to Nicaragua to honor the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.’s commitment to equality, peace and justice in 1984.

Thirty-seven years later, from everything our delegation has witnessed firsthand, I see this revolution continues to thrive as a real democracy by using its limited resources to commit to the well-being of all its people.

The U.S. delegation meets with ministers and presidential advisers of international relations in Managua.
Today women make up 50% of elected positions in the national, regional and local governments. These are rights and benefits we do not have in the United States.

Nicaragua is the safest country in Central America. Its murder rate is half of what it was in 2006. Its murder rate is eight to ten times lower than in El Salvador.

Extreme poverty has been reduced by half. Infant mortality and maternal mortality have been reduced by more than half since 2006. Only 50% of the people had access to electricity; under the Daniel Ortega government, this is now 99%.

In 1989 after 10 years of the Sandinista government, illiteracy had been reduced to 10%. After 16 years of neoliberal, pro-U.S. government rule, it had jumped to 30%. It had tripled. After the 14 years of the present government, it is now down to 4%.

Our delegation feels it is urgent for all of us to increase our efforts to work against U.S. interference in Nicaragua’s November election. It is urgent we focus on opposing a new U.S. regime-change operation.

Sara Flounders
Flounders represented the International Action Center and the Sanctions Kill campaign.

Sanctions Kill focuses on building coordination among many organizations opposing U.S. sanctions on 39 countries, one-third of the world’s population. This is a crime against humanity. The U.S. has declared Nicaragua, a developing country of 6 million people, to be “an extraordinary threat to the national security of the United States.” How preposterous!

But U.S. corporate power is threatened by the example of what Nicaragua is building for the people. We came to see for ourselves.

We heard vivid descriptions of the crimes of the U.S.-backed failed coup in 2018, with social media saturation, mercenary terror squads, roadblocks and demands for the popular Sandinista government to resign.

The Sandinista revolution of 1979 was a profound upheaval, a change in consciousness, a combative determination to build a new society.

Through the 1980s Nicaragua was not allowed a moment of peace. There were nonstop U.S. contra wars, combated by a mobilized population.

From 1990 to 2007 right-wing governments reversed and privatized everything — education, health care, social services. The harshest neoliberal economy meant nothing for the people.

In 2007 the Sandinistas won the elections and began programs that have had a huge impact in these 14 years. Their programs are free education for all, including university, free public health programs with stunning gains, road construction, now the best in Central America. They’re tackling the big problems of potable water, sewage and disaster preparation in a country of hurricanes, floods, earthquakes and erupting volcanoes.

We visited schools, hospitals and health clinics. We talked to financial planners and disaster relief planners.

Using social distancing, masks and handwashing, and an intense community-based strategy of health monitoring and basic care for all, utilizing 1,233 health posts and door-to-door check-ins, has resulted in the lowest documented rate of COVID in this hemisphere. Meanwhile the U.S. has the highest rates of death and infection in the world. That’s the difference a coordinated free public health system makes.

We need to defend Nicaragua and rally the entire progressive political movement to understand what’s at stake.

Defend Nicaragua! ♦

The press conference may be viewed at tinyurl.com/ve23347c.

Nicaragua, with free health care and education, challenges U.S. domination

By Sara Flounders
Managua, Nicaragua

WWW.WORKERS.ORG/2021/10/59693/

The reason Nicaragua is labeled an “unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security of the U.S.” — a military corporate superpower — became abundantly clear to a delegation visiting the country Oct. 3 to 10. The delegation was organized by the Alliance for Global Justice/Nica Network.

Nicaragua, a small developing country of 6.6 million people, lives in sharp contrast to its neighboring countries — Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. U.S. power dominates them, and over half a million people have fled the extreme violence, chaos and desperate economic conditions of these homelands. At the U.S. border, those migrants meet racist raids, round-ups and deportation, although it is U.S. policies that forced them to flee.

By contrast, comparatively few people have left Nicaragua.

Nicaragua’s stability challenges U.S. domination

The recent delegation met with Nicaraguan doctors, medical staff, community organizers, teachers, disaster specialists and financial planners to learn about the impact of the country’s Human Development Plan, which supports its stability.
In stark contrast to other Central American countries which have privatized health care for profit, Nicaragua has established community-based, free public health care, as well as free education for all. Unlike its neighbors, Nicaragua has instituted a major focus on disaster planning – essential in a region prone to hurricanes, volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis.

The AFGJ delegation was able to measure the difference between Nicaragua today and the state of the country in 2007, when 16 years of U.S.-backed neoliberal policies left every social program sold off to private investors.

**Retaking Nicaragua for the people**

Back in 1979, the Sandinista National Liberation Front (Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional) had defeated the U.S.-backed Somoza dictatorship. When the FSLN came into governmental power, the U.S. sent armed mercenaries to wage relentless war in Nicaragua. The FSLN government was defeated when a U.S.-backed reactionary slate of candidates was elected in 1990.

In 2007, the Sandinista FSLN Coalition returned to political office in a general election, with a sharply different approach. They have attempted to revitalize the programs of the Sandinista Revolution and the years of struggle against U.S. domination.

Since the Sandinistas’ return there have been stunning gains in maternal and infant survival, life expectancy and even in building new infrastructure of roads, electrification and sanitation. Women hold close to half the elected seats in the national legislature and are a majority of the doctors, health professionals and planners.

These concrete successes are what Washington and corporate power in the U.S. find so threatening. The example of Nicaragua’s independence is too dangerous to U.S. control over the region.

