

CULT

Cooper's Ultimate Leader Tossups

A set dedicated to some truly awful human beings (and like, a couple chillers)

Head Writer: Cooper Roh (Hotchkiss '22, Columbia '27)

Assistant Writer: Cooper Roh (Hotchkiss '22, Columbia '27)

Head Editor: Cooper Roh (Hotchkiss '22, Columbia '27)

Assistant Editor: Cooper Roh (Hotchkiss '22, Columbia '27)

Assistant to the Regional Editor: Cooper Roh (Hotchkiss '22, Columbia '27)

This leader tried to liberalize his nation by introducing sports leagues and uncensored color TV as part of his 3S Policy of sports, sex, and screens. This man ordered an event codenamed "Splendid Holiday," footage of which was smuggled in a cookie jar disguised as a wedding gift by journalist Jürgen Hinzpeter. After coming to power in the 12.12 Coup, this leader founded the Democratic Justice Party, led by officers from a group known as the Hanahoe. While on a state visit to Aung San's mausoleum, this leader survived an assassination attempt during the Rangoon bombing. The June Democratic Struggle toppled the Fifth Republic of this man, who established a concentration camp at Samchung. The killing of (*) Chonnam University students protesting this leader incited the armed Gwangju Uprising, for which he was imprisoned along with his protégé and successor Roh Tae-woo. The assassination of Park Chung-hee eventually led to the regime of, for ten points, what military strongman, who became the fifth President of South Korea?

ANSWER: **Chun** Doo-hwan

While most famous for being named *prima ballerina assoluta* of the Royal Ballet, Dame Margot Fonteyn was also arrested in 1959 for smuggling arms by yacht with her husband, a member of this family. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this Panamanian political family, whose aforementioned member, the paraplegic "Tito," was the son of Harmodio. This family's most famous member was Arnulfo, a three-time president deposed in three separate coups.

ANSWER: **Arias** family [or Roberto Emilio **Arias**, Harmodio **Arias** Madrid, or Arnulfo **Arias** Madrid]

[10h] In 1969, the exiled Arnulfo Arias married this woman, who became Panama's first and only female president. During her 1999–2004 term, she presided over the transfer of the Panama Canal.

ANSWER: Mireya **Moscoso** [or Mireya Elisa **Moscoso** Rodríguez de Arias]

[10e] The 1999 Panamanian election was jokingly called a race between "two corpses," as the widowed Moscoso invoked the memory of her husband, while her opponent Martín invoked the memory of this man, his father. A friend of Graham Greene and John Wayne, this former president had negotiated the transfer of the Panama Canal in a series of namesake treaties with Jimmy Carter.

ANSWER: Omar **Torrijos** [or Omar Efraín **Torrijos** Herrera]

In an anti-religious stunt, this leader drank a glass of orange juice on national television. The Larnaca yacht killings provoked an attack on this leader's country that failed to kill one man because he was out on a jog. This leader reformed marriage laws and promulgated women's rights by instituting the Code of Personal Status shortly after being appointed prime minister by his country's only king, Muhammad VIII. The Neo Destour Party was led by this politician, whose country was bombed in Operation Wooden Leg, destroying a PLO headquarters. This leader blockaded a French naval base, initiating the Bizerte crisis. The Arab Islamic Republic would have united this leader with his eastern neighbor under the (*) Djerba Agreement. This leader and his successor were overthrown in 1987 and 2011 respectively, both in events dubbed the Jasmine Revolution. Bread riots in Sfax occurred under this leader, whose aforementioned successor was Zine Ben Ali. For ten points, what politician led for thirty years as the first President of Tunisia?

ANSWER: Habib **Bourguiba**

Shortly after the outset of Operation Barbarossa, the Wehrmacht demanded this leader allow the railway-transfer of the 163rd Infantry Division, to which he acquiesced. For ten points each:
[10h] Name this prime minister whose neutrality was tested during the Midsummer crisis. This Prime Minister of Sweden during World War II was a chief architect of the *folkhemmet* welfare state.

ANSWER: Per Albin **Hansson**

[10m] Upon his 1946 death, Hansson was succeeded by this prime minister, Sweden's longest serving. This man continued Hansson's *folkhemmet*, and made the Swedish Air Force the third largest in the world.

ANSWER: Tage **Erlander** [or Tage Fritjof **Erlander**]

[10e] This protégé of Erlander succeeded him in 1969. This prime minister's outspoken criticism of apartheid possibly led to his 1986 assassination in Stockholm, though the case remains unsolved.

ANSWER: Olof **Palme** [or Sven Olof Joachim **Palme**]

This leader famously remarked, "One from ten leaves nought," in response to a major catalyst for his country's independence. Marxist rebels founded NUFF, the National Union of Freedom Fighters, to wage a guerrilla war against this leader following a failed mutiny led by Raffique Shah and Rex Lassalle. Seymour Drescher criticized one work by this man, who invited three other Anglophone prime ministers to sign the Treaty of Chaguaramas. The People's National Movement was founded by this man, who declared a state of emergency after a sugar worker strike began amidst the Black Power Revolution. Fellow countryman C. L. R. James mentored this man, who argued that plantations' declining profitability led to British (*) abolition in his doctoral thesis. This author of *Capitalism and Slavery* gained his country's independence in 1962 by withdrawing from the West Indies Federation, thus making Port of Spain a national capital. For ten points, name this Caribbean historian who became the first Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

ANSWER: Eric **Williams** [or Eric Eustace **Williams**]

Illinois Senator Carol Moseley Braun controversially visited this leader in 1996 despite US sanctions against his regime. For ten points each:

[10m] Give this military dictator who seized power in 1993, marking the last successful coup in Nigerian history. This man's 1998 death from a heart attack, cynically nicknamed the "coup from heaven," led to the fall of Nigeria's Third Republic and the rise of its Fourth.

ANSWER: Sani **Abacha**

[10e] Abacha ordered the execution of author Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other members of this ethnic group who were protesting the destruction of their homeland by Royal Dutch Shell.

ANSWER: **Ogoni** people [or **Ogoni** Nine]

[10h] The 1990 Ogoni Bill of Rights fell on the deaf ears of this other military dictator, who is often credited with kicking off Nigeria's culture of rampant political corruption. Abacha served as Minister of Defence under this dictator, who overthrew Muhammadu Buhari in a 1985 coup.

