



Language

, [Hundreds protest femicide in Uruguay](#) [1], TeleSur, 2018

Reports on one of the most infamous case of a 68-year old woman who was killed by her partner, which gave rise to widespread protests against femicide in Uruguay. Uruguay's penal code introduced femicide only in April 2018.

Arrarte, Edison, [Refusal to Participate in Torture](#) [2], In Pentikainen, Merja , [The Right to Refuse Military Orders](#) [3] Geneva, International Peace Bureau, , 1994, pp. 42-45

Arrarte is the most famous of the Uruguayan soldiers who refused to torture, and served a total of 10 years in prison for his conscience. After the dictatorship, he went on to become a general and an active member of Amnesty International.

Corradi, Juan E. ; Fagen, Patricia Weiss ; Garreton, Manuel Antonio, [Fear at the Edge: State Terror and Resistance in Latin America](#) [4], ed. [Corradi, Juan E.](#) [5], [Fagen, Patricia Weiss](#) [6], [Garreton, Manuel Antonio](#) [7], Berkeley CA, University of California Press, 1992, pp. 301

Documents impact of state terror on society in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay from 1950s to 1980s, and the emergence of resistance in various sectors.

Drake, Paul, [Labor Movements and Dictatorships: the Southern Cone in Comparative Perspective](#) [8], Baltimore MD, John Hopkins University Press, 1996, pp. 253

In addition to detailed analysis of Argentine, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, has comparative discussion with European dictatorships – Greece, Portugal, and Spain.

Finch, Henry, [Democratization in Uruguay](#) [9], Third World Quarterly, Vol. 2, no. 3, 1985, pp. 594-609

Analysis of evolution of opposition from 1983: from saucepan banging, one-day general strikes and 250,000 strong rally on the last Sunday of November 1983 (the traditional day for elections); the electoral politics of 1984 and public sector strike of January-February 1985.

Kaufman, Edy, [The Role of the political parties in the redemocratization of Uruguay](#) [10], In Sosnowski, Saul ; Popkin, Louise B., [Repression, Exile and Democracy: Uruguayan Culture](#) [11] Durham NC, Duke University Press, , 1993, pp. 272, pp. 17-58

Includes references to role of 'truly peaceful resistance' in 1983.

Loveman, Mara, [High-Risk Collective Action: Defending Human Rights in Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina](#) [12], American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 104, no. 2, 1998, pp. 477-525

Roberts, Katherine, [Uruguay: Nonviolent resistance and the pedagogy of human rights](#) [13], In McManus; Schlabach, [Relentless Persistence: Nonviolent Action in Latin America](#) [14] (E. IV.1. General and Comparative Studies [15]), Philadelphia PA, New Society Publishers, pp. 100-117

Sanguinetti, Julio Maria, [Present at the Transition](#) [16], In Diamond, Larry ; Plattner, Marc F., [The Global Resurgence of Democracy](#) [17] Baltimore MD, John Hopkins University Press, , 1993, pp. 432, pp. 53-60



Sanguinetti, a lawyer and journalist, was President from 1985-1990 and played a central role in the negotiations at various times between 1980 and 1984 and notes the importance of dialogue, although this is a more broad ranging analysis of forms of transition.

Sosnowski, Saul ; Popkin, Louise B., [Repression, Exile and Democracy: Uruguayan Culture](#) [11], ed. [Sosnowski, Saul](#) [18], [Popkin, Louise B.](#) [19], Durham NC, Duke University Press, 1993, pp. 272

Weinstein, Martin, [Uruguay: The Politics of Failure](#) [20], Westport CT, Greenwood Press, 1975, pp. 190

Weinstein, Martin, [Uruguay: Democracy at the Cross Road](#) [21], Boulder CO, Westview Press, 1988, pp. 160

For Weinstein's account of the background to the 1973 coup, see: Weinstein, Martin , [Uruguay: The Politics of Failure](#) [20] Westport CT, Greenwood Press, , 1975, pp. 190 .

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- [21] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1988/uruguay-democracy-cross-road>