**Human Development Plan**

There is much national pride and enthusiasm in Nicaragua about the results of the Human Development Plan. Everyone the AFGJ delegation met with was emphatic about the difference made through mobilizing the population in a holistic approach and the positive impact on how people feel about themselves and how they look out for their neighbors.

The plan has vastly increased public investment in basic health services, education, potable water and environmental sanitation, especially in long-ignored rural areas. Today 66 percent of Nicaragua’s budget goes to health and education – a huge investment for any country.

More than a century of U.S. corporate exploitation and direct U.S. military occupation, U.S.-backed military dictatorships and U.S.-supported contra wars, followed by the most recent U.S.-supported government of the elites, had left Nicaragua impoverished and underdeveloped when the Sandinistas returned in 2007.

The country’s Caribbean coast on the east – where most Nicaraguans of African descent live – was left almost completely impoverished, with development restricted to the Spanish-speaking urban areas of the Pacific coast. Some 90 percent of medical services went to less than 10 percent of the population – the ruling elite and a prosperous middle class. Millions of people had no access to health care.

Now, however, infant and maternal mortality is less than a third of the 2007 level. At that time, fewer than 50 percent of the population had access to electricity. The FSLN government proudly proclaims that 96 percent of homes have access to electricity. The country is self-sustaining in basic food needs. In 2007, 48 percent of the country’s population lived below the poverty line. Now poverty is 18 percent. Education, including medical school, is free.

**Building infrastructure**

Roads are essential, both to transport goods and to raise the level of access to health care and education. Today Nicaragua boasts some of the best paved roads in Central America. Large parts of the country once totally isolated are now part of national life.

Digging wells and constant water tests have brought potable water to 95 percent of urban areas and more than half of rural communities. While modern sewage and sanitation have more than doubled in urban areas, they are still a challenge in rural areas.

What impressed the AFGJ delegation in briefings by government planners was the honest assessment of what still needs to be accomplished to raise living standards for the whole population. But gains confirm that the current government’s investment in social welfare programs is already having a big impact.

**Community-based, not-for-profit health care**

The Human Development Plan emphasizes community-based preventive and primary medical care. There is a strong focus on confronting centuries of inequality on the underdeveloped Caribbean coast and in rural areas that previously had never seen a doctor.

The health coverage network has been widened, with 192 health centers and 1,233 health posts that provide the first line of neighborhood care for immunization, high blood pressure and diabetes control. There are 178 “mother houses” where women can safely deliver babies, receive nursing advice and have complicated pregnancies carefully monitored.

The training of doctors, nurses, medical technicians and health administrators is a high priority. Medical workers are unionized state employees.

Deepening health care means building and outfitting hospitals, testing facilities, mobile medical clinics and other support infrastructure. Nineteen new hospitals have been built since 2007 and six more are planned.

There is a great deal of attention to small community development projects, such as installation of wells, roof repair, flood preparation and evacuation plans against disasters, and workshops in health and wellness.

Free health care includes much not covered by Medicare in the U.S., such as dental care, hearing aids, glasses and pharmaceuticals. Traditional medicinal herbs, physical therapy, massage and nutrition are being integrated into medical care. Recreation, sports and culture are considered part of health care.

**Volunteer health brigades**

One effective innovation is the Health Brigade Volunteers – community health advocates mostly chosen originally from the Sandinista Youth Organization to serve in rural...
regions. Now all neighborhoods have trained Brigadistas.

For instance, the city of Leon, population 200,000, has 3,000
brigade volunteers who go door-to-door checking in with neighbors
to give personalized attention and health education.

Organized years before the COVID pandemic hit, the Brigadista
network was used to support extensive vaccine programs for flu,
pneumonia, measles and other children’s diseases; to combat
dengue, zika and malaria; to conduct nutritional surveys, health
censuses and health education; and to help people get to appoint-
ments, receive medications and get follow-up care.

Health care and COVID

When COVID hit, the Brigadista social infrastructure gave
instant health support to a population already vaccinated for
many diseases and well educated on basic health and sanitation
measures.

Nicaragua had an intense discussion on the difficulty of com-
pletely shutting down an economy that is still based on small
farmers, small producers, craftspeople, local markets and commu-
nity-based economic development. Some 41 percent of Nicaraguans
live in rural areas, and 31 percent of the labor force is employed in
agriculture.

Instead of a shutdown, health professionals and Brigadistas went
house-to-house, educating families on how to protect themselves
from the virus. There was an emphasis on testing and isolation.

The impact of community education was seen by the AFGJ del-
egation wherever it traveled. Everywhere they went Nicaraguans
were wearing masks—in restaurants, streets, government
buildings, schools, neighborhood cafes. As people entered build-
ings or met in groups, everyone sprayed their hands with sanitizer.

Nicaragua was hit by a slow COVID vaccine rollout, due to the
unequal distribution of vaccines globally. In mid-September, larger
donations of vaccines began to arrive through the international
COVAX system. A fully vaccinated population before January 2022
is the goal.

But vaccines could have arrived earlier: the U.S. donated vaccines to
every country in Central America except Nicaragua. By early September,
the U.S. had thrown away more than 15 million doses of COVID
vaccines—more than enough to have vaccinated every Nicaraguan
twice. The use of punitive “vaccine diplomacy” and the U.S. denial
of humanitarian pandemic aid highlights the intention of the U.S.
ruling class to use any effort to overthrow the Sandinista government.