ANSWER: Ibrahim **Babangida** [or Ibrahim Badamasi **Babangida**; accept **IBB**]

Before leaving his post as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, this politician spent a night in a church praying before finally accepting an outstanding offer for him to assume his highest position. After the resignation of the National Council's three presidents, this leader declared the self-elimination of his country's parliament. This man, who passed the May Constitution, suppressed the Social Democratic Party with Emil Fey to create a corporatist, one-party state following his country's civil war, known as the February Uprising. This dictator absorbed the Heimwehr of Prince Starhemberg to establish the Fatherland Front, but was assassinated by Otto Planetta during the July Putsch. This leader was succeeded by (*) Kurt Schuschnigg, whose referendum regarding independence forced Wilhelm Miklas to appoint Arthur Seyss-Inquart as his successor. This leader's country was ultimately annexed during the Anschluss. Benito Mussolini was an ally of, for ten points, what diminutive, fascist Chancellor who ruled Austria from 1932 to 1934?

ANSWER: Engelbert **Dollfuss**

This leader turned his country into a one-party state after defeating the Barefoot Revolution, a 1947 civil war. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this pro-Nazi dictator of Paraguay who employed the Red Banner paramilitary group. This man, who retrieved the remains of Francisco Solano López from Cerro Corá, assumed power after a 1940 plane crash killed Chaco War hero José Félix Estigarribia.

ANSWER: Higinio **Morínigo** [or Higinio Nicolás **Morínigo** Martínez]

[10m] Morínigo led his expedition to Cerro Corá during a 1936 revolution in Paraguay named for this month, in which Rafael Franco overthrew Eusebio Ayala. Franco went on to found a Revolutionary Party named after this month in 1951.

ANSWER: **February** [or the **February** Revolution or the Revolutionary **Febrerista** Party]

[10e] This man legalized the *febreristas* in 1961 after no longer perceiving them as a political threat. This Paraguayan dictator was himself overthrown in February 1989 during La Noche de la Candelaria, ending his 35-year reign, known as *El Stronato*.

ANSWER: Alfredo **Stroessner** [or Alfredo **Stroessner** Matiauda]

This leader implemented the findings of the Picot task force via an educational restructuring program known as Tomorrow's Schools. The cruiser USS *Buchanan* was denied a port visit by this leader, who once quipped, "Hold your breath just for a moment," during an Oxford Union debate against Jerry Falwell. This leader is seen holding a newspaper while eating with three other opponents of Bill Rowling in a photograph of the so-called Fish and Chip Brigade. After his predecessor called an election while visibly drunk on live TV, this leader defeated him in the ensuing "schnapps election," leading to a currency crisis his Minister of Finance resolved by swiftly introducing a series of eponymous neoliberal reforms. Photographer (*) Fernando Pereira was killed in this leader's nation after he had declared it a nuclear-free zone. This successor of Robert Muldoon oversaw the implementation of Rogernomics. The 1985 bombing of the *Rainbow Warrior* occurred during the tenure of, for ten points, what Labour Prime Minister of New Zealand?

ANSWER: David **Lange** [or David Russell **Lange**]

In 1947, this leader signed the Bled Agreement with Josip Tito in an attempt to realize a Balkan Federation with Yugoslavia, although it never came to fruition. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this leader, whose eponymous constitution replaced one named for the city of Veliko Tarnovo. This man and two fellow Comintern agents had earlier been acquitted in Leipzig for their role in the 1933 Reichstag fire.

ANSWER: Georgi **Dimitrov** [or Georgi **Dimitrov** Mihaylov or Georgiy Mihaylovich **Dimitrov**]

[10h] Upon his death, Dimitrov was succeeded as General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party by this man, his brother-in-law. Nicknamed "Little Stalin," this leader of Bulgaria deported thousands of dissidents to a labor camp on Belene Island.

ANSWER: Valko **Chervenkov** [or Valko Velyov **Chervenkov**]

[10e] This successor of Chervenkov also used the Belene labor camp during his "Revival Process," in which he controversially forced ethnic Turks to slavicide their names. The assassination of Georgi Markov with a ricin-tipped umbrella was ordered by this longest-serving leader in the Warsaw Pact.

ANSWER: Todor **Zhivkov** [or Todor Hristov **Zhivkov**]

During one round of negotiations, this politician ignored the other side's demands by simply turning off his hearing aid whenever the other ambassador spoke. The brutal Zilan massacre was ordered by this man, who trained his country's teachers by establishing a series of rural schools known as Village Institutes. This "Old Fox" met with Winston Churchill in a railcar at Venice, but later asserted his neutrality at the Second Cairo Conference. Bülent Ecevit gained party leadership from this mentor of his, a rival of Celâl Bayar who had supported the "coup by memorandum." This politician took his surname from the town where he won two battles against Anastasios Papoulas. Due to Soviet pressure on his country's namesake (*) straits, this leader joined NATO, and later removed US Jupiters in his country following the Cuban Missile Crisis. His country's principal negotiator at the Lausanne Conference, for ten points, name this first Prime Minister and second President of Turkey, the successor and chief protégé of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

ANSWER: İsmet **İnönü** [or Mustafa İsmet **İnönü**]

This location became the headquarters for the MLC after its 1998 capture by Jean-Pierre Bemba. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this town on the Ubangi River, whose airport was built to accommodate the supersonic Concorde for quick shopping trips to Paris. This “Versailles of the Jungle” was once home to a nuclear bunker and a complex of Chinese pagodas, though it now lies in ruin.

ANSWER: **Gbadolite**

[10e] At his opulent residence in Gbadolite, Mobutu Sese Seko held a 1989 summit to negotiate a ceasefire during this war. This war’s belligerents Jonas Savimbi and José Eduardo dos Santos signed the resulting Gbadolite Declaration as the respective leaders of UNITA and the MPLA.

ANSWER: **Angolan Civil War**

[10h] As Laurent Kabila’s troops marched on Gbadolite during the First Congo War, Mobutu fled his palace with the remains of this leader that he had kept in a private mausoleum. Mobutu had earlier recovered this leader’s body from the freezer of an army barracks.