Nicaragua faces intense U.S. pressure and many chal-
 lenges based on centuries of colonial and imperialist oppres-
sion. But there is a great deal of creative energy focused on
improvements that will impact the largest number of
people and address historic inequality with revolutionary
determination.

The reason Nicaragua is labeled an “unusual and extraordinary
threat to the national security of the U.S.”—a military corporate
superpower—became abundantly clear to a delegation visiting the
country Oct. 3 to 10. The delegation was organized by the Alliance
for Global Justice/Nica Network.

The writer was a member of a U.S. delegation that visited
Nicaragua Oct. 3-10.

Without U.S. interference

Nicaragua’s right to sovereignty, development

By Monica Moorehead
Managua, Nicaragua
WWW.WORKERS.ORG/2021/11/59879/

The Central American country of Nicaragua will hold national
elections Nov. 7. Already the U.S. bourgeoisie press, a mouthpiece for
U.S. imperialism, has declared that the elections will be “unfair and
undemocratic.” For example, the New York Times ran an article Oct.
7, entitled “Democracy, or Something Like It,” in which the first four
paragraphs label democracy in Nicaragua as being a “façade.”

The article also holds Daniel Ortega, the current president of
Nicaragua, responsible for disappearing or detaining any opposi-
tion candidates who are neither allies nor friends of the Sandinista
government. The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) was
victorious in carrying out a grassroots revolution in 1979 against the
U.S.-backed fascistic Somoza regime. The FSLN regained its govern-
mental power in 2007, following an electoral defeat in 1990.

It is the height of hypocrisy that the U.S. would accuse any elec-
tions of being fraudulent after what happened in the 2020 presi-
dential elections, when Donald Trump and his ilk did everything
possible to steal Joe Biden’s victory by attempting to deny registered
voters—especially if they were Black—the right to vote in Georgia,
Pennsylvania, Arizona, Michigan and other states. It is also ironic that
the U.S. deplores detentions of political opponents while having the
highest prison population globally, 25% of the world’s incarcerated
population, yet only 4.25% of the world’s population.

A U.S. delegation, organized by the Alliance for Global Justice and
the Nicaragua Network, spent the week of Oct. 3-10 visiting with
governmental officials in Managua and Leon, who are responsible
for developing many sectors of Nicaraguan society, including health,
education, security, housing, autonomy, disaster response and more.

Despite an unsuccessful two-month, right-wing coup attempt in
2018 and being one of 39 countries under U.S. sanctions, Nicaragua
continues to develop its mixed economy, with a large emphasis on
self-sufficiency amongst the masses.

One of our delegation meetings included a discussion Oct. 4 in
Managua with the Supreme Electoral Council. This body organizes
national, municipal and local elections in this country of 6 mil-
lion people. The electoral process was outlined to the delegation
by Brenda Rocha and Cairo Amador, president and vice president of
the SEC, respectively.

Rocha and Amador stated that the SEC’s role is to strengthen and
defend the democratic process, create conditions for the people
to defend their rights and to carry out elections based on the laws
in the country’s constitution. They told us that about 68% of the
electorate voted in the 2016 elections, in which the FSLN won 72% of
the vote. Five other national parties ran for office, including for
the National Assembly, that year. The minimum voting age is 16.
Defense of Nicaragua vs. U.S. hostility

Two days after this meeting, on Oct. 6 the delegation paid a visit to the U.S. Embassy to deliver a protest letter to Kevin Sullivan, the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua. The letter, accepted by his office, reads in part, “We come to Nicaragua deeply concerned regarding U.S. policy toward the country. We represent social justice forces in the United States today. Our group and networks are part of a movement supportive of Nicaragua, with decades of deep-rooted ties to the country and its peaceful development.

“We have learned that more than 60% of the national budget of Nicaragua is used to meet the basic needs of the population, including free health care, education and infrastructure. Even with limited resources, the country has made dramatic gains in gender parity, health and nutrition status.

“Clearly a developing country of 6 million people is not an ‘an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States of America,’ despite such declared justification in proposing and passing both the Nica Action and the proposed RENACER Act. These laws represent extreme political weapons that directly target defenseless civilians and undermine the progress in development to date.

“Despite decades of hostility from different U.S. administrations, Nicaragua has continued to make progress in addressing the needs of its people. Every country has a right to peace, sovereignty and development [without] foreign interference. Nicaragua deserves the same. We urge respect for the democratic electoral process that will take place in Nicaragua on Nov. 7, 2021.”

The attention of the world will be on Nicaragua Nov. 7, especially on whether the U.S. attempts to intervene. U.S. activists plan to be in Nicaragua to show their solidarity with the electoral process there.

A Sandinista’s view

Nicaragua’s colonial history

By Johnny Hodgson, guest author

www.workers.org/2021/11/60020/

The following is part 1 of a presentation given by Johnny Hodgson, Sandinista National Liberation Front’s Political Secretary for the Autonomous Region of the South Caribbean (RACCS), on Oct. 6 in Managua, Nicaragua, to a U.S. delegation comprised of Coleen Littlejohn, Sara Flounders, Monica Moorehead, Joao Elinesky and Stan Smith. The transcript is slightly edited.

My idea is to tell you who we are, the people of the Caribbean coast, where we are right now and where we’re trying to get. We have six different peoples, six different ethnic groups on the Caribbean coast — Miskitu, Mayangna, Rama, Garifuna, Creole, Mestizo. Originally, we had eight different groups of people living on the Caribbean coast when the Europeans first came. In 1502 we had Europeans and Africans coming to what we call the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua today. The Europeans came because they wanted to. The Africans came against their will.

Nicaragua historically has been a divided country, divided by the colonial powers. What we know as the Pacific Coast today was a Spanish colony. What we call the Caribbean coast today was a British protectorate. So due to these circumstances, the presence of the Europeans, they were curious to have an alliance between the British and the Natives, an alliance to fight against the Spanish. The Spanish were on the Pacific coast, the British on the Caribbean coast. The British made an alliance with the Natives to fight against the Spanish.

So from the very first days of colonial time on the Caribbean coast in Nicaragua, we had the Spanish teaching the Indigenous people from the Pacific coast to fight against the Indigenous from the Caribbean coast, telling them they are your enemies. And the same thing, the British on the Caribbean coast telling our Indigenous people that their enemies are the Indigenous from the Pacific. So we had this historical division and as a result of that alliance between the British and the Natives, this territory known then as the Miskitu shore and today as the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua, became a British protectorate, that’s the legal status that it had. It established a monarchic government so we began to crown kings in 1635.

Divided by colonization

This kingdom went on doing business and commercial exchange with the Europeans until 1783. In 1783, in France, they signed a treaty to try to put a stop to the war between the British and the Spanish. They called it the Paris Treaty. To try to put a stop to the war, they shared territories. So in that sharing, they decided to put our territory in the hands of the Spanish and Belize in the hands of the British. The Miskitu shore was supposed to become part of the Spanish crown.

But the British there on the Caribbean coast said, “No, we don’t want anything to do with that document that was signed there. We are happy here. We are doing good here. We have everything we need here. We have all we need to repair our ships. When we throw our nets, we catch so much fish that the nets are tearing. We have enough honey to sweeten our drinks.” They even mentioned, “We have all we need to satisfy our sexual appetite.” Yes, they mentioned that! So they say we’re not going anywhere. But the Spanish have a document saying that they are the owners of that territory, and they’re claiming...
A Sandinista’s view on autonomy

‘We became visible’

By Johnny Hodgson, guest author

The following is part 2 of a presentation given by Johnny Hodgson, Sandinista National Liberation Front’s Political Secretary for the Autonomous Region of the South Caribbean (RACCS), on Oct. 6 in Managua, Nicaragua, to a U.S. delegation comprised of Coleen Littlejohn, Sara Flounders, Monica Moorehead, Joav Elinevsky and Stan Smith.

The Sandinista revolution established the mission to create a new nation, a new Nicaraguan nationality, a multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual country, where the Indigenous and Afro-descendant would have the possibility of participating on an equal basis in the construction of this new Nicaraguan nation.

We reached the conclusion that for the well-being of the Caribbean coast people, what we call the buen vivir in Spanish or good living, we needed autonomy. The people from the Caribbean...
coast needed to have an autonomous status. And we began to figure out how we are going to build this autonomy.

Three is a triangle; three bases, three posts, we have to set up one. One will be national unity. One will be the recognition of the historical rights of the people. And one will be the constitutional principle. Those were the three bases to build this autonomy on. And so once we had that clear, we were able to begin to work on the constitutional principles. We have to make sure that those principles are clear.

One of the principles in the Constitution established in Nicaragua is a multiethnic country. In Nicaragua, you have Indigenous and Afro-descendant people, and these Indigenous and Afro-descendant people have rights. They have their own languages. They have their own culture. They have a right to own property, et cetera. So we began to be visible. Indigenous and Afro-descendant people came into the Constitution, and we began to discuss the topic of national unity.

Everybody said national unity is important. But when we began to talk about national unity, some people were saying yes, but if we are to build national unity, why is it that you all in the Caribbean coast want to speak your own language? Why do you want to have your own team, you know? And so we reached the understanding to build national unity based on the recognition of diversity.

Unity in diversity means that I as a Black man can participate on an equal basis with the Mestizo man or the Miskitu man or woman, but that I don’t have to stop being who I am to be able to participate on an equal basis — that I could participate and preserve my identity and not only preserve my identity, but create the condition where I could become proud, to become proud of being a Creole, of being proud of being a Mestizo. So those are the things that we were defining.

Then we could define our autonomy as the recognition and effective exercise of the historical rights of the Indigenous and Afro-descendant people in the context of national unity and the constitutional principles. The recognition — but not only recognition. The recognition and effective exercise of the historical rights of the Indigenous people and ethnic communities of the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua in the context of national unity and constitutional principles.

We got our autonomy law approved in 1987 to make the changes. Autonomy is the revolution on the Caribbean coast, that is the instrument to make the revolution, to do all the changes that we need to make on the Caribbean coast for the people to have that well-being. So we had our autonomy law approved 34 years ago. The idea was to start to implement that autonomy law in 1990 that recognized all our rights.

But in 1990 when we tried to implement the autonomy law, that’s when we began to face reality. We elected our own government, but the national government did not agree with the autonomy law.

Something that hurt me so much was to hear people from the government saying, ‘It is a mistake to put practically 50% of the national territory in the hands of Black and Indian uncivilized people.’ That’s the way they referred to us. So we knew that there wasn’t going to be a way to make much headway in the implementation of those rights that were recognized for us. We couldn’t even get what we call a regulation of the law. So we had autonomy, but autonomy was in the air. We couldn’t implement it.