ANSWER: Juvénal **Habyarimana**

This politician’s son is currently imprisoned in Yazoo, Mississippi, for attempting to establish a Hezbollah base in their home country. Surendre Rambocus and Eddy Hoost were among the victims of one act ordered by this leader, whose sole survivor was trade unionist Fred Derby. As a member of the Group of Sixteen, this non-Cuban leader violently toppled Henck Arron to gain power in the Sergeants’ Coup. A guerilla army called the Jungle Commando fought a civil war against this leader after he targeted the hometown of opponent Ronnie Brunswijk in the Moiwana massacre. This leader, who regained power in the Telephone Coup, ordered a series of executions known as the December Murders. The political alliance (*) Mega Combinatie was led by this politician, who once ruled from South America’s Fort Zeelandia. In 1999, this leader was convicted *in absentia* for cocaine trafficking by the Netherlands. Serving as president from 2010 to 2020, for ten points, name this former military dictator who ruled Suriname for most of the 1980s.

ANSWER: Desi **Bouterse** [or Desiré Delano **Bouterse**]

This leader attempted to establish a post-colonial, industrialized welfare state by implementing the Pyidawtha Plan. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this prime minister. Two years before his 1962 overthrow, he led the Clean faction to a landslide victory over the Stable faction of the splintered Anti-Fascist People’s Freedom League.

ANSWER: U **Nu** [or Thakin **Nu**]

[10e] Nu was deposed by this general, who infamously replaced Burma’s 50- and 100-kyat bills with 45- and 90-kyat bills just because they were divisible by the lucky number nine. The 8888 Uprising toppled this socialist dictator, who notably bathed in dolphins’ blood to stay young.

ANSWER: **Ne Win** [accept Thakin **Shu Maung**; prompt on partial answers]

[10m] During World War II, a young Ne Win pledged his loyalty to this group by drinking a mix of his blood and others’ from a silver bowl. Trained by the Japanese officer “Commander Thunderbolt,” this numbered group of Burmese freedom fighters was led by Aung San.

ANSWER: **Thirty Comrades**

A refugee ship escaping this leader's country was tragically sunk in the *Struma* disaster. This leader, who ceded territory to his southern neighbor in the Treaty of Craiova, condemned the execution of 64 political prisoners in the Jilava massacre. Nurse Viorica Agarici aided victims of one atrocity ordered by this leader, many of which were investigated by a commission led by Elie Wiesel. Manfred von Killinger supported this leader, who established the Bogdanovka concentration camp in a governorate created via the Tiraspol Agreement. This leader's army launched Operation München to reclaim Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, and massacred Jews in Odessa and Iași. Operation Tidal Wave targeted the (*) Ploiești oil fields in this leader's nation a year before his overthrow by King Michael. As Conducător of the National Legionary State, this man ruled with Horia Sima before suppressing the Iron Guard following a pogrom in Bucharest. Executed in 1946, for ten points, give this antisemitic dictator of Romania for most of World War II.

ANSWER: Ion **Antonescu**

For the last film of his *Small Axe* anthology, Steve McQueen directed a 2020 drama based on a work by this man. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this prime minister who authored the succinctly titled book *How the West Indian Child Is Made Educationally Sub-normal in the British School System*. He ruled his country for three days in 1983.

ANSWER: Bernard **Coard** [or Winston Bernard **Coard**]

[10m] Coard gained power by executing fellow New Jewel revolutionary Maurice Bishop, who had himself gained power by overthrowing this man in 1979. This first Prime Minister of Grenada had led the "Red Sky" general strike of 1951.

ANSWER: Eric **Gairy** [or Sir Eric Matthew **Gairy**]

[10e] Gairy employed a private army, or "gang," named after this animal. Following the Bay of Pigs invasion, the CIA launched an operation also named for this animal, which undermined the Castro regime through covert operations and civilian terrorism.

ANSWER: **mongooses** [or the **Mongoose** Gang or Operation **Mongoose**; reject **mongeese**]

This leader initiated a political purge in response to the fictitious Rebellion of 18 Corpses. An invasion of this leader's country known as Operation Krohcol culminated in the Battle for the Ledge. The Silent Coup undermined this leader, who swam to safety after being taken hostage aboard the namesake ship during the Manhattan Rebellion. A patron of *romvong*, this leader regulated his people's dress and daily schedules as part of his twelve cultural mandates. This leader, whose navy lost the Battle of Koh Chang, suppressed the royalist Boworadet Rebellion after ending his nation's absolute monarchy in a bloodless coup. The People's Party, or Khana Ratsadon, evolved from a group this sinophobe helped found known as the (*) Promoters. This leader's Mussolini-inspired policies and alliance with Japan led his country to be called the "Oriental Italy" as the only other Axis power in Asia. The name "Siam" was abandoned by, for ten points, what Prime Minister of Thailand, its longest-serving, who ruled as a fascist dictator during World War II?

ANSWER: Plaek **Phibunsongkhram** [or Plaek **Pibul**songkram or Plaek **Khittasangkha**; accept **Marshal P**]

This leader is opposed by a dissident group known as the G-15, including his former defense ministers Petros Solomon and Mesfin Hagos. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this totalitarian leader of the People's Front for Democracy and Justice, who instituted indefinite conscription and a "diaspora tax" in his country. This leader's appalling human rights record and media censorship have earned his country the nickname "the North Korea of Africa."

ANSWER: Isaias **Afwerki**

[10e] Under Afwerki, the Eritrean military perpetrated the 2020 Axum massacre among many other war crimes during this conflict. Even after President Abiy Ahmed of Ethiopia negotiated its end in 2022, Afwerki continued to occupy portions of this war's namesake region.

ANSWER: **Tigray War**

[10h] In 2018, Ahmed ceded this disputed town to Afwerki during his Nobel Prize-winning border mediations. The 2000 Algiers Agreement ended the Eritrean–Ethiopian War named for this town.

ANSWER: **Badme**

During a communist rebellion against this man, Héctor Rondón took a Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph of a wounded soldier clinging to a priest. Real Madrid legend Alfredo Di Stéfano was kidnapped in this leader's country by the guerilla group FALN, which was defeated by his successor, Raúl Leoni. This leader raised tax revenue on one good via the "fifty-fifty" scheme. Governments formed by military coups went unrecognized under a doctrine named after this signatory of the Puntofijo Pact. This leader's Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons, Juan Pablo Pérez Alfonzo, co-founded an intergovernmental organization with Abdullah Tariki over one resource. During El Trienio Adecó, this founder of the (*) Acción Democrática party transferred power to author Rómulo Gallegos. This president was photographed speaking with bandaged hands after surviving a 1960 car bombing ordered by Rafael Trujillo. For ten points, identify this rockstar president whose 1959 to 1964 term earned him the moniker "the Father of Venezuelan Democracy."