Sandinistas regained power

In 2007, Sandinistas came back to government, and that’s when we were able to sit on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua with the national government and agree upon how we’re going to implement this autonomy. So we were able to approve what we call a “human development strategy” for the well-being of the coastal people and the implementation of autonomy. In 2007 when we came up with that strategy, which all of us here were working on, what we did was establish indicators of where we were in 2007. So I will just mention some of these statistics.

In 2007 in education, the entire country had 30% illiteracy. But on the Caribbean coast, we had 58%, twice the amount of illiterate people. In maternal mortality, 86 of each 100,000 women die during childbirth, but on the Caribbean coast, 243 of each 100,000 women die, three times more maternal mortality. In infant mortality in the country, 35 in 1,000 children died at birth in the whole country; and in the Caribbean coast, 49 of each 1,000 children died.

Seventy-three percent of the people had access to water, where they can turn on the tap and water will come out, even if it’s not 24 hours a day and even if it’s not high-quality water. On the Caribbean coast only 4% had access to water. And that access was like one hour or two hours a day, and the water was saltwater. In the sewage system in the country, 31% of the people had access to sewage, and in the Caribbean coast, zero.

In paved roads, Nicaragua had 2,000 kilometers [1,240 miles] of paved roads. Some of the roads were good and weren’t in optimum condition, but they were paved. And on the Caribbean coast, that is the other half of the country, we had 140 kilometers of paved roads. Fifty-four percent of the people were connected to some electrical energy service, even if it’s just a few hours during the day, but they had that connection to something. On the Caribbean coast, only 25% of the people were connected to maybe a generator that worked from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the community.

I share these numbers, because 2007 is when we got the possibility of implementing autonomy and having a strategy for the human development of the Caribbean coast.

I’m proud of Nicaragua, that is the whole idea of autonomy. It’s not to divide the country; it’s not to separate from the rest of the country; it is to build unity, genuine unity. Unity, peace and the recognition of diversity, that is our dream. That is our plan. That is what we’re trying to do on the Caribbean coast. And we are, with difficulty, making some good headway. We are seeing things on the Caribbean coast that we used to only dream of today, the things that my parents and grandparents were fighting for.
‘Unity, diversity, interculturality’

By Johnny Hodgson, guest author

The following is part 3 of a presentation given by Johnny Hodgson, Sandinista National Liberation Front’s Political Secretary for the Autonomous Region of the South Caribbean (RACCS) on Oct. 6 in Managua, Nicaragua, to a U.S. delegation comprised of Coleen Littlejohn, Sara Flounders, Monica Moorehead, Joav Elinevsky and Stan Smith. The transcript is slightly edited.

In 1934, Dr. Hudson from the Caribbean coast was able to represent us in the National Congress. When he got a chance to talk in the Congress, he questioned: “Why is it that in the rest of the country, they have roads; they have a seaport; they have electrical energy; they have water. Why is it that we don’t have these things on the Caribbean coast?” This was like 87 years ago. We can tell him that he can rest in peace now, because those things that he was speaking out for, we are getting them.

In my region—the South Caribbean coast of Nicaragua—we have 12 municipalities, and in 2007 three of these municipalities had roads and paved roads. And today 10 of the municipalities have roads. Nine of these highways are paved, and one is not paved. So two municipalities don’t have any roads.

Twenty-five percent of the people had access to electrical energy. And now actually 75% of people have access to electrical energy on the Caribbean coast. But we’re not going to stop there; we are aiming at everybody. The type of development that we’re talking about is a development where no one stays behind. We can’t say we are developing; we’re happier; we have well-being, if the Rama people don’t have the possibility of producing their food and having access to water and to electrical energy, et cetera. So that is the key thing. Desarrollo donde nadie se quede atrás. (Development where no one stays behind.) And that’s why the model is Christian Socialist solidarity.

Atención Primaria de Salud (primary health care) is what we got. This includes identifying a person that is suffering from some disease or finding a person that’s pregnant, helping them to see how the evolution of their pregnancy is going, providing gynecology care. It includes health centers, health posts, maternal homes, brigades. It includes blood banks. It includes milk banks on the Caribbean coast. We have three milk banks all over Nicaragua and on the Caribbean coast.

Development under the Sandinista government

So it’s a huge network of human resources and infrastructure that’s dedicated to help, and that’s why we were so effective also in dealing with COVID-19. Nicaragua currently has 77 hospitals. This is twice the amount of hospitals than in Costa Rica. They also go hand in hand with the number of doctors that are specialized in internal medicine, in gynecology. So these things are part of an enormous democratic effort to make sure that, as Dr. Hudson was saying, that nobody is left behind. Nobody should be left behind in this development process, in this stage of the revolution.

In explaining the electoral process, in 2007 when we made this development strategy, it was a great thing. This electoral strategy formulated a proposal and was submitted to consultation with different groups of people, different sectors.

But on the Caribbean coast — even though Daniel Ortega was in government here in the Pacific — in the country and the Caribbean coast, the neoliberals were still in government, and the people from the Caribbean coast voted for the Sandinista government in 2014, massively.

To give you an idea, we have a regional council made up of 45 members. That’s our regional parliament. In the voting of 2014, the Sandinistas got 30 members of the 45 seats. Then after the troubles [in 2018], we had elections in 2019, and the Sandinistas passed from 30 seats in the Congress to 32. So we grew. And then we go into election next month [Nov. 7] in Nicaragua, and definitely the things that we’re talking about are not just things that the people see.