ANSWER: Rómulo **Betancourt** [or Rómulo Ernesto **Betancourt** Bello]

During his country's eponymous "-gate" scandal, this leader was bribed by American businessman James Giffen in order to secure contracts over the Tengiz oil fields. For ten points each:

[10e] Give this president, or *ebalsy*, who chaired the Nur Otan party for 21 years. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev succeeded this leader, who lent his first name to the city of Astana from 2019 to 2022.

ANSWER: Nursultan **Nazarbayev** [or Nursultan Abishuly **Nazarbayev**]

[10m] In response to Olzhas Suleimenov's "Nevada" movement, Nazarbayev closed this Kazakh nuclear facility in 1991. This facility's namesake city on the Irtysh River suffered from increased birth defects and cancer rates as a result of the 456 nuclear tests conducted there, including the very first Soviet test in 1947. It is also known by a geometric name.

ANSWER: **Semipalatinsk** Test Site [or **Semipalatinsk**-21; accept The **Polygon**]

[10h] After his presidency, Nazarbayev served as Chairman of the Kazakh Security Council until his 2022 dismissal in response to Bloody January, a series of violent protests that had peacefully begun in this city on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Following a 2011 massacre of protesters in this oil-rich city, Tony Blair of all people helped Nazarbayev draft his public statement.

ANSWER: **Zhanaozen** [prompt on **Novy Uzen**]

This leader's forces perpetrated an atrocity in which thousands of tribesmen were forced to lie naked on a scorching airstrip and forgo food and water for days before being shot. After a treasonous corporal commandeered a jet to bomb this leader's residence, his unwilling pilot thwarted his plan by conducting such violent maneuvers that the former passed out from the g-forces. The Wagalla massacre occurred under this man, whose accession the Kiambu Mafia vehemently opposed. US Ambassador Smith Hempstone advocated free elections during this man's presidency, which was interrupted by the six hour rule of Hezekiah Ochuka amidst an Air Force coup. This Kalenjin leader, who tortured dissidents in the basement of the (*) Nyayo House, artificially subsidized his nation's gold exports in the Goldenberg scandal. Wangari Maathai was a vocal opponent of this leader, who once symbolically burnt a twelve-ton stockpile of ivory. For ten points, name this man who succeeded Jomo Kenyatta to become the second President of Kenya.

ANSWER: Daniel arap **Moi** [or Daniel Toroitich arap **Moi**]

During a White House visit, this leader pledged his nation's continued support for the Vietnam War by declaring that he was "all the way with LBJ." For ten points each:

[10e] Name this Liberal Prime Minister of Australia who had succeeded Robert Menzies in 1966.

Less than two years later, this man mysteriously disappeared during a swim at Cheviot Beach, and was presumed dead shortly thereafter.

ANSWER: Harold **Holt** [or Harold Edward **Holt**]

[10m] During the Vietnam War, Holt and this Prime Minister of New Zealand aided the US war effort per the terms of the ANZUS pact. Nicknamed "Kiwi Keith," this leader of the National Party remains the only New Zealand politician to have served as both prime minister and governor-general.

ANSWER: Keith **Holyoake** [or Sir Keith Jacka **Holyoake**]

[10h] For most of World War II, New Zealand was led by this prime minister from the Labour Party who had succeeded Michael Joseph Savage in 1940. This man's Minister of Public Works designed and named the ad hoc Bob Semple tank.

ANSWER: Peter **Fraser**

Shortly after his forced resignation, this leader revived his political career by forming the so-called "Lazarus Parliament" after his party won a landslide victory over a rival faction known as the Japanese Group. This politician, who led the armed Theriso revolt, received significant financial support from the arms dealer Basil Zaharoff. This leader's Provisional Government of National Defence gained formal recognition following the violent "November Events." This liberal leader initiated several reforms after the Military League invited him to take power in the aftermath of the Goudi coup. During the National Schism, this leader insisted on joining the Entente, and clashed with his pro-German and neutrality-favoring king, (*) Constantine I, who ultimately abdicated. This ethnarch and proponent of the Megali Idea organized a population exchange in 1923 following his country's wartime loss to Turkey. For ten points, identify this Cretan statesman, the namesake of Athens International Airport, and eight-time Prime Minister of Greece.

ANSWER: Eleftherios **Venizelos** [or Eleftherios Kyriakou **Venizelos**]

After emerging from the poolside bathroom where he was hiding, this leader recited the first *surah* of the Quran to pacify the soldiers trying to overthrow him during his 42nd birthday party. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this member of the 'Alawi dynasty, who convinced treasonous pilots to stop shooting his plane by radioing, "The tyrant is dead!" This king, who used the secret Tazmamart prison during his country's Years of Lead, also authorized the Green March to expel Spain from Western Sahara.

ANSWER: **Hassan II** [accept **Mawlay al-Hassan** bin Mohammed bin Yusef al-Alawi; prompt on just **Hassan**]

[10e] In 1963, Hassan disputed the Tindouf and Béchar provinces with this leader during the Sand War. Minister of Defence Houari Boumédiène overthrew this leader of the FLN, who served as the first President of Algeria.

ANSWER: Ahmed **Ben Bella** [prompt on partial answers]

[10h] Hassan exiled this founder of the UNFP and chief political rival for encouraging Moroccan soldiers not to fight in the Sand War. While in exile, this anti-imperialist revolutionary organized the 1966 Tricontinental Conference, but was disappeared either by Morocco, France, the US, or Israel.

ANSWER: Medhi **Ben Barka** [prompt on partial answers]

This leader's cousin and longtime supporter Benjamín Hill earned a nickname referencing a lost belonging of this man that was supposedly found when a soldier held up a gold coin. This leader and chickpea farmer created the Secretariat of Public Education, whose first head had imagined an ethnically homogenous Amazon utopia dubbed "Universópolis" in his book *The Cosmic Race*. As this leader sat for a caricature, he was shot to death by the sketch artist León Toral. Philosopher José Vasconcelos served under this leader, who protected US-owned land in his country by negotiating the Bucareli Treaty. After he was passed over in favor of Ignacio Bonillas, this leader devised the Plan of Agua Prieta with Adolfo de la Huerta and (*) Plutarco Calles, his eventual successor. This one-armed leader deposed Venustiano Carranza despite having won the Battle of Celaya for him, where he crushed Pancho Villa. For ten points, name this Sonoran general and politician whose 1920 election as president effectively ended the Mexican Revolution.