And I tell you, our parents always dreamed that someday we would have a road. And all kinds of governments pass, and we never get that road. You know what they used to tell us? That it is impossible to build a road to Bluefields, where I come from.

Our parents tried to build that road on their own, trying to do sales and things to collect money to build a road, because the government said, “No, I am not going to help you build that road, because it’s impossible.” And all our parents tried to do it. Today we have that road. You actually come to Bluefields.

Our people always aspired to have electrical energy. This is a fight. I mean, this is a thing that when our people had the opportunity to mention or to talk out or to denounce, they say, “Why is it that we can’t have the right to enjoy electrical energy?” Today, more than 75% of the people living on the Caribbean coast have electrical energy. And the other 25%, most of them are very, very close to getting it. They see the work being done. And access to water — I mean, 4% of the people had access to water, and 10 times that amount of people have access to water today.

So people see these things, and people are willing to support the Sandinistas for these things, material things, but also for what I was telling you about convivencia comunitaria [community coexistence]. People appreciate that a lot that the Sandinistas are trying to implement what we need so much, unity and diversity, this interculturality — we have it in us. But it’s so nice to have a government promoting that, pushing for that, striving for this interculturality.

Diversity used to be seen as an obstacle. The government said, “We will not be able to advance or develop, if we’re talking different languages.” You know, their idea was uniformity. And so people appreciate this, and the surveys say that the people from the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua are going to support the Sandinistas in these elections.

Now the other element of that is communication. So one thing in is the hospital, because for a woman in somewhere like across the Rio Grande who needed to get to a hospital five years ago, 10 years ago, they would have to take a boat for about two days if it’s a slow boat, or if it’s a fast boat like nine, 10 hours
to get to a hospital. So it’s not just the hospital, but it’s the roads.

Now I hear that to go from La Cruz to El Tortuguero is four hours by road. So those are elements when you talk about development and progress, etc., those are key elements to rights and well-being. People ask, “Why are you fighting so much for the road on the coast?” And I just like to tell this story.

A gentleman had a heart event in La Cornelia Island at three o’clock in the afternoon. They rushed him to a hospital. But he’s stuck in La Cornelia overnight. He has to wait now at least 15 hours for the plane to come back again. So he survives through the night. The plane comes at 8:00 in the morning. They try to get him on. Finally, they get him on the plane, and he comes to Managua. So why the argument about why a hospital in La Cornelia?

La Cornelia has 10,000 people, and you have a hospital that costs something like $8 million. So when you go to the demographic decision making, it didn’t make sense to invest $9, $10 million in a hospital for 10,000 people. When you have any municipality in Managua or any municipality close to Managua — Chichigalpa, for example — you didn’t have a hospital. And it’s like 300,000 people that live in that municipality.

So 10,000 people vis-à-vis $10 million to 200,000 people. Any bureaucrat sitting around the table would decide for the 200,000. And if it’s a bureaucrat with a political ledger, he said, “This is 200,000 votes.” That is why we need to be around the table where the decision making is taking place, in order to influence decision making in policy. So finally, the hospital was built in La Cornelia. That gentleman was my father, who survived, by the way.

And to show you that the farthest municipality from Managua off of the course is Ocotal, that’s on the border with Honduras. It takes you four hours to get from Ocotal to any hospital in Managua. From Cornelia, it takes you a lifetime. That is what I think should be described here by decision policy.
Visión de un sandinista sobre la autonomía

'Unidad, diversidad, interculturalidad'

Por Johnny Hodgson
Visión de un sandinista sobre la autonomía de los indígenas y afrodescendientes en Nicaragua

Visión de un sandinista sobre la autonomía de los indígenas y afrodescendientes en Nicaragua
MO FOTO: MONICA MOOREHEAD

Desarrollo de la Costa Caribe y Johnny Nicaragua dijo: ‘Ese Y un día vino uno de los muchachos y me dio un ejemplar de -

Y si pudiera, entonces me daría mil córdobas. En 1972, mil cór

Me criaron para ser duro. Me educaron en una escuela donde

que históricamente ejercía un nivel de autogobierno diferente. A pesar de ser

un protectorado británico ejercíamos un nivel de

autogobierno diferente, teníamos nuestras pro-

pias leyes, etcétera. Así

que el territorio se incor-

poró a Nicaragua, pero no el pueblo.

territorio es mío. Esos

recursos son míos, son

nicaragüenses’. ¿Pero

la gente? Nunca fuimos

reconocidos como nicara-

güenses. La Constitución

nicaragüense estableció

un país monoétnico, un

país con una sola len-

guaje. El idioma oficial de

Nicaragua es el espa-

ño, que está en la Constitución. Estábamos excluidos de todo, económicos

y políticos. Es muy difícil que alguien viniera de la costa caribeña a estudiar aquí. No

pudimos venir a estudiar a la universidad agrícola. Y cuando tenía-

mos un descanso, hablábamos en criollo. Algunos de los mucha-

chos venían y decían: ‘Oye, tú no puedes estar hablando esa cosa
derechos y puedo hablar mi idioma’.