ANSWER: Álvaro **Obregón** [or Álvaro **Obregón** Salido]

Answer the following about the 1970–1974 premiership of Ted Heath. For ten points each:

[10e] Heath suspended the Stormont Parliament and instituted direct rule following this event.

Heath testified before the Saville Inquiry during investigations into this 1972 massacre.

ANSWER: **Bloody Sunday** [accept the **Bogside** Massacre]

[10m] In 1974, Heath disastrously introduced this energy-saving measure during a crippling coal miners' strike. This policy permitted the use of electricity only during a specified period of time.

ANSWER: **Three-Day Week**

[10h] Following a 1973 scandal involving executive Tiny Rowland, Heath decried this company as the "unacceptable face of capitalism." Angus Ogilvy, the husband of Princess Alexandra, was also embroiled in that scandal concerning this mining conglomerate.

ANSWER: **Lonrho** [or the **London** and **Rhodesian** Mining and Land Company Limited]

This leader built a memorial depicting a bull holding a globe in its horns, atop which a dying woman raises a golden child. News presenters were prohibited from reporting on contagious diseases and wearing makeup under this man, who closed all hospitals and libraries outside his nation's capital. Car radios, lip syncing, and beards were also outlawed by this man, who encouraged citizens to chew on bones rather than use gold teeth. An annual, national holiday celebrating melons was begun by this leader, who wrote a book that supposedly destined its readers for heaven if read three times. This leader christened the Monument of Neutrality, a three-legged arch topped by a golden statue of himself that (*) rotates to face the sun. Nowruz and Alp Arslan became the new names of months under this leader, who renamed September after his revisionist autobiography, the *Ruhnama*. After dying, this "President for Life" was succeeded by Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow. For 10 points, give this first post-Soviet President of Turkmenistan.

ANSWER: Saparmurat **Niyazov** [or Saparmurat Atayevich **Niyazov**; accept **Turkmenbashy**]

Alleging fraud after his loss in the 1970 general election, this dictator's supporters mobilized an armed wing of his National Popular Alliance, or ANAPO. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this military dictator of Colombia who was backed by the M-19 movement. This man's 1957 removal by the bipartisan National Front is said to have marked the end of *La Violencia*.

ANSWER: Gustavo **Rojas** Pinilla

[10e] Rojas suspended publication of the newspaper *El Espectador* after this journalist contradicted his government's report on a Colombian Navy shipwreck in a series of articles. Rojas's dictatorship also inspired this future Nobel laureate in Literature to write *The Autumn of the Patriarch*.

ANSWER: Gabriel **García Márquez** [or Gabriel José de la Concordia **García Márquez**; prompt on partial answers]

[10h] In his book *News of a Kidnapping*, García Márquez records the failed rescue of this president's daughter Diana from the Medellín Cartel. M-19 guerillas seized the Dominican Republic's embassy in Bogotá during the presidency of this man, who was hailed for peacefully resolving the crisis.

ANSWER: Julio César **Turbay** Ayala

This leader owned two kittens he adorably named "Pride" and "Prejudice," which were gifted by his wife's friend, Margaret Bourke-White. As citizens struggled to pronounce the name of his Democratic Party, this leader referred to it as the "domkrag" party, whose official symbol was a mechanical jack. At 4 years old, this leader became *kgosi* of the Bamangwato upon the death of his father, Sekgoma II. This leader, whose son Ian succeeded Festus Mogae, adopted a new currency with a name meaning "rain." The pula was introduced by this leader, advised and succeeded by Quett Masire. This leader's nation had the fastest growing economy in the world from 1960 to 1980, partially spurred by the opening of the (*) Orapa diamond mine. The 2016 biopic *A United Kingdom* centers on this leader's controversial marriage to the white woman Ruth Williams, which led to their exile from the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Economic growth and political stability were ensured from Gaborone by, for ten points, what first President of Botswana?

ANSWER: Seretse **Khama** [or Sir Seretse Goitsebeng Maphiri **Khama**]

This man only ruled for nine months after killing Abd al-Karim Qasim in the 1963 Ramadan Revolution, but he regained power in 1968. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this President and Prime Minister of Iraq who initiated economic growth after nationalizing the Iraqi Petroleum Company. In 1979, he was succeeded by his vice president and cousin, Saddam Hussein.

ANSWER: Ahmed Hassan **al-Bakr**

[10e] Al-Bakr and Hussein were prominent leaders of this socialist party. Following the 1966 ouster of Michel Aflaq, al-Bakr's Iraqi branch of this party split with its Syrian branch.

ANSWER: **Ba'ath** Party [or Arab Socialist **Ba'ath** Party]

[10m] Al-Bakr established a Ba'athist government in Iraq after leading a 1968 revolution named for the 17th day of this month. A 1958 revolution that occurred on the 14th of this month deposed Faisal II and ended the Kingdom of Iraq.

ANSWER: **July** [or the 17 of **July** Revolution or the 14 of **July** Revolution]

Opponents of this leader foiled one of his political maneuvers by distracting a key figure with whiskey and shrimp, critically delaying his resignation during the so-called Night of the Long Prawns. This politician was symbolically photographed pouring soil into the palm of Vincent Lingiari after negotiating an end to the Wave Hill walk-off. In an attempt to gain the majority, this leader offered the namesake senator ambassadorship to Ireland during the Gair affair. A scandal under this leader occurred when energy minister Rex Connor illegally sought a loan from Pakistani banker Tirath Khemlani. This leader, who visited China months before Nixon, controversially greenlit the purchase of Jackson Pollock's *Blue Poles*. The only (*) Joint Sitting of Parliament and double dissolution occurred under this leader, who ceded independence to Papua New Guinea. "The Dismissal" refers to this leader's removal by Governor-General John Kerr amidst a constitutional crisis. For ten points, give this Labour Prime Minister of Australia from 1972 to 1975.

ANSWER: Gough **Whitlam** [or Edward Gough **Whitlam**]

This leader came to power after his predecessor resigned in protest of the Ninth-of-May Constitution. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this leader who became the first communist President of Czechoslovakia in 1948 after deposing Edvard Beneš during Victorious February.

ANSWER: Klement **Gottwald**

[10e] This leader criticized Gottwald's rule in a speech given on the 20th anniversary of Victorious February. This leader subsequently launched his liberalizing Action Programme in order to achieve "socialism with a human face" during the Prague Spring.

ANSWER: Alexander **Dubček**

[10h] During the 1952 Slansky trial, Gottwald purged this fellow communist, and famously erased him from a photograph, as discussed by Milan Kundera in *The Book of Laughter and Forgetting*. In 1948, this Czechoslovak Foreign Minister succeeded the defenestrated Jan Masaryk, and smuggled arms to Israel by orchestrating Operation Balak.

ANSWER: Vladimír **Clementis** [or Vlado **Clementis**]

Three assassination plots against this leader were known as Operations Hermes, Apollo, and Aphrodite, the second of which was coincidentally the codename of his abduction and exile to the Seychelles. The so-called Ecclesiastical Coup saw bishops demand the resignation of this leader, whose army fought the Battle of Tillyria with arms smugglers at Kokkina. The Akritas Plan inspired this leader to propose a series of amendments called the Thirteen Points that sparked a period of intercommunal violence dubbed Bloody Christmas. This leader and his future vice president, Fazıl Küçük, helped to negotiate their country's independence via the London and Zürich Agreements. This leader tentatively allied with the paramilitary (*) EOKA, led by George Grivas, though a similarly named group deposed him in favor of Nikos Sampson with support from the Regime of the Colonels. This leader's 1974 overthrow prompted Operation Atilla to prevent enosis. For ten points, what Orthodox archbishop served as the first President of Cyprus?

ANSWER: **Makarios III** [accept Michael Christodoulou **Mouskos**; prompt on just **Makarios**]

This liberation theology priest narrowly survived an assassination attempt in which the Tonton Macoute burned down his church in the St. Jean Bosco massacre. For ten points each:

[10e] Name this opponent of the Duvalier regime who became the first democratically elected President of Haiti. The US launched Operation Uphold Democracy to restore this man after he was overthrown by Raoul Cédras in 1991.

ANSWER: Jean-Bertrand **Aristide**

[10h] In 1996, Aristide married Mildred, a woman with this surname. Aristide had seized power from Haiti's first female president Ertha Pascal, who had this married surname and was the stepmother of Michel-Rolph, an anthropologist and historian who wrote *Silencing the Past*.

ANSWER: **Trouillot** [or Mildred **Trouillot**, Ertha Pascal-**Trouillot**, or Michel-Rolph **Trouillot**]

[10m] In 1991, a video emerged in which Aristide praised this practice as a "beautiful tool" that "smells good." Pro-Aristide mobs placed gasoline-soaked tires around opponents' chests and arms and set them on fire in this torturous form of execution, also used by Winnie Mandela's bodyguards.

ANSWER: **necklacing**

A monument to this leader consists of 35 vertical steel tubes that howl whenever wind blows through. To end his southern neighbor's aerial supply of a right-wing rebel group, this leader signed a nonaggression pact known as the Nkomati Accord. This leader ruled in a short-lived triumvirate with Uria Simango and Marcelino dos Santos after a parcel bomb killed Eduardo Mondlane. During their nation's civil war, this leader battled André Matsangaissa and Afonso Dhlakama. This leader's widow Graça became the only First Lady of two countries when she remarried Nelson Mandela. General Káulza de Arriaga orchestrated Operation Gordian Knot to destroy this leader's forces, which repeatedly raided the (*) Cahora Bassa Dam. During a war with RENAMO, this president was killed in a 1986 plane crash, leading to his succession by Joaquim Chissano as the head of FRELIMO. A statue in Maputo honors, for ten points, what communist leader who defeated Portugal to establish a one-party, socialist state as the first President of Mozambique?

ANSWER: Samora **Machel** [or Samora Moisés **Machel**]

In 2013, a seated bronze sculpture of this leader was removed from Mexico City's Paseo de la Reforma, leaving only the stone map of his country behind him. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this President of Azerbaijan who approved the 1994 Bishkek Protocol to end the First Nagorno-Karabakh War. This man's son Ilham succeeded him shortly before his 2003 death.

ANSWER: **Heydar Aliyev** [or **Heydar** Alirza oghlu **Aliyev**; prompt on just **Aliyev**]

[10h] Heydar Aliyev waged the First Nagorno-Karabakh War against this first President of Armenia. This man advocated the region's transfer as leader of the Artsakh movement.

ANSWER: Levon **Ter-Petrosyan** [or Levon Hakobi **Ter-Petrosyan**; accept **LTP**]

[10e] In 1992, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe created a group named for this city that aims to negotiate a peaceful resolution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. This city was the center of the 2006 Jeans Revolution against the so-called "last dictator of Europe."

ANSWER: **Minsk** [or the OSCE **Minsk** Group]

This leader ordered an astroturfing campaign in which 250,000 bumper stickers designed by the ad agency Burston Marsteller were distributed throughout his nation's capital. A torturer employed by this leader dubbed the "Blond Angel of Death" kidnapped the French nuns Alice Domon and Léonie Duquet. The NGO SERPAJ advocated for human rights during this leader's rule, earning the Nobel Peace Prize for its co-founder, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel. The ESMA naval mechanical school became an illegal detention center under this leader, who authorized then aborted Operation Soberanía during a dispute over Picton, Lennox, and Nueva. At the behest of Hugo Banzer, Juan José Torres was killed by this leader who nearly escalated the (*) Beagle conflict. During the National Reorganization Process, this leader disappeared students in the Night of the Pencils, and was opposed by the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo. Nicknamed the "Hitler of the Pampa," for ten points, what Argentine dictator deposed Isabel Perón and escalated the Dirty War?

ANSWER: Jorge **Videla** [or Jorge Rafael **Videla**]

The UNESCO Peace Prize is named in honor of this leader, who was affectionately known as the "Sage of Africa." For ten points each:

[10e] Give this leader who engineered an economic "miracle" by developing his country's cocoa and coffee industries in addition to pursuing his policy of *Françafrique*. After moving his capital from Abidjan, this Ivorian president built the world's largest church in his hometown of Yamoussoukro.

ANSWER: Félix **Houphouët-Boigny** [prompt on partial answers]

[10h] Houphouët-Boigny covertly supported a 1977 coup attempt codenamed for this animal, which failed to oust Mathieu Kérékou of Benin. One African country received its modern name after Portuguese explorers noted an abundance of these animals in the Wouri River.