‘Y o me leí la Constitución de la A a la Z’

la Constitución de Nicaragua. Y me dijeron que le mostrara en la

nicaragüense, que los mískitos son nicaragüenses y dónde dice

que tengo derecho a hablar ‘esa cosa’.

dobas eran bastantes para un estudiante, ¿sabes? Así que hice una

rría qué iba a hacer con mil córdobas.

a la Z. Y no encontré ni una sola palabra que dijera que soy nica-

ragüense o que el idioma que hablo tenía algún valor o algo así. Y

pensé que tal vez lo había leído demasiado rápido, así que lo volví

a leer. Lo leí dos veces, y cuando me di cuenta de que no estaba en

la Constitución, lloré.

decían: “Los hombres no lloran”, ¿sabes? Pero lloré porque no

podía creer que tuviera que venir a la universidad para descubrir

que ni siquiera estaba en la Constitución. En español, tienen una

frase que traducida al inglés dice: “No hay mal que dure cien años,
y no hay nadie que no lo resista”. Así que eso fue en 1972, y en 1979

tuvo el triunfo de la revolución.

Dividido por la colonización

Durante el periodo de dominio español, la región fue dividida entre diferentes asentamientos coloniales.

El territorio estaba habitado por indígenas que vivían en pequeños grupos, pero eran tratados de manera desigual por los colonizadores.

La colonización española fue una época de profundas transformaciones para la región, que pasó de ser independiente a ser un territorio de la corona española.

La colonización implicó la llegada de los españoles a la región, lo que significó un cambio importante en la vida de los indígenas.

El período de colonización español fue una época de lucha por el control del territorio, lo que llevó a conflictos entre los indígenas y los colonizadores.

Durante el periodo de colonización española, la región fue dividida entre diferentes asentamientos coloniales.

El territorio estaba habitado por indígenas que vivían en pequeños grupos, pero eran tratados de manera desigual por los colonizadores.

La colonización española fue una época de profundas transformaciones para la región, que pasó de ser independiente a ser un territorio de la corona española.

La colonización implicó la llegada de los españoles a la región, lo que significó un cambio importante en la vida de los indígenas.

El período de colonización española fue una época de lucha por el control del territorio, lo que llevó a conflictos entre los indígenas y los colonizadores.

Durante el periodo de colonización española, la región fue dividida entre diferentes asentamientos coloniales.

El territorio estaba habitado por indígenas que vivían en pequeños grupos, pero eran tratados de manera desigual por los colonizadores.

La colonización española fue una época de profundas transformaciones para la región, que pasó de ser independiente a ser un territorio de la corona española.

La colonización implicó la llegada de los españoles a la región, lo que significó un cambio importante en la vida de los indígenas.

El período de colonización española fue una época de lucha por el control del territorio, lo que llevó a conflictos entre los indígenas y los colonizadores.

Durante el periodo de colonización española, la región fue dividida entre diferentes asentamientos coloniales.

El territorio estaba habitado por indígenas que vivían en pequeños grupos, pero eran tratados de manera desigual por los colonizadores.

La colonización española fue una época de profundas transformaciones para la región, que pasó de ser independiente a ser un territorio de la corona española.

La colonización implicó la llegada de los españoles a la región, lo que significó un cambio importante en la vida de los indígenas.

El período de colonización española fue una época de lucha por el control del territorio, lo que llevó a conflictos entre los indígenas y los colonizadores.

Durante el periodo de colonización española, la región fue dividida entre diferentes asentamientos coloniales.

El territorio estaba habitado por indígenas que vivían en pequeños grupos, pero eran tratados de manera desigual por los colonizadores.

La colonización española fue una época de profundas transformaciones para la región, que pasó de ser independiente a ser un territorio de la corona española.

La colonización implicó la llegada de los españoles a la región, lo que significó un cambio importante en la vida de los indígenas.

El período de colonización española fue una época de lucha por el control del territorio, lo que llevó a conflictos entre los indígenas y los colonizadores.
Nicaragua se vio afectada por un lento lanzamiento de la vacuna COVID, debido a la distribución desigual de las vacunas a nivel mundial. A mediados de septiembre comenzaron a llegar mayores donaciones de vacunas de Estados Unidos a través de la “diplomacia de la vacuna”. Pero las vacunas podrían haber llegado antes: Estados Unidos donó vacunas a todos los países de Centroamérica excepto Nicaragua. A principios de septiembre, Estados Unidos había desechado más de 15 millones de dosis de vacunas COVID, más de la mitad de todas las dosis que Estados Unidos ha producido. Las potencias coloniales. Lo que hoy conocemos como costa del Caribe fue un protectorado británico. Lo que hoy llamamos costa del Pacífico fue una colonia española. Así que debido a estas circunstancias, entre los británicos y los nativos, una alianza para luchar contra los españoles. Los españoles estaban en la costa del Pacífico, los británicos en la costa del Caribe. Los británicos hicieron una alianza con los nativos para luchar contra los españoles.

El impacto de la educación comunitaria fue visto por la Organización Juvenil Sandinista para la Región Autónoma del Costa Caribe Sur (RACCS), el 6 de octubre en Managua, Nicaragua, a una delegación estadounidense compuesta por Coleen Littlejohn, Sara Flounders, Monica Moorehead, Yoav Elinevsky y Stan Smith. La red Brigadista de Unidad Popular, creada en 1967 por el Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional para la Región Autónoma del Costa Caribe Sur (RACCS), ha organizado años antes de la pandemia de COVID, el programa de brigadistas de salud, defensores de la salud de la comunidad elegidos en su mayoría originalmente de la Organización Juvenil Sandinista para la Región Autónoma del Costa Caribe Sur (RACCS). Ahora, todos los barrios tienen brigadas de voluntarios de salud y productos farmacéuticos. Las hierbas medicinales tradicionales, la fisioterapia, los masajes y la nutrición se están integrando en la atención médica. La recreación, el deporte y la cultura se consideran parte del cuidado de la salud.