ANSWER: **shrimp** [accept Operation **Crevette** or Rio de **Camarões**, as in Cameroon]

[10m] Operation Shrimp was led by this French mercenary, who went on to launch four coups in the Comoros. This man's decade-long, *de facto* rule of the islands allowed François Mitterand to circumvent the UN's embargo on apartheid South Africa.

ANSWER: Bob **Denard** [or Robert **Denard**; accept Gilbert **Bourgeaud** or Saïd Mustapha **Mhadjou**]

Female laborers known as “mud girls” worked to construct a stadium for this leader that was designed by American architect Stanley Jewkes. The Reid Commission drafted a constitution for this leader, who ultimately ceded power to the National Operations Council, a body led by his Minister of Education and author of the Razak Report. During the failed Baling Talks, this man met with David Marshall and Chin Peng. The world’s second-tallest skyscraper was built to resemble a pose this leader assumed after declaring his country’s independence, where he repeatedly shouted the word “Merdeka!” This leader resigned in the aftermath of the May 13 race riots, leading to the implementation of a non-Soviet (*) New Economic Policy that favored the native bumiputera. A low-level, undeclared war known as the Konfrontasi was waged by Sukarno against this leader, whose federation including Sabah and Sarawak expelled Lee Kuan Yew’s state of Singapore in 1965. For ten points, identify this founding father and first Prime Minister of Malaysia.

ANSWER: **Tunku Abdul Rahman** [or **Tunku Abdul Rahman** Putra Al-Haj ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah; accept either underlined portion]

This man defeated a 1904 revolt led by his political rival Aparicio Saravia after Saravia was fatally wounded at the Battle of Masoller. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this President of Uruguay who served two terms during the early 20th century.

Nicknamed “Don Pepe,” this man established a modernized welfare state by introducing sweeping economic, educational, and secular reforms.

ANSWER: José **Batlle** y Ordóñez [or José Pablo Torcuato **Batlle** y Ordóñez]

[10e] Batlle was a leader of this leftist political party, which was opposed by Saravia’s Blancos. This party is named for the red badges its supporters wore during the Uruguayan Civil War.

ANSWER: **Colorado** Party [or **Colorados**]

[10m] In order to prevent future dictatorships, Batlle proposed the *colegiado* system, which was based on this country’s government. The stability Uruguay enjoyed thanks to Batlle’s reforms led many to call it a Latin American version of this country.

ANSWER: **Switzerland** [or the **Swiss** Confederation]

This man was advised to “sweep away the broken glass without leaving a single piece behind” in the “Letter of Death,” written by his son-in-law, General Morgan. The Backbreaker military police were employed by this leader, who was served by a bodyguard corps known as the Red Berets. Commonly referred to by a childhood nickname meaning “Big Mouth,” this leader had to leave office for months after his car crashed into the back of a bus during a rainstorm. The Victory Pioneers and National Security Service served as secret police under this leader, who slashed illiteracy thanks to Shire Jama Ahmed’s Latin-based script. In this man’s country, GSG 9 commandos launched Operation Fire Magic to liberate the hijacked (*) Lufthansa Flight 181. This advocate of scientific socialism oversaw the genocide of the Isaaq clan in the so-called Hargeisa holocaust. The Soviet Union ended support for this leader in response to his invasion of the Ogaden. Mohamed Farrah Aidid exploited the power vacuum left by, for ten points, what dictator of Somalia?

ANSWER: Siad **Barre** [or Mohamed Siad **Barre**]

This leader initiated her country's 2006–2008 political crisis by launching the Boat-hook and Oar Movement. For ten points each:

[10m] Name this woman who, in 1996, repealed the Indemnity Ordinance that had pardoned the conspirators in her father's 1975 assassination. This chief rival of Khaleda Zia has led since 2006.

ANSWER: Sheikh **Hasina** Wazed

[10e] As current Prime Minister of Bangladesh, Hasina is a member of this political party, founded by her father, Bangladesh's founding father Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Before independence, Mujib led this "league" in its victory over Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's PPP in Pakistan's 1970 general election.

ANSWER: **Awami** League [or Bangladesh **Awami** League or **AL**]

[10h] Bhutto had soundly rejected this series of proposals from the Awami League in 1966. Sheikh Mujibur led a seminal movement named for these proposals, which called for greater autonomy for East Pakistan.

ANSWER: **Six Points** [or **six point** movement]

This politician used an unconstitutional liquidation process known as his namesake "Tricks" in a failed attempt to ban the Patriotic People's Movement, or IKL. This leader of the Agrarian League toppled the government of Karl-August Fagerholm by resolving the Night Frost Crisis. Enver Hoxha refused to attend an event hosted by this leader that spurred the creation of the Human Rights Watch. This leader was forced to return from his vacation in Hawaii to address a diplomatic note urging him to defend against "Germany and her allies" per the terms of the YYA Treaty. This politician, who maintained close ties with Nikita Khrushchev through "sauna diplomacy," continued the neutrality doctrine of his predecessor (*) Juho Paasikivi in their now doubly-eponymous "line." Leonid Brezhnev and Gerald Ford attended a 1975 summit hosted by this leader, who acquiesced to Soviet influence in his country's namesake "-ization." For ten points, give this host of the Helsinki Accords, an autocratic president of Cold War-era Finland, initialized "UKK."

ANSWER: Urho **Kekkonen** [or Urho Kaleva **Kekkonen**; accept **UKK** before mention]

The Coffin Revolution was a series of 2016–2017 protests in this country that escalated the Anglophone Crisis in its breakaway region of Ambazonia. For ten points each:

[10e] Name this Francophone African country, whose first president, the Muslim Ahmadou Ahidjo, surprisingly chose a Christian successor who currently rules it as the world's oldest head of state.

ANSWER: **Cameroon** [or Republic of **Cameroon**]

[10m] This man has ruled Cameroon since 1982. John Fru Ndi of the Social Democratic Front was a longtime opponent of this leader.

ANSWER: Paul **Biya** [Paul Barthélemy **Biya**'a bi Mvondo]

[10h] In 2006, Biya negotiated this agreement with Nigerian President Olusegun Obasanjo to resolve their border dispute over the oil-rich Bakassi peninsula. This agreement is named for the Long Island estate that hosted it.