El uso de la “diplomacia de la vacuna” punitiva y la negación de Estados Unidos de la ayuda humanitaria pandémica resalta la intención de la clase dominante estadounidense de utilizar cualquier esfuerzo para derrocar al gobierno sandinista.

¿Cuál es su perspectiva sobre la ayuda humanitaria de Estados Unidos a Nicaragua en el contexto de la pandemia de COVID?

Para Johnny Hodgson

Historia Colonial de Nicaragua

Perpetuación de un sandinista
Ahora, sin embargo, la mortalidad infantil y materna es menos. La excavación de pozos y las pruebas de agua constantes han llevado agua potable al 95 por ciento de las áreas urbanas y a más de la mitad de las comunidades rurales. Si bien el alcantarillado y el saneamiento modernos se han más que duplicado en las áreas informales de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri- 

La formación de médicos, enfermeras, técnicos médicos y admi-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

El Plan de Desarrollo Humano enfatiza la atención médica pri-

La delegación de las AFGJ en las sesiones informativas de los planificadores del gobierno fue la evaluación honesta de lo que aún se necesita lograr para elevar el nivel de vida de toda la población. Pero las ganancias confirman que la inversión del gobierno actual en programas de bienestar social ya está teniendo un gran impacto.
Nicaragua, con atención médica y educación gratuita, desafía la dominación de EE.UU.
¿Cómo puede alguien que piense racionalmente aceptar la palabra de un país que ha privado del derecho al voto a los negros, los migrantes, etc., después de las elecciones de 2020 en Estados Unidos? ¿Cómo puede alguien creer en la palabra de un gobierno que dice apoyar a los "presos políticos" en Nicaragua pero que ha tenido como rehenes en prisiones estadounidenses durante los últimos 30, 40 e incluso 50 años o más a personas como Mumia Abu-Jamal, dispositivos de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos para presentar una comunión internacional y una verdad en la que cometerse del mismo de los pequeños agricultores nicaragüenses y organizadores de cooperativas, además de miembros de la comunidad internacional, en Managua, León, Granada y Masaya.

La delegación fue coordinada por Coleen Littlejohn, una economista jubilada, que ha vivido en Nicaragua durante la mayor parte de los últimos 41 años y ahora es la coordinadora de voluntarios locales de la Red Nica Alianza por la Justicia Global (AFGJ).

Los miembros de la delegación incluyeron activistas políticos y organizadores que trabajan desde hace mucho tiempo por el cambio en los Estados Unidos. Los participantes incluyeron a Monica Moorehead del Partido Mundo Obrero y editora gerente del periódico WW-MO; Yoav Elinevsky de Acción por la Paz de Chicago y la Campaña SanctionsKill; y Stan Smith de la Red de Solidaridad con los países del ALBA de Chicago.

La delegación informó sus hallazgos durante una conferencia de prensa transmitida internacionalmente por la Coalición Nacional Unida contra la Guerra el 8 de octubre, después de una semana de visitas a ministerios gubernamentales, universidades, hospitales, escuelas; conversaciones con pequeños agricultores nicaragüenses y organizadores de cooperativas, además de miembros de la comunidad internacional, en Managua, León, Granada y Masaya.

"En Nicaragua, la salud, la educación y la asistencia social son gratuitas y universales, y el país obtiene el 75% de su energía de fuentes renovables, 92% de autosuficiencia alimentaria y mujeres en al menos el 50% de los cargos públicos y electos, etc.", dijo la delegación. "Esto no es un "caso especial" en Nicaragua en los medios estadounidenses e internacionales. Es un país que ha logrado y continúa trabajando para el desarrollo de su gente, haciendo cosas con las que solo se puede soñar en los EE.UU.

Atención médica y educación gratuita, vigilancia comunitaria, un país que ha logrado y continúa trabajando para el desarrollo de su gente, haciendo cosas con las que solo se puede soñar en los EE.UU.

La delegación ha destacado el papel de la Red Nicaragua, un proyecto de la Alianza por la Justicia Global, en la promoción de la justicia y el desarrollo de los derechos humanos en Nicaragua.

"La Red Nicaragua está organizando delegaciones de líderes de movimientos de derechos humanos y sociedades de la sociedad civil de diversos países para conocer los avances del Gobierno Sandinista durante los últimos 14 años, ante el tsunami de información negativa del gobierno de Estados Unidos y sus aliados en los medios de comunicación nacional e internacional."

La delegación también ha destacado la importancia de contar con una voz auténtica de los habitantes de Nicaragua, que quieren un cambio real en los Estados Unidos, para contarles lo que realmente está sucediendo en este increíble país.
Delegación de EE.UU. demanda defender a Nicaragua 2
Equipo de Mundo Obrero
Nicaragua, con atención médica y educación gratuita, desafía la dominación de EE.UU. 3
Por Sara Flounders

Historia colonial de Nicaragua 5
Por Johnny Hodgson

Nos hicimos visibles — Indígenas y afrodescendientes en Nicaragua 7
PorJohnny Hodgson

Nicaragua, con atención médica y educación gratuita, contra la dominación de EE.UU. 3
Por Sara Flounders

Unidad, diversidad, interculturalidad 8
Por Johnny Hodgson

Índice

Nicaragua Hoy