ANSWER: **Greentree** Agreement

After misunderstanding a journalist's question about pepper spraying protesters, this leader awkwardly responded to him, "For me, pepper, I put it on my plate." The ad firm Groupaction received over \$100 million during an affair implicating this leader, which was investigated by the Gomery Commission. The sponsorship scandal occurred under this leader, who allegedly wielded a stone sculpture to defend himself from the schizophrenic André Dallah, who had broken into his house to assassinate him. This author of the 1969 White Paper was attacked by an ad that asked, "Is this a Prime Minister?" while focusing on his facial deformity caused by Bell's palsy. This leader was famously photographed (*) choking protester Bill Clennett in the so-called "Shawinigan Handshake." In the aftermath of 9/11, this leader allowed over 200 diverted flights to land in his country during Operation Yellow Ribbon. Serving between Kim Campbell and his rival Paul Martin, for ten points, name this Liberal Prime Minister of Canada from 1993 to 2003.

ANSWER: Jean **Chrétien** [or Joseph Jacques Jean **Chrétien**]

This leader's affair with Corinna zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn was revealed after he returned from an elephant-hunting trip in Botswana where he had broken his hip. For ten points each:

[10e] Give this monarch who relocated to the UAE after controversy over his multi-million dollar kickbacks from Saudi Arabia. Hugo Chávez was famously asked "*¿Por qué no te callas?*" by this King of Spain, who facilitated the country's transition to democracy after Francisco Franco's death.

ANSWER: **Juan Carlos** I [or **Juan Carlos** Alfonso Víctor María de Borbón y Borbón-Dos Sicilias]

[10m] Another key figure in Spain's transition to democracy was this prime minister from 1976 to 1981. Juan Carlos delivered a televised speech during the 23-F coup, which occurred while Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo was being sworn in as this man's successor.

ANSWER: Adolfo **Suárez** [or Adolfo **Suárez** González, 1st Duke of **Suárez**]

[10h] In 1977, Suárez legalized Spain's long-suppressed Communist Party, which was led by man. A pioneer of Eurocommunism alongside Enrico Berlinguer and Georges Marchais, this man had covertly returned to Spain by hiding his bald head with a wig from Pablo Picasso's barber.

ANSWER: Santiago **Carrillo** [or Santiago José **Carrillo** Solares]

After the publication of unsatisfactory demographic data, this leader dismembered the head of his country's Institute of Statistics in order to "help him learn to count." To prevent people from escaping by boat, fishing was banned by this leader, who once had dissidents buried up to their necks and eaten alive by ants. Such actions by this man may have been caused by his consumption of the hallucinogenic iboga plant. For his genocide of the Bubi people, this Fang politician was executed by firing squad at the Black Beach prison. This leader, who renamed his capital from Santa Isabel, briefly replaced Portuguese navigator Fernando Pó as a certain island's namesake. This leader infamously played the Mary Hopkin song (*) "Those Were The Days" over loudspeakers in a soccer stadium during a massacre of dissidents on Christmas Eve. This politician was overthrown by his nephew Teodoro Obiang in a 1979 coup on Bioko. For ten points, government function essentially collapsed under what dictatorial President of Equatorial Guinea?

ANSWER: Francisco **Macías Nguema** [accept either underlined portion; accept Masie **Nguema** Biyogo Ñegue Ndong]

This phenomenon largely emerged from a video in which its central figure angrily gave two thumbs up in praise of American journalist Mike Wallace. For ten points each:

[10h] Name this humorous trend, which often parodies the line “too simple, sometimes naïve,” a criticism levied against Hong Kong journalists during a mid-press conference rant. This phenomenon is named for often comparing one leader’s appearance to that of a certain animal.

ANSWER: **toad worship** [accept **móhá**; accept anything about **toads** honestly; prompt on but DO NOT REVEAL **spoofing Jiang Zemin** or equivalents; reject answers mentioning **frogs**]

[10e] Toad worship memes center on this successor of Deng Xiaoping, who served as paramount leader from 1989 to 2002. Hong Kong and Macau were returned to China during the tenure of this man, who created the 610 Office to persecute Falun Gong. He was succeeded by Hu Jintao.

ANSWER: **Jiang Zemin**

[10m] Jiang defined his premiership by introducing this socio-political theory, which was codified into the CCP’s constitution in 2004. The central tenets of this theory are economic development, cultural preservation, and popular consensus.

ANSWER: **Three Represents** [accept **Sānge Dàibiǎo**]

A coup attempt against this leader was defeated with the aid of the US Air Force in Operation Classic Resolve. This leader, also targeted in the “God Save the Queen” Plot, sought the arrest of a governor whose forces were besieged at the Hotel Delfino. “Joker” Arroyo served as a key advisor under this leader, who was targeted by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement in a total of six separate coup attempts. The Presidential Commission on Good Government was set up by this leader, who re-established a bicameral Congress after dissolving the Batasang Pambansa. Human rights activist Jose Diokno left this president’s cabinet in protest after a farmers’ march for land reform violently ended in the (*) Mendiola massacre. The US evacuated Clark Air Base and Subic Bay after Mt. Pinatubo erupted in this leader’s nation. Jaime Cardinal Sin and this politician led the People Power Revolution after the assassination of “Ninoy,” her husband. Ferdinand Marcos was succeeded by, for ten points, what first female President of the Philippines?

ANSWER: **Corazon Aquino** [or **“Cory” Aquino** or Maria **Corazon “Cory” Sumulong Cojuangco Aquino**; prompt on just **Aquino**]

While at La Salle Military Academy, this man briefly dated Lorna Tuck. For ten points each:

[10e] Name this dictator, a pair of whose pants reside with Tuck’s son, Stephen Colbert. Colbert learned of his mother’s dating history with this man, nicknamed “Tachito,” after she lamented while watching his televised landing in Miami after his 1979 ouster by the Sandinistas.

ANSWER: **Anastasio Somoza Debayle** [prompt on just **Somoza**; reject **Anastasio Somoza García**]

[10m] A month before his overthrow, Somoza’s troops shot this other American journalist for ABC in the head at a roadblock in Managua. Footage of his execution horrified audiences worldwide.

ANSWER: Bill **Stewart** [or William **Stewart**]

[10h] Outrage was also sparked in 1987 when the newly-installed Contras killed this American civil engineer, who vaccinated the village of El Cuá after building them a hydroelectric dam. He is the dedicatee of Barbara Kingsolver’s novel *Animal Dreams*, as well as Sting’s song “Fragile.”

ANSWER: Ben **Linder** [or Benjamin Ernest **Linder